TANK,
which oil may be DUMPED, saving the labor of pumping.
They are finely finished and painted, so they are a beautiful piece of Store Furniture.
They are mounted on Martin's Patent Casters, very strong and easy running.
They have our rapid, smooth, and easy-working
...P,
...EASURING APPA... thoroughly demon... number of references, ...ove claimed. ...ottoms, workmanship ...nest place.
...DEN,
...arnish Cans, ...ucets, &c., ... Chicago.
...E LEAD, Etc.
...T TOWER CO., ...URERS OF Chilled and Soft } SHOT.
BE SURE AND BUY THE BEST.
...HFORD & CO., ...TURERS OF ...T LEAD, BAR AND ... AND SOLDER, ... OIL CAKE. ...LITY GUARANTEED.
...tage Colors, ...AINT IN THE MARKET. ...lar and prices to] ... Lead & Oil Co., ...TURERS OF ...AD, ZINC, OIL, ...Y, &c. ... FULTON-STS.
...L, NAILS, Etc.
...MBARK, ...EEL, NAILS, ... & HEAVY ...WARE, ... Wood Material, ... Michigan-av., ...CAGO.
...INSTRUMENTS.
... & SMITH, ...CTURERS OF ... INSTRUMENTS, ...AL LIMBS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, For Enlarged Veins and Weak Joints, Batteries, Inhalers, ETC. Batteries repaired. ...H-ST., CHICAGO.
... TENTS, Etc.
... & BAKER, ...CTURERS OF ... Tents, &c., ...EMOVED TO ... Canal-st., Chicago.
...ality. Sent Awnings and Bur... ...rated Price List before order...
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...S. BY A NEW PROCESS we take their pictures instantaneously, and without any trouble. ...ON, 85 and 87 Madison-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1879—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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SPIEGEL & CO.,
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20 New Styles of CHAMBER SETS just placed in our Warerooms, ranging at from $35 upwards; marked extremely low, and well worth the inspection of close buyers.

30 Different Styles of Sideboards, Walnut or Oak; offered at greatly reduced prices. An elegant Marble-Top Sideboard at $25.00.

HALL-STANDS. We will offer special inducements to effect sales in fine HALL-STANDS, and parties will find it to their advantage to inspect our stock.

We have just received an entire new line of the very LATEST production of Ebony PARLOR CABINETS, comprising 15 patterns, with French Bevel Mirrors, at from $15.00 upwards.

Our Stock is the Finest in the city, and our Prices always the Lowest.

☞ Sole Agents for "Thonet Brothers' Celebrated Austrian Bent-Wood Furniture."

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IT WILL PAY
Any person buying Furniture of any description to visit
The Tobey Furniture Co.
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OIL PAINTINGS.
The Gale Collection.
Sale This Evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Nos. 70 to 150 will be offered, without reserve, at the Gallery, No. 163 State-st., cor. State and Monroe.
Buyers of really Choice Pictures should attend.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auct'rs.
Mr. B. SCOTT, Jr., conducts the sale.

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To Rent,
IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,
Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to
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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

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GENERAL NOTICE.

CITY CONTRACTS.
The Department of Public Works for the City of Chicago is advertising daily in the Chicago Daily Telegraph and Staats-Zeitung (Corporation Papers) for bids to furnish material of various kinds and labor for the city. The attention of the public is hereby called to these advertisements, and a full and free competition solicited. Every bid conforming to the requirements as advertised will receive just and fair consideration, and no favoritism will be shown.
C. S. WALLER,
Commissioner Public Works.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS
On Real Estate Security, in sums of $5,000 and upwards, made at 7 per cent interest by
SNYDACKER & CO.,
95 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS
On Chicago Property, improved, in sums to suit, at lowest rates, made by
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of KOHN, WINEMAN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.
HENRY S. KOHN,
FANNY KOHN,
MORRIS KOHN,
MARX WINEMAN.
Chicago, Feb. 1, 1879.

CLOTHING.

Attention! Fat Men, Attention!
You Gentlemen what weigh
300 and 400 lbs.
We wish to call your attention to our
EXTRA SIZE SUITS.
It don't matter how
LARGE OR SMALL,
HOW
LONG OR SHORT
You may be, we can fit you to a
Dress Suit,
Business Suit,
Blue Flannel Suit,
OR
Blue Yacht Suit,
As well as the best Merchant Tailor in the City of Chicago, at about
ONE-HALF
THE PRICE. We offer to-day 100 Men's Extra Size Sack Suits, sizes 42 to 50, made in our own factory, by the best workmen in the land, from an elegant mixed Foreign Cassimere, just the goods for a gentleman's business suit. This line of Suits will be sold at the low price of $15.00. Same Suit made to order in a first-class Merchant Tailor's shop would cost no less than $35.
BLUE FLANNEL SUITS,
$11, $12, $13.50, $15.
BLUE YACHT SUITS,
ELEGANTLY MADE,
$16.50, $18, $20.
New Goods from our own manufactory every morning.
BARGAINS
In every department.
GENTLEMEN,
When you buy at the Putnam you not only buy from the largest stock in the city, but direct from the largest manufacturers in the country.
PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,
131 & 133 Clark, & 117 Madison-st.
MINER, BEAL & HACKETT,
Proprietors, and Leading Manufacturers of
Ready-Made Clothing.
W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

MOTH POWDER.

BUCK & RAYNER'S
"Moth Powder"
Will protect your Furs and Woolens through the Summer.

SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

GENTLEMEN,
Ladies, and Children.
Shoes and Slippers,
In all the Latest Styles, at
FLORSHEIM BROS.,
85 Madison-st., and 66 North Clark-st.
McCreedy's Corn Solvent for sale only by us.

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MARCH OF PROGRESS.
ROCHESTER'S
ABSORBING CUSHION,
AN IMPROVED
FEVER, AGUE, AND LIVER PAD.
Body and Foot Plasters, and Medicated Sea-Salt Bath,
CURE Malaria, and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Spleen. Superior to all others. Does not harden. Agency and Parlors, N. W. cor. State and Madison-sts. Lady attendant in Ladies' Parlor.
J. F. DRESSER, Manager.

ARCHERY.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
ARCHERY.
The finest and most complete assortment ever shown in America. Bows of every variety, ranging in price from the 10c hickory to the $100 Aldred Yew.
Having engaged the services of an experienced buyer, we are prepared to make Bows to order out of any kind of wood, and any style, or weight desired. "American Archery Register," a complete handbook in Archery, mailed: paper cover, 25c; boards, 50c. Fishing Tackle, Lawn Tennis, Base-Ball Supplies, Croquet, and all kinds of games in every style and variety. "Spalding's Journal of American Sports," containing rules, illustrations, and prices, furnished free on application. 118 Randolph-st.

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Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

WASHINGTON.

The Democrats at Work on the New Appropriation Bills.

A Current Belief that They Are Working to Avoid a Veto,

And Will So Thin Down Their Pending Political Propositions

That the Republican Executive May Consistently Approve Them.

The House Passes a Resolution to Investigate Greenebaum's Bank.

Comptroller Knox Convinced that He Has Been Snubbed in the Matter.

The Warner Silver Bill Probably Buried for the Present Session.

Full Text of the Senate Substitute for the Test-Oath Bill.

Magnificent Showing for National Finances Under Republican Management.

THE OUTLOOK.

DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Representative Morrison, of Illinois, speaking of the result of the caucus, said that this is either the beginning of a policy which may result in an adjournment about July 1, or it may be the beginning of something of very different. There is, of course, danger that somebody may get mad, and that this business may be continued until the end of the Congress, but this is not likely. Nobody cares whether the little Court bill is vetoed or not, but the Army bill must of course be passed. It will not be politic to trouble the army. The Legislative bill, which is merely a salary bill, will of course be approved. There is no danger of any combination between Democrats, Greenbackers, and Republicans to strike out the restrictions in the appropriation bills. At least there is no prospect of that at present.

Mr. Cox, speaking of the outlook, says: "This is the beginning of the end."

Joe Johnston, the Confederate commander, says that the restrictions proposed by the Democrats in their new bill amount to nothing, because the President could send troops six months in advance to any portion of the country for proper purposes without violating the restrictions. Yet the troops would be in the States at the desired place on election-day without having been moved there for that purpose.

REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME

WITH REFERENCE TO THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Republican Representatives, when asked what their course will be regarding the Democratic caucus Appropriation bills, say that they prefer to have an opportunity to study the complete text of those productions before deciding whether they will support them or not. Gen. Garfield said this evening, in substance, that, as he understood the provisions of the proposed Executive and Legislative bill, he should vote for it without hesitation, being willing to vote for half a bill rather than none. Respecting the restrictive proviso of the Army bill, Gen. Garfield said that if it meant that none of the money appropriated should be used to transport or subsist troops for the purpose of using them as a police force at the polls, he saw no objection to it at all except that it is a piece of folly. "It is," he said, "as if on my rising to speak in the House a member should say he had no objection to my speaking, provided I did not use indecent language." No Republican, he said, had ever wanted to use the troops in any such way, and the President had distinctly declared in his veto message that they would never be used to interfere with elections while he remained in office.

In regard to

THE JUDICIAL BILL

Gen. Garfield declared that if it contained any provision which, fairly construed, would in any way operate to weaken the administration of the laws to preserve the purity of elections, he should oppose it by every possible means, and he had no doubt that all the Republicans would do the same. Gen. Garfield says distinctly that if the Democrats have retained any of the objectionable features of the bills which have been vetoed, he shall of course oppose them; but if the Democrats have, as he thinks may be the case, adopted a jumble of words that do not mean anything, in order to cover up their retreat, cuttle-fish fashion, he thinks the Republicans have an opportunity to emphasize the Democratic back-down by

VOTING FOR THE BILL.

Representative Frye holds in substance the same view expressed by Gen. Garfield, and in addition says that he looks upon the caucus discussion as a complete but not a very manly surrender of everything the Democrats demanded in the beginning. He said that a distinguished Southern Democratic Representative told him this morning that the caucus had made the bills thin enough now so that Representatives could vote for them.

It is understood that Mr. Alexander H. Stephens holds the same opinions as to the thinness of the caucus conclusions. Several leading Republican Representatives to-day expressed substantially the same views that are outlined above.

A meeting of the House Committee on Appropriations has been called for to-morrow evening. A Republican member of the Committee said to-day that he received assurances from the Chairman that the minority should have an opportunity to offer amendments before the bills are reported, and to vote on the Appropriation bills pure and simple. If the Executive and Legislative bill is completed it will probably be reported to the House on Friday.

THE CAUCUS CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

has been at work to-day putting some unfinished sections of the appropriation bills into shape, but as yet the Republicans are not informed of the exact phraseology which has finally been adopted. From the full reports made of the caucus last night the general impression among the Republicans seems to be that the proviso which it is proposed to attach to the Army Appropriation bill will be in such a shape as will allow the President to sign it. There are two reports, however, of the phraseology, and one of these would prohibit the President under any circumstances from keeping the peace at the polls whether called upon or not by the State authorities. If this latter be decided upon, of course the bill will be again vetoed. The Democrats, however, appear to

FEEL VERY CONFIDENT

that they will adopt such language as will secure the President's signature to this bill.

In regard to the main legislative bill there seems to be a very general belief that the President can sign this bill, but in regard to the bill affecting the appointment and employment of Deputy Marshals, Supervisors, and such officers of elections as are provided for under the title of elective franchises, there seems an almost universal expectation that it will be vetoed, and in fact the Democrats declare that it was framed with the expectation that the President would refuse to sign it. In case he does not, the present intention is to adjourn, and carry this as the great Democratic issue into the fall elections.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL.

DISCUSSION AND PASSAGE OF THE RESOLUTION TO INVESTIGATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The House this morning passed the resolution directing an investigation into the affairs of the German National Bank of Chicago, and of the Ocean National Bank of New York City. The resolution was presented through Buckner, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be, and is hereby, instructed and directed to investigate the affairs of the Ocean National Bank of New York, and of the German National Bank of Chicago, and especially to inquire into the management of the assets of the respective Receivers of said banks, and the conduct of any officer of the Government touching said Receivership, or the disposition of the assets of said banks respectively, and for that purpose that the said Committee, or any sub-committee which may be appointed, shall have the power to send for persons and papers, reduce the testimony of witnesses to writing, employ a clerk and stenographer, sit during the recess of Congress, at Chicago and New York, and report by bill or otherwise; and the sum of $2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of the contingent fund of the House to defray the expenses of said investigation.

The resolution was passed by a vote nearly partisan.

THE FOLLOWING BRIEF DEBATE

preceded the passage of the resolution:

Gen. Garfield thought that the work proposed by the Committee might be unnecessary, and asked whether the Committee consulted with the Comptroller of the Currency to learn whether he had the very facts which they desired to discover.

Mr. Buckner—They have not.

Mr. Garfield—It might be that all the facts are there. The Committee would do well to consult the Comptroller, as he might have handy the very facts which are wanted. It is useless to increase the expenses of the Government by such investigation.

Mr. Buckner—The facts with regard to the German National Bank of Chicago cannot be obtained out of anything in the possession of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. Gargeld—If we know that, that is all that may be necessary; but do we know it?

Mr. Buckner—I have no doubt about that.

Mr. Garfield—The gentleman will remember that

THE LAW IS EXCEEDINGLY STRINGENT

as to reports to be made by banks, and it would seem that if the Comptroller has done his duty be should have full information.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, stated that he knew something of the affairs of the Ocean National Bank, as he had been a member of the Banking and Currency Committee six or seven years ago which investigated it. He knew that the depositors had been paid in full, and that the only losses were suffered by the stockholders. He doubted whether it was the proper policy of the Government to incur expenses to save stockholders of banks from loss. The general public—the bill-holders—were already secured, and that was

ALL THAT COULD PROPERLY CONCERN THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Harris, of Virginia, a Democrat, hoped that Mr. Buckner would withdraw his motion. The investigation was evidently unnecessary, and would result in great expenses. Banks which are in liquidation are required to send their periodical reports to the Comptroller of the Currency, and undoubtedly everything was known by him. The stockholders ought to make other complaints to the Comptroller of the Currency, and he (Harris) had no doubt that their complaints would be heard.

Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, a Democrat, and a professional investigator, hoped that Buckner would press this inquiry. The people are interested in this National banking system. They want to know all about this rottenness, and wish to have the subject probed to the bottom. He hoped that the Committee would first find what is before the Comptroller, and then that

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE

would investigate the facts.

Mr. Ferdan, of New York, a Republican and stockholder in the Ocean Bank, said the depositors had all been paid in full, but he hoped there would be an investigation, to know whether the stockholders have been honestly treated by the Receiver.

Mr. Buckner said that malfeasance had been charged against the Receiver of both of these banks, and that it had been charged that the Comptroller of the Currency had refused to take proper action in the premises. As to the German National Bank of Chicago, it is reported that the Comptroller does not exercise proper care and discretion; that all the assets have been swallowed up, and that the Comptroller has refused to grant investigation.

Mr. McLane, of Maryland, wished to know whether the Comptroller and Receiver were

DOING THEIR DUTY.

If not, the subject became a political question.

The question was taken on the adoption of the resolution by a rising vote. The Democrats generally voted aye on the rising vote, and with them the following Republicans: Representatives Barber and Davis, of Chicago, Pound, of Wisconsin, Price, of Iowa, Ferdan, of New York, and all the Greenbackers.

COMPTROLLER KNOX,

referring to the action of the House ordering the investigation of the German National Bank, says that he is ready for the investigation, but he thinks that the Committee might have shown him more courtesy. No attempt has been made to ascertain whether the Comptroller has any information upon the subject, or whether he has attended to his duty. "The truth is," said Mr. Knox, "that all the information that the Committee can obtain on the subject of the German National Bank is in this office, and would have been furnished the Committee at any time upon request. Why," said Mr. Knox, "the stockholders (the very men who, I suppose, make the petition to the Banking and Currency Committee upon which this investigation is based) had the man of their own choice)—the late D. A. Weber—authorized by this office to investigate the affairs of that bank, and he was put into possession of all the papers and given every facility possible, and made his report. That report is now here, and the Committee can have it. At the same time, Elmer Washburn, Bank Examiner, made an independent examination, and worked seventy-eight days upon that bank. His report is here, and could have been had by the Committee if they had wanted it. Indeed, I offered to Mr. Juessen, the attorney who appeared before the Committee, to send both of these reports to the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury for prosecution if there was cause, but Mr. Juessen said there was no use in doing that, as a special session of the Grand Jury would have to be called. It is not true as a matter of fact," said Mr. Knox, "that the office has not informed itself upon this subject. On the contrary, all the obtainable information is here."

MR. JUESSEN

was permitted by Comptroller Knox to read the report of Elmer Washburn. It is very evident that Juessen must have represented to Mr. Buckner, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, that there was something that had not been discovered, either by Weber's report or by Washburn's, otherwise Mr. Buckner could not have said, as he did in the House to-day, that the information respecting the German National Bank was not in the possession of the Comptroller of the Currency. This statement of Buckner would seem to confirm the publication, made in the Democratic organ here, the Washington *Post*, that the purpose of the inquiry is political. The persons who represented the stockholders before the Committee to urge the passage of the resolution were, for the German National Bank, Mr. Juessen, and for the Ocean National Bank, Messrs. Wood and Matchett, two detectives.

MR. BUCKNER

said to-day that he should appoint as a Sub-Committee to visit Chicago, with himself as Chairman, Lewis, of Alabama, a Democrat, and Price, of Iowa, a Republican. Price is a banker.

The Sub-Committee in the German National Bank case will not meet in Chicago until the middle of September or 1st of October, on account of other business engagements.

THE WARNER BILL.

LAID AWAY FOR FUTURE USE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The belief strengthens every day that the Senate Committee on Finance will not report the Warner Silver bill at this session. Indeed, Senator Jones, of Nevada, who is one of the strongest advocates of the bill, and a member of the Finance Committee, said to-day that he had little hopes of the bill being reported at this session. He was asked if it was true that the bill was imperfect even in the opinion of its friends, and would be considerably amended before it is reported. He replied with some warmth that the bill was not imperfect in any particular; that it was complete and perfect in all it proposed to do. He stated further that, while the friends of the measure are very anxious to have action upon it, and would be very glad to have the bill passed this session, still they were not disposed to rush things, or to urge the immediate consideration of the bill when it would probably give rise to a discussion that might last for an indefinite period, and keep Congress in session throughout the hottest weather. Besides, he said, there is a custom in the Senate that, when one or two members of a Committee ask to be allowed a reasonable length of time in which to examine a measure, the request is usually granted. In this instance several members of the Finance Committee are averse to the proposition to hurry so important a measure through without the fullest examination of it, and have pleaded for more time.

Jones thinks the request reasonable, and, while he does not speak officially, he advances his individual opinion that the Silver bill will not be reported at this session. As the Finance Committee meets again on Friday it is probable that the fate of the bill, for this session at least, will be settled at that time.

IN THE HOUSE.

LITTLE DONE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The House accomplished little to-day. The Democrats do not seem disposed to enter upon any other business until after the experiment with the new appropriation bills has been tried. These may be reported to the House Friday, possibly not until Monday. Representative Blackburn, a member of the Appropriations Committee, who is to speak somewhere in Virginia to-morrow, which is Confederate Decoration-Day, desires that the Appropriations Committee shall not consider the new bills in his absence. For this reason it is possible that the bills will go over until Monday, for, of course, due respect must be shown for Confederate Decoration-Day.

The Democrats are tired of pressing the bill to prohibit the transfer of causes from State to Federal Courts, and this morning the morning hour was dispensed with. The House appropriated a sufficient sum to pay the families of the late Rush Clark, of Iowa, and of the late Gustave Scheleicher, of Texas, the salaries which would have been due them as members of the present Congress. The House also renewed the movement to impeach Mr. Seward, Minister to China, by referring to the Judiciary Committee with power to further investigate all the testimony taken by the Seward Committee of the last Congress. This was done at the instance of Mr. Springer, who has hitherto so persistently followed Mr. Seward.

TEST OATH REPEAL BILL.

A SUBSTITUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—This was a *dies non* in the Senate. A few unimportant bills were considered and passed, two of them being of purely local interest to the District of Columbia. The most important feature of the session, which only lasted an hour and a half, was the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee by Senator Bayard providing for the repeal of the juror's test oath as contained in Secs. 820 and 821 of the Revised Statutes. This is the same as the bill introduced some time ago, which was originated in caucus. Mr. Bayard gave notice that he would call the matter up to-morrow with a view to its immediate consideration.

As the Senate is only endeavoring to kill time until the appropriation bills come from the House, Mr. Bayard's test-oath measure will answer the purpose admirably, and no doubt give many Senators an opportunity to discharge a little more political thunder. Senator Edmunds will oppose this bill.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Following is the full text of the bill reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day as a substitute for Bayard's bill, which provided simply for the repeal of Secs. 820 and 821 of the Revised Statutes prescribing the "jurors' test-oath." This new measure will form a part of the Democratic caucus bill by which the appropriations for judicial expenses are to be provided:

A BILL in relation to juries, and to repeal Secs. 801, 820, and 821, and part of 800, of the Revised Statutes of the United States:

Be it enacted, etc., That the per diem pay of each juror, grand or petit, in any Court of the United States, shall be $2.50, and that the last clause of Sec. 800, Revised Statutes of the United States, which refers to the State of Pennsylvania, and Secs. 801, 820, and 821, Revised Statutes of the United States, are hereby repealed; and that all such jurors, grand and petit, including those summoned during the session of the Court, shall be publicly drawn from a box containing the names of not less than 300 persons possessing the qualifications prescribed in Sec. 800, Revised Statutes, which names shall have been placed therein by the Clerk of such Court, and a Commissioner to be appointed by a Judge thereof, which Commissioner shall be a citizen residing in the district in which such Court is held of good standing and a well-known member of the principal political party opposing that to which the Clerk may belong, the Clerk and said Commissioner each to place one name in said box alternately until the whole number required shall be placed therein, but nothing therein contained shall be construed to prevent any Judge in a district in which such is now the practice from ordering the names of jurors to be drawn from boxes used by the State authorities in selecting jurors in the highest Courts of the State, and no person shall serve as petit juror more than one term in any one year, nor be compelled to serve as such juror more than two weeks at any term, unless it be necessary in order to complete the trial of a cause in which he may have been impaneled; and all jurors to serve in the Courts after the passage of this act shall be drawn in conformity herewith. All general and special laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

M'CRARY.

OPPOSITION TO HIS CONFIRMATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—There is a strong movement among extreme Democrats to prevent the confirmation of Secretary McCrary as Judge of the Iowa Circuit. This arises from the pronounced position he has taken in regard to the pending attempt to coerce the Executive, and for the strong support he has given the President. If he is rejected, it will be because the Democrats of the Senate are unable to hold themselves above petty spite work.

The basis of the opposition of the Democrats to confirming McCrary is entirely partisan, as set forth in the following statement in the New York *World*: "Recent contributions to Executive interpretations of Federal law, in which the Secretary has concurred, have been of so startling a nature that the Democrats of the Senate think they will hesitate a long time before voting to confirm him. In fact, there is a strong feeling against Mr. McCrary's confirmation, on the ground that he was the author of the veto message number one. The Democratic Senators say that a man who believes so firmly in bayonet rule as Mr. McCrary does ought not to sit on the Bench. So far as they are concerned, at least, there is every reason why they should oppose his confirmation. His ideas of Federal law and the extent of the powers of the Federal Government are, in their view, so radically wrong that they cannot consent to his taking a seat on the Bench."

ELEVATORS.

HALE & CO. TO SUPPLY OUR POST-OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Assistant-Secretary French, to whom the subject had been referred, to-day reported to Secretary Sherman in the matter of the request of the Crane Manufacturing Company of Chicago that the bids for furnishing the elevator for the Chicago Custom-House should be opened. Judge French reported the facts without recommendation. His report in substance was, that there had been no irregularity in connection with the proceedings, and that it would be entirely proper to make the award to the firm of W. E. Hale & Co., of Chicago, if the Secretary should desire to do so. Secretary Sherman received the report late this afternoon, and says to-night that he declines to reopen the bids, and that the decision will be made public to-morrow. The result of this action will undoubtedly be that the contract will be awarded to W. E. Hale & Co., as the Department had determined when the protest of the Crane Manufacturing Company was received. From this decision of Secretary Sherman there is no appeal.

THE TREASURY.

SILVER PURCHASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The Director of the Mint bought 40,000 ounces of silver to-day. Offerings light, and principally from San Francisco.

Numerous inquiries having been made as to the financial operations of the Government, the Secretary of the Treasury has published the following statement showing the changes in the public debt, the annual interest charge, etc.:

REDUCTION OF THE INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Total interest-bearing debt at the highest point, Aug. 31, 1865....	$2,381,530,294
Total interest-bearing debt when the present refunding operations shall have been completed (Aug. 1, 1879)....	1,797,643,700
Reduction on interest-bearing debt from the highest point....	583,886,594
Annual interest charge, highest point, Aug. 31, 1865....	150,977,697
Annual interest charge when the present refunding operations are completed (Aug. 1, 1879)....	83,773,778
Reduction in annual interest charge....	67,203,919

REDUCTION OF THE TOTAL DEBT.

Debt less cash in Treasury, highest point, Aug. 31, 1865....	$2,756,431,571
Debt less cash in Treasury June 1, 1879....	2,027,182,468
Reduction of total debt....	729,749,103
Reduction of debt since March 1, 1877....	61,598,674
Bonds refunded since March 1, 1877:	
Loan of 1858, 5 per cent....	260,000
Ten-forties of 1864, 5 per cent....	194,556,300
Annual interest charge....	9,741,315
Five-twenties of 1865, 6 per cent....	100,436,050
Consols of 1865, 6 per cent....	202,663,100
Consols of 1866, 6 per cent....	310,622,750
Consols of 1868, 6 per cent....	37,473,800
Annual interest charge....	39,071,742
Total amount of loans....	846,022,000
Total annual interest charge....	48,813,057

In place of the above bonds there will be issued when the present refunding operations are completed, which will be not later than Aug. 1, 1879, bonds as follows:

Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent....	$135,000,000
Annual interest charge....	6,075,000
Funded loan of 1907, including refunding certificates, 4 per cents....	711,022,000
Annual interest charge....	28,440,880
Total amount....	846,022,000
Total annual interest charge....	34,515,880
Making an annual saving hereafter in the interest charge on account of refunding operations since March 1, 1877, of....	14,297,177

Bonds have been sold for resumption purposes since March 1, 1877, the interest on which represents an annual cost of coin reserve as follows:

Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent....	$65,000,000
Annual interest charge....	2,925,000
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent....	25,000,000
Annual interest charge....	1,000,000
Total amount....	90,000,000
Total annual interest charge....	3,925,000
Making the net annual saving in interest through the refunding and resumption operations since March 1, 1877, of....	10,372,177

In addition to the above bonds, there were issued in 1878, to replace coin used in payment of the Halifax award, 4 per cent bonds of 1907, amounting to $5,500,000.

(NOTE.—In preparing this memorandum the maximum limit of the issue of 4 per cent bonds and certificates is stated when the refunding transactions are completed and the full returns received. The amount may be somewhat smaller, making the interest charge correspondingly less.)

THE REFUNDING PROCESS.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent refunding certificates since yesterday's report amount to $445,160.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that on and after the 9th inst. the $10 refunding certificates will be received at the Department for conversion into 4 per cent bonds. Refunding certificates, forwarded for conversion, and 4 per cent bonds issued therefor, must be transmitted without risk or expense to the Government. Packages should be marked "refunding certificates," and addressed to the Treasurer of the United States, and applications should specify the denominations of the bonds desired; also whether coupon or registered, and for the latter the full name and Post-Office address of the person should be given.

NOTES AND NEWS.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—A curious illustration of Democratic reform is furnished by the contract which has just been awarded by the Joint Committee on Printing for indexing the *Congressional Record*. Bids were offered by the gentlemen who have indexed the *Records* so efficiently for many years at the rate of 35 cents for 1,000 ems. Another responsible party's bid from a practicable printer and journalist was 75 cents per 1,000 ems. But the contract was awarded to one Mr. Bell, of Baltimore, who comes from the city of Senator Whyte, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing, for $1.25 per 1,000 ems. The difference between the bid at 35 cents and that at $1.25 is that the latter bid is by a man totally inexperienced, while the former was submitted by the experts who have made the index for many years.

THE FITZ-JOHN PORTER CASE.

The official papers in the Fitz-John Porter case have been delivered to the President. It is understood he will refer them to Congress in a few days.

THE KANSAS BRIBERY CASE.

At a meeting of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day the papers in the Ingalls case were submitted with a view to action upon the question whether or not the charges should be investigated by this body; but, on account of the absence of Senator Hoar, the whole subject was postponed (on motion of Senator Bailey) until Saturday next.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Mr. Bayard, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with an amendment, the Senate bill repealing Secs. 820 and 821 of the Revised Statutes (which prescribe the jurors' test oath, etc.), and said that he would probably ask leave to call it up to-morrow for consideration. Ordered printed and placed on the calendar.

The bill conferring certain powers, etc., on the District Commissioners was passed.

The bill compensating R. R. Rice for property transferred by him to the United States for the use of its Consular and Diplomatic representatives in Japan was taken up and passed.

The Senate took up the bill to amend the act in relation to judicial districts in Texas.

The House bill authorizing the District Commissioners to issue twenty-year 5 per cent bonds to redeem certain funded indebtedness of the District of Columbia was passed.

Mr. Voorhees offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate of the circumstances leading to the arrest and removal of J. M. Bell and other Cherokee Indians from the Cherokee Nation. Mr. Voorhees had information tending to show that the persons named were forcibly removed by the United States troops without any reason being given them for such action. Adopted.

The bill passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Senate amendments to the House Grasshopper bill (extending the time of payment by pre-emptors) have been agreed to.

Mr. Buckner, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a resolution directing an investigation into the affairs of the Ocean National Bank of New York and the German National Bank of Chicago, and especially into the management of their assets by the respective Receivers.

The resolution was adopted—yeas, 128; nays, 64.

Mr. Frost introduced a bill for a harbor of refuge at or near St. Louis. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, the Senate amendments to the House bill extending the time for the payment of pre-emptions on certain public lands in Minnesota and Dakota were concurred in.

Mr. Russell offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire and report wherein the existing law can be so amended as to afford relief to the commercial interests of the country, and whether any measures can be adopted by Congress calculated to secure a return to prosperity by an increase of trade and extension of business of the merchant marine.

Mr. Atkins, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the joint resolution repealing certain clauses of the Sundry Civil bill, approved March 3, 1879, with Senate amendments thereto, with the recommendation that they be concurred in, with the following among other amendments: Appropriating $9,235 to the widow of Rush Clark, Iowa, and one year's salary to the widow of Gustave Schleicher.

Mr. Atkins explained the Senate amendments, which were principally verbal, the only important one being the repealing of the law authorizing the Secretary of War to lease the water-power at Moline to the Moline Water-Power Company.

Mr. Hunton submitted an amendment increasing the appropriation to the family of the late Gustave Schleicher to $10,000. Agreed to.

The Senate amendments, as amended, were concurred in, and the bill returned to the Senate for its action.

Mr. Springer, as a question of privilege, offered a preamble and resolution reciting the proceedings of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department in the last Congress, in connection with the charge against George F. Seward, Minister to China, and referring the report of that Committee on the articles of impeachment prepared by it and the testimony taken in the case to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to consider the same, take other testimony, if necessary, and report to the House at the next session. Points of order made by Mr. Conger and Mr. Calkins were overruled, and the preamble and resolution agreed to.

Mr. Evins, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported back the Senate bill to extend the time for special postal service until such service can be obtained by advertisement, with an amendment limiting such extension to one year. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The Senate amendments to the Post-Route bill were concurred in.

Adjourned.

CORRECTION.

In the report of yesterday's House proceedings, Mr. Humphrey, of Wisconsin, is made (in connection with the statement of Mr. Calkins that there were some Republicans who were in sympathy with Mr. Conger in opposing all legislation except as to the appropriation bills) to say: "Confounded few of them." That remark was made in immediate relation to the further observation by Mr. Calkins that there were some Republicans who were not in such sympathy.

DOCTORS.

Thirty-third Convention of the Wisconsin State Medical Association—Eleventh Convention of Illinois Eclectics.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 4.—The opening session of the thirty-third annual gathering of the Wisconsin State Medical Association occurred last evening at the County Court-room in this city. About seventy-five members were present. The proceedings consisted of an opening prayer by the Rev. Dr. Fulton of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, a brief report upon "the plan of the campaign" by the Committee of Arrangements, and the delivery of the annual address by the President, Dr. Nicholas Senn.

At the morning session to-day, full 125 members were present, and the number was increased to nearly 200 upon the arrival of trains from the interior during the day. The proceedings were mainly confined to the reading and discussion of reports from the following standing Committees: Surgery, Drs. J. G. Meacham, Sr., E. M. Rogers, and D. La Count; Practice of Medicine, S. L. Marston, N. M. Dodson, and G. H. Fox; Obstetrics and Gynaecology, J. K. Bartlett, A. Graettinger, and W. F. Whyte; Pathology, G. D. Wilber, J. W. Goe, and R. H. Williamson; New Remedies, H. P. Wenzel, J. R. Barnett, A. W. Lueck; New Medical Literature, L. A. Armstrong, C. Gapen, and H. A. Chase; Ophthalmology and Otology, E. W. Bartlett and Charles Ottilie. Special committee reports were also read.

At 9 o'clock to-night the fraternity sat down to a banquet at the Newhall House.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.—The eleventh annual meeting of the Illinois State Eclectic Medical Society began in the House of Representatives this morning. The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock by the President, Dr. W. W. Houser, of Lincoln. After prayer by the Rev. F. H. Wines, Secretary of the State Board of Public Charities, Dr. H. Wohlgemuth, of this city, welcomed the members to the city in fitting terms. Prof. Milton Joy, of Chicago, appropriately responded. The Treasurer, Dr. Wohlgemuth, presented his annual report, showing a balance on hand of $25.65. After transacting further routine business, a recess till afternoon was taken.

At the afternoon session Dr. A. L. Clark, of Chicago, delivered an address, in which he discussed generally the wants and needs of the Eclectic School. He closed by urging the cultivation of more professional pride, and the requisition of a better general and medical education from their graduates. After discussing this paper, Drs. Antel, Clark, and Turner were appointed a Committee to issue an address to the eclectic physicians of the State, urging them to join the Society and co-operate in its work. Dr. J. B. Kent, of St. Louis, read a paper on "Nasal Catarrh," which was discussed. This evening papers were presented by Dr. W. Hope Davis, of Springfield, on "The Doctrines and Teachings of Eclecticism" and by Prof. Albert Merrill, of St. Louis, on "Malt and its Preparations as Remedies." The session will conclude to-morrow.

TAILORS' STRIKE.

CINCINNATI, O., June 4.—What is known as the shop tailors, being those who make up goods for wholesale clothing houses in this city, have made a demand for 25 per cent increase on their compensation. The clothing firms affected by the strike claim that they are now paying 15 to 20 per cent higher rates than is paid in New York, and declare their intention to firmly resist the strikers. It is estimated that 1,000 persons work at this kind of tailoring in this city and vicinity, only about one-third of whom are included among the employes of the strikers.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.—Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard to-day issued a special order accepting the resignation of Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry Samuel B. Sherer, tendered April 19, who has served faithfully for four years, filling the grades of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment, Colonel, Brigadier-General, and Chief of Cavalry. The order states that the Commander-in-Chief has delayed accepting this resignation in order to retain Gen. Sherer's services to the last moment, and expresses regret at the necessity which compels this step.

THE RAILWAYS.

Meeting of the Officials at Niagara to Make Water Run Up-Hill.

Difficulty of Getting the Delegates Organized into a Meeting.

Their Desire to Survey the Job They Have Got on Hand.

How the Railroads Are "Patronizing" Each Other with Sinister Intent.

The Northern Pacific Rapidly Drawing Across the Continent.

NIAGARA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 4.—A meeting of the representatives of trunk lines was held at the Cataract House to-day. There were present H. B. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central; John Newell, General Manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; C. M. Gray, John King, Jr., Vice-President, and W. Stewart, of the Baltimore & Ohio; John McCullough, Vice-President, and A. T. Cossatt, of the Pennsylvania Central Railway; J. S. Rutter, General Manager of the New York Central & Hudson River Railway; R. C. Vilas, General Freight Agent of Erie; W. H. Perry, General Freight Agent of the Canada Southern; G. R. Blanchard, Assistant to President Jewett, of Erie; L. Milles, of the Central Vermont; E. S. Washburn and C. L. Hartwell, of the Fitchburg, Troy & Boston; Dr. Hills, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; G. B. Spriggs, Col. F. F. Grey, James Bold, and G. McDonald, of the Great Western; D. W. Hibbard, of the Indianapolis & St. Louis; George Darling, of the White Line; S. D. Caldwell, of the Red Line; E. R. Wadsworth, General Agent of Erie at Chicago; E. N. Frisbie, H. R. Duval, of the Great Western Dispatch; H. C. Vilas, of the South Shore Line; D. S. Grey, of the Union Line. Men lingered around the hotel and Falls. During the whole day it seemed hard to get a gathering. A portion claimed that there was no chance for an adjustment of the difficulties, as the whole system of pooling was wrong. Others appeared anxious to have the matter adjudicated, and were ready to listen to reasonable advances. The strongest fight will be between the Vanderbilt and Scott factions. Each one of the Chicago trunk lines accuses the other of breaking the pool. Shortly after 5 Mr. Albert Fink, Trunk Line Commissioner, succeeded in bringing the delegations together, he presiding. Many exhibited a desire to go into the assemblage only to see what would be attempted, but believed the whole thing would end in smoke. Mr. G. R. Blanchard read a paper on what he termed the best and most acceptable system for pooling the stock. The meeting then decided to allow the representatives of the Eastern trunk lines from Chicago to meet and arrive at some conclusion on the live-stock subject and report in the morning, the session being adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

In conversation with well-known Eastern live-stock men to-night your correspondent was informed that the present rates are ruining the cattle trade. The markets are being flooded with stock, mostly of an inferior class, and prices have fallen greatly. The railways were carrying stock for almost nothing, and in some cases for nothing, and the result was that rival roads were shipping cattle over opposing routes, endeavoring to blockade their thoroughfares. It was extremely damaging. Other freights were as bad, but they would not occasion as much injury as in the live-stock case. To-morrow promises to be a big day. Each set of railroaders has its ideas, and doggedly is determined to adhere to them, so that it is apparent that the fight will be a hot one. It may take two days, it may take more, and it may be settled to-morrow.

C., C. & I. C.

Judges Harlan and Drummond were engaged yesterday afternoon in hearing a case remarkable rather for the eminent lawyers that appear in it than on account of its own intrinsic interest. The suit was a bill in chancery brought by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company against the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company, Roosevelt and Fosdick, Trustees, and others to procure a rescission of a lease and amended lease executed in 1869 or 1870, whereby a portion of the defendants' road, 586½ miles in length, was leased to the complainant at a rental of 30 per cent of the earnings, and guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Company. The case was heard at Newport last August before Judgh Harlan, and decided by him in Washington in April last, to this extent: He decided that the lease was not invalid and void, as claimed by the lessee, and that it had not been broken by eviction of the complainants, but he held that the lessor and its mortgagees must be compelled to perform a contract contained in the amended lease, by which the debt of the defendants, the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Road, was required to be funded so as to bring it within the limits of $15,821,000 first and second mortgages and $10,000,000 of convertible income bonds. The Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Road and Roosevelt and Fosdick, Trustees, asked to be allowed to recover from the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road the difference between 30 per cent on the gross earnings and the amount of the net earnings, amounting to about $3,000,000, so as to bring the debt within the $15,800,000, and a committee of bondholders was present who offered to make performance, provided they could have the assistance of this back rent. The complainants have prepared a decree and submitted it to the Court, and the contest now is over the form of this decree. The case will be resumed to-day. The Hon. Stanley Matthews, Mr. John Scott of Philadelphia, ex-Gov. Hendricks, and Mr. J. T. Brooks of Pittsburg appear for and complainants, and Senator McDonald, J. M. Butler, and Mr. C. T. Southmaid of New York, and Judge Hoadley of Cincinnati for the defendants.

A ST. LOUIS TRICK.

The St. Louis papers are jubilant over the fact that the Chicago roads have advanced the rates from Chicago to Missouri River points, and they claim again first blood for St. Louis. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has the following in regard to this matter:

The Southwestern fight has been a very stubborn one, and neither appeared likely to give in, but the announcement came yesterday that the Chicago roads had advanced rates to almost their old pool figures, or so far above the St. Louis rates that the percentage now stands big in favor of the St. Louis shipper. The rates from St. Louis to Missouri River points are: First and second classes, 25 cents per 100 pounds; 20 cents on third class; and 10 cents on fourth and grain. The Chicago roads were hauling first and second classes for 10 cents, third for eight cents, fourth and grain for five cents. But when they came to grief yesterday the rates went up, as follows: First class, 45 cents; second class, 40 cents; third class, 35 cents; fourth class and grain, 15 cents. This may be a ruse to get the St. Louis to make a proposition, but it is very probable that in order to make successful trips with the pay-car the boys of the flower-raising village have put up the rates.

The Chicago roads advanced the rates at the urgent request of Commissioner Albert Fink, who promised to see to it that the St. Louis roads would make a corresponding advance from St. Louis, and thus equalize the through rates between Missouri River points and the seaboard. If the St. Louis roads have not advanced their rates and thus gained an advantage, it has been done either in violation of their promises to Commissioner Fink, or this gentleman has misled the Chicago roads. The probabilities are, however, that the St. Louis roads have violated their pledges as usual. If they do not come up to the scratch and equalize the rates, as it was understood they would, it will be an easy matter for the Chicago roads to reduce the rates to the former figures.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was held yesterday at the office of the Company on Van Buren street. It was a very monotonous and uninterested affair, resulting just as predicted in THE TRIBUNE a day or two ago in the re-election of the old Board and officers. Whether the result may be termed a victory of Gould or not is hard to say, but the fact that Mr. Sidney Dillon was re-elected a Director of the road shows that Gould has lost none of his previous hold, and in spite of denials it is more than likely that he will have something to say regarding the management of this road. The following Directors whose terms had expired were re-elected for a term of three years: David Dows and Sidney Dillon of New York, William L. Scott of Erie, Pa., Hugh Riddle of Chicago, and Ransom R. Cable of Rock Island. There were voted 175,956 shares of stock out of a possible vote of 209,800. Subsequently the Board of Directors reorganized and elected Hugh Riddle, President; David Dows, Vice-President; and Francis H. Tows, Secretary and Treasurer. The following Executive Committee was elected: Hugh Riddle, David Dows, F. H. Tows, W. L. Scott, and R. P. Flowers.

At a previous meeting of the Board of Directors, held Monday, the Hon. George G. Wright, of Des Moines, Ia., was elected Director to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Fred L. Ames, of Massachusetts.

The annual report in manuscript was submitted, approved, and ordered printed for distribution to the stockholders. From it it appears that the Company is now operating 1,231 miles of road. The gross earnings for the year were $9,409,833.41; operating expenses and taxes, $5,079,872.49; net earnings, $4,329,960.92. There has been paid for leases and rental $193,500; interest on bonds, $939,830; dividends, $1,997,086. Expended on improvements, new equipment, and construction of branch roads, $966,551.09; leaving a surplus of $232,749.83. The freight traffic was largely increased over previous years. The passenger travel also shows a slight increase. The road and equipment were stated to be in excellent condition.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., June 4.—President Billings, with several of the gentlemen who liberally subscribed to the recent loan of $2,000,000 to the Northern Pacific, inspected the extension west of the Missouri to-day. It is reported that the President found the work progressing too slowly, and that he will take steps that will stir up the contractors. All the contractors—Joseph Bellows, Jarvis Lord, and Walker & Clark—were with them. The contract was taken at 17 cents per yard for grading, and is being sublet at 13 cents. The latter figure is regarded as too low, and the sub cannot stand it. Other contractors intimate that the original figure is too little, and that the Company will have to take the work and push it through themselves if they want it done this summer. President Billings says it is his desire to build the whole distance to the Yellowstone this year. As to change of management, there is nothing definite in sight, except that Billings means to do the best thing he can for the interest of the road, independent of personal friendship. It is thought in some quarters that Vice-President Stark will be the General Manager. It is certain that he is coming, and will have a general oversight of things personally. Stark does not incline to the present Manager. With the completion of the Division of the Yellowstone and the Pendarille Division on the Pacific Coast, President Billings proposes to establish a stage-line between the terminals, and thus provide for through travel and a mail-route before the road is completed.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 4.—A local syndicate was consummated yesterday for the purpose of controlling the stock of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington, or the Short-Line Railroad. It is known they have nearly $800,000 of preferred stock and $395,000 of common. This is about 60 per cent of the whole issue, and the members are bound among themselves not to sell until it shall go above par. The preferred stock is worth 49. There was a sale of the common stock the other day at 25.

The *Courier-Journal* expresses the opinion that the object of the syndicate is to prevent the Chesapeake & Ohio from acquiring control of the property by purchasing the stock, a majority of which would now cost about three-fourths of a million dollars.

FLINT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 4.—The annual election of Directors of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, held to-day, resulted as follows: Jesse Hoyt, of New York; W. W. Crapo, of New Bedford; H. C. Potter, W. L. Webber, of East Saginaw; John H. Prentiss, of Chicago; Philo Remington, Ilion, N. Y.; Henry H. Fish, of Utica, N. Y.; L. P. Burt, of Milwaukee. The General Manager submitted several statements relative to the business of the road in 1878, and for the period to May 21, 1879, showing the gross earnings for those periods to have been: In 1878, $417,044.60; in 1879, $378,125.05, an increase of $38,919.55.

CENTRAL IOWA.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Directors of the Central Iowa Railway Company, formerly the Central Railroad of Iowa, met this evening and reorganized by electing the following officers: President, Isaac M. Cato, of Baltimore; Vice-President, Russell Sage; Secretary, G. E. Taintor; Treasurer pro tem and Superintendent, D. N. Pickering, of Iowa. Executive Committee: Russell Sage, Charles Alexander of Boston, and G. E. Taintor. Committee on Claims: A. L. Burdett of Massachusetts, Charles Alexander, and F. D. Tappan. Committee on By-Laws: Henry A. Jones, Russell Sage, and G. E. Taintor. The Auditing Committee of the road meet to-morrow, and the Directors will hold another meeting next week.

KANSAS PACIFIC.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 4.—A Leavenworth, Kas., dispatch says: In the suit of John A. Stewart against the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, in the United States Circuit Court, in session here, a compromise decree was signed to-day by Judge Foster, by which S. T. Smith, Receiver of the Company, is to be discharged. The Company has, it is said, performed the conditions of the decree in advance, and will be in possession of its property in a few days.

THE CANON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., June 4.—To-night General-Manager Strong, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, accompanied by two other officials, left by a special train for Denver. Report says Judge Beckwith summoned them by telegraph, and the fight with the Denver & Rio Grande is assuming gigantic proportions.

ITEMS.

Nothing has yet been heard from the General Managers' meeting at Niagara Falls. The probabilities are that only preliminary business was transacted yesterday, and that real work will not begin until to-day.

The low rates on East-bound freights have had the effect of blocking up with freight nearly all the roads leading east, and they have given notice that they will not be able to take new business for a few days.

Mr. Charles F. Ludlum, formerly Passenger Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, has been appointed Southern Passenger Agent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, with headquarters at Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Illinois Central Railroad will give reduced rates at one and one-fifth fare to all those attending the Sportsman's Tournament at Peoria, June 10, 11, and 12. The sale of tickets commences June 9. They will be good to return until June 17, inclusive.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad will be held at the office of the Company on Kinzie street to-day. As stated heretofore, the only important event will be the election as Directors of three or four Vanderbilt men in place of that number of Gould men, whose term of office has expired.

The Illinois Press Association will go on their annual junketing excursion June 19. They will go over the Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul & Sioux City, and Sioux City & St. Paul Railroads in a special train which will run over the Chicago & Northwestern 1,328 miles, St. Paul & Sioux City 318 miles, and Sioux City & Pacific 75 miles, making a total of 1,721 miles. The train leaves the Northwestern depot in this city Thursday, June 19, and returns June 25.

The scalpers are again on the ragged edge, the railroads having taken a new departure in the warfare against them. They have now engaged a number of Pinkerton's detectives who are stationed in front of the doors of the various scalping offices to detect the scalpers in the act of selling railroad tickets. Two of their number were thus caught yesterday and arrested without warrants, and taken before Justice Summerfield, who bound them over to the Criminal Court. Since the scalpers have found out that they are watched, they do not sell tickets in their offices but take customers to some outside place and there make the trade. They say they will appeal to Judge McAllister, who is to decide whether the railroads are warranted in having them arrested without warrants.

SPRINGFIELD.

Message of the Governor Vetoing a Court Bill—Circular by the Auditor—Licenses.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.—The Governor to-day signed House Bill 480, amending Secs. 71 and 88 of the Practice act, and vetoed Senate Bill 106, some of the provisions of which were in conflict with the first-named bill. His veto message is as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, June 3, 1879.—*The Hon. George H. Harlow, Secretary of State*—The Thirty-first General Assembly having adjourned, I herewith file with the Secretary of State Senate Bill No. 106, for "An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend Secs. 7 and 123 of an act entitled an act to extend the jurisdiction of County Courts, and to provide for the practice thereof, to fix the time for holding the same, and to repeal an act therein named, approved March 21, 1874, approved May 21, 1877," with my objections thereto and reasons for withholding my approval of the same.

SEC. 123 of said bill, as amended, contains this provision: "Appeals and writs of errors may be taken and prosecuted from the final orders, judgments, and decrees of the County Court to the Appellate Court, in proceedings for the sale of lands for taxes and special assessments." The same General Assembly passed an act to amend certain sections of the Practice act, which has received my approval and has become a law, whereby the eighty-eighth section of that act was so amended as to contain among other things the following: "Appeals from and writs of error to Circuit Courts, the Superior Court of Cook County, the Criminal Court of Cook County, County Courts, and City Courts, in all criminal cases below the grade of felony, shall be taken directly to the Appellate Court, and in all criminal cases above the grade of misdemeanors, and cases in which a franchise or freehold, or the validity of a statute or construction of the Constitution is involved, and in all cases relating to revenue, or in which the State is interested as a party or otherwise, shall be taken directly to the Supreme Court." The one hundred and ninety-second section of the Revenue law as amended by the act approved May 25, 1877 (laws 1877, p. 174), also requires that appeals from the judgments of the County Court against lands for delinquent taxes shall be taken directly to the Supreme Court, and contains specific provision as to the bond required on such appeals, and for the deposit with the County Collector of the amount of the judgment appealed from as a condition precedent to the allowance of an appeal in such cases. Should the bill now before me receive my signature and become a law, there would be likely to ensue uncertainty and confusion in the law as to the court to which this class of appeals should be taken. Certainty and precision in the law for the enforcement of the collection of revenue for State and municipal purposes is of the utmost importance. Everything which would tend to encourage or protract litigation should be avoided as far as possible. While this bill contains some valuable amendments to the law in other respects, its enactment, being the latest upon the subject, would cast such doubt upon the proper construction of the statutes to which I have referred that I am persuaded its provisions as a whole would be productive of more harm than good, and therefore withhold my approval. S. M. CULLOM, Governor.

The Auditor to-day issued the following circular:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, SPRINGFIELD, June 3, 1879.—*To County Clerks:* This office is in receipt of a number of letters of inquiry as to changes in form of tax-books, consequent upon recent legislation. The Thirty-first General Assembly enacted a law providing for the quadrennial assessment of real estate, and for the consolidation of books used in the assessment and collection of taxes; but the provisions of said act do not apply to any proceedings already begun for the collection of taxes or special assessments. No such change is authorized as to books for the current year. Respectfully yours, T. B. NEEDLES, Auditor.

The Secretary of State to-day issued license to organize to "The Chicago & Evanston Elevated Railway Company," of Chicago; object, "to construct, maintain, and operate an elevated way or conveyor from some point in the City of Chicago to some point in the Village of Evanston, both in the County of Cook and State of Illinois"; capital, $2,000,000; corporators, George C. Whipple, George W. Waite, Charles W. Weston, William H. Hatch, and Daniel H. Horne.

Gov. Cullom has finally disposed of all the bills remaining in his hands. He has vetoed the so-called "Truck bill," but his message is not completed and cannot be obtained for publication till to-morrow. He disapproves of the bill, it is understood, chiefly on the ground that, though ostensibly in the interest of the workingmen, it would really operate to their disadvantage, and would seriously interfere with "important business interests."

He will allow the bill authorizing the incorporation of Loan, Building, and Homestead Associations to become a law without his approval. He vetoed a similar measure two years ago, but the Legislature having in the face of this passed another bill, he will not again interpose his veto.

All the other bills not previously disposed of were approved to-day.

The Railroad Commissioners of the Western States, who held a conference with the Managers of the Western trunk roads at Columbus last fall, will hold an adjourned meeting at Saratoga, June 10. The Illinois Commissioners expect to attend.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5—1 a. m.—Indications: For Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, nearly stationary, followed by higher pressure, westerly winds, warmer partly cloudy weather, and in the latter local rains.

For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, cooler, northerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and local rains, followed in the upper portion of the last district by falling barometer, and warmer southerly winds.

For the Lower Lake Region, higher pressure, warm southwesterly winds, shifting to cooler northerly, partly cloudy weather and occasional rains accompanying local storms.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 4.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.841	62	72	S.......	7	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.755	75	64	S. W....	11	.....	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	29.692	79	47	S. W....	17	.....	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	29.671	81	42	S. W....	9	.....	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	29.748	74	63	S. W....	7	.....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.754	74	68	S. W....	6	.....	Cloudy.

Maximum, 82; minimum 56.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 4—10:18 p.m.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany	29.87	60	S., gentle..	......	Clear.
Alpena	29.68	60	W., fresh...	.45	Cloudy.
Breckenridge	29.96	51	W., fresh ..	......	Clear.
Buffalo	29.76	61	S., fresh....	.01	Cloudy.
Cairo	30.08	72	S., fresh....	......	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.10	60	W., fresh ...	......	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.75	74	S. W., fresh.	......	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.96	73	S. W., fresh.	......	Clear.
Cleveland	29.80	70	S. E., brisk.	......	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.79	73	N. W., fresh	......	Fair.
Denver	30.11	64	W., fresh ...	......	Fair.
Des Moines	29.84	69	N., gentle ..	......	Fair.
Detroit	29.71	68	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Dodge City	29.40	78	S., fresh.	......	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.85	58	N. W., fresh	......	Fair.
Erie	29.76	67	S., fresh....	......	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.84	48	W., brisk....	......	Cloudy.
Fort Garry	29.73	58	W., light....	......	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	29.88	73	S., fresh....	......	Clear.
Keokuk	29.79	77	W., fresh....	......	Fair.
La Crosse	29.79	71	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.83	76	S., fresh....	......	Fair.
Louisville	29.99	70	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Madison	29.74	69	W., fresh....	.02	Cloudy.
Marquette	29.85	54	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Memphis	30.12	72	S., gentle..	......	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.72	70	W., fresh....	.01	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.10	71	Calm.........	......	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.14	73	E., light.....	......	Cloudy.
North Platte	29.59	65	N. E., gentle	......	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.83	70	N., gentle..	......	Cloudy.
Oswego	29.82	59	S. W., gen...	......	Cloudy.
Pembina	29.96	58	Calm.........	......	Clear.
Pioche	......	70	S., light	......	Fair.
Pittsburg	29.90	67	S. W., fresh	......	Fair.
Port Huron	29.66	66	S. W., brisk	.02	Cloudy.
Rochester	29.80	64	W., fresh....	......	Cloudy.
Sacramento	29.79	68	S., fresh....	......	Clear.
Salt Lake	29.88	74	N. W., gen...	......	Cloudy.
Sandusky	29.78	71	S. W.........	......	Fair.
San Francisco	29.90	57	W., fresh....	......	Cloudy.
Shreveport	30.13	70	S. E., light.	......	Clear.
St. Louis	29.93	75	S. W. fresh.	......	Clear.
St. Paul	29.81	64	N. W., fresh	......	Fair.
Toledo	29.76	70	S. W., fresh	......	Fair.
Vicksburg	30.18	70	Calm.........	......	Clear.
Winnemucca	29.90	73	S. W., gen...	......	Cloudy.
Yankton	29.90	65	N. E., gentle	......	Fair.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 4.—The situation at the iron-mills has undergone no special change since yesterday evening. The Amalgamated Association received word this morning that Bradley, Reis & Co., of Newcastle, Pa., and Swift's mill, at Newport, Ky., had signed the scale. A rumor was current on the street to-day that at the conference between the two Committees on Monday the manufacturers had agreed to sign the sliding scale, to run until the 1st of September, but would not do so for a longer period, and that the Iron-Workers' Committee had refused to accept the proposition. The rumor has been contradicted in such a way, however, that it is impossible to believe it to have any foundation. Several of the leading manufacturers said to-day that there would not be a backdown on their side, and on the other side the puddlers say that they are confident the manufacturers will yield in a few days. The "black sheep" employed at the Solar Iron Works joined the strikers to-day, and that mill is now idle.

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best.

FOREIGN.

Germany Demands an Explanation of the Khedive.

And in Its Note Strongly Hints at Serious Consequences.

The German Ultramontanes Demand Concessions from Bismarck,

As the Price of Their Support of His New Tariff Project.

An Effort Making to Succor the Starving People in the Vale of Cashmere.

GERMANY.

GERMAN RAILWAYS.

BERLIN, June 4.—It is believed that the railway question will be brought before the Reichstag at this session, and that the basis of the Government proposal will be the introduction of uniform rates for all railway lines in the Empire, whether State or proprietary.

DENIAL.

HAMBURG, June 4.—The *Borsenhalle* denies that Bismarck has asked Hamburg and Bremen to surrender their privileges as free ports.

THE ULTRAMONTANES.

LONDON, June 4.—A dispatch from Berlin states that the Ultramontanes will refuse to votes the duties on tobacco, beer, and spirits unless they receive tangible concessions in ecclesiastical matters. If Bismarck refuses the concessions, a dissolution of the Reichstag is probable.

FRANCE.

PROPOSED TREATY OF COMMERCE.

PARIS, June 4.—The French Committee to promote the Franco-American Treaty of Commerce held a meeting to-day. Foucher Cariel occupied the chair. It was resolved that, as an answer to the resolution now before the United States Congress, a Committee of Senators and Deputies should wait upon Ministers Waddington and Tirard to impress upon them the necessity of introducing a similar resolution in the French Chambers and opening negotiations.

Many distinguished Americans were present.

THE MILITARY SERVICE.

PARIS, June 4.—Gen. Gresley, Minister of War, has informed the Committee on the recruiting system that he intends to introduce a bill reducing the term of compulsory service to three years.

MOUNT ÆTNA.

STILL ACTIVE.

MESSINA, June 4.—The eruption of Ætna continues unceasingly, but the flow of lava in the direction of the Alcantara River has slackened. The new craters form a vast abyss in the sides of the mountain.

ROME, June 4.—Premier Depretis has proposed grants for the relief of the sufferers by the eruption of Ætna.

RELIEF.

LONDON, June 4.—A correspondent at Rome says a grant of $100,000 has been promised for the sufferers by the Alessandria floods and eruption of Ætna. This sum, however, is considered far from sufficient.

RUSSIA.

ARMING THE POLICE.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.—The police are to be armed with revolvers.

INUNDATION.

The Amoor River and the tributaries in Eastern Asia have overflowed, and it is thought a famine will ensue.

WILL NOT GO.

LONDON, June 4.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says the illness of the Duke of Vladimir's wife having taken an unfavorable turn, the Czar has renounced his intention of going to Berlin to be present at the golden-wedding of the Emperor William.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ROWERS.

LONDON, June 4.—Elliott and Hanlan are rapidly coming into good form, and are daily watched by large crowds. The betting continues 2 to 1 on Hanlan, owing rather, the *Sportsman* says, to the abundance of American money.

BEACONSFIELD QUESTIONED.

LONDON, June 4.—A memorial to Lord Beaconsfield, signed by leading merchants and bankers of London engaged in foreign trades, asks for an inquiry into the effect on the commerce of the world of the undoubtedly large contraction of metallic currency.

EGYPT.

GERMANY AND THE KHEDIVE.

CAIRO, June 4.—The German Consul had an interview with the Khedive yesterday and pressed him for a reply to Germany's protest of May 17 against the arbitrary manner in which the Khedive's decree, dated April 4, dealt with the creditors of the Egyptian Government. The Khedive replied by referring the Consul to the Sultan. The Consul refused to take the case to the Sultan. He declared Germany held the Khedive responsible, and he expressed regret that the Egyptian question had entered upon a phase which might have very serious consequences.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A COOLNESS.

LONDON, June 4.—A Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the relations between Russia and Turkey have become cooler in consequence of the events attending the installation of Aleko Pasha. The Sultan particularly begins to doubt Russia's sincerity because of the discovery of correspondence between the Slav Committees in Russia and branches throughout Turkey, showing a design of union of all Bulgarians in accordance with the treaty of San Stefano.

SWITZERLAND.

ABANDONED.

LONDON, June 4.—The project for holding an international regatta on Lake Geneva, Switzerland, has been abandoned for this year.

TARIFF PROPOSITION.

GENEVA, June 4.—The Swiss Federal Council has resolved to ask the Chambers to impose additional duties on cigars, tobacco, coffee, chickory, and spices.

INDIA.

THE FAMINE.

LONDON, June 4.—Official reports from Cashmere say that it is impossible to exaggerate the distress the famine is causing there. The Maharajah of this province, at the urgent request of the Viceroy of India, is proceeding to Serinagur to superintend the organization of relief. Three thousand five hundred tons of grain are in transit to the Valley of Cashmere.

ROME.

OVERFLOW.

ROME, June 4.—The River Po has made a breach in the embankment between Sermide and Tevere, doing serious damage.

INDIANAPOLIS GOSSIP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 4.—No complaint has been filed by O. F. Baker, of Vincennes, against Edwin May, State-House architect, for the payment of four $1,000 notes alleged to have been given in consideration of services to be rendered by Baker in the way of giving May information of the progress of competition before the Commissioners. Notes to the amount of $5,000 were undoubtedly given on behalf of May, but they have been surrendered, May says, for a valuable consideration, and Baker only holds photographed copies. It is doubtful whether a complaint will be filed. It looks as though the making public of the matter was more to compel a settlement than anything else. The integrity of the Commission is not affected, and the only interest about the affair is that Baker is a son-in-law of Capt. Tarkington, First Secretary of the Commission, who was removed for improper and illegal tampering with the architects' letters of competition. In his testimony before the Legislative Commission Baker swore positively that he never saw any notes in which May was interested as maker, indorser, or in any other capacity. Now it appears that such were given four days after the award to May of the State-House plan.

CRIME.

END OF A DESPERADO.

Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., June 3.—This evening a terrible tragedy was enacted at Wahob, a little village in Alexander County, Illinois, on the opposite side of the river. Monroe Sheppleman became intoxicated in this city, and crossed to the village. He entered Mrs. Jackson's house with a drawn pistol; cocking it, he made threats and struck her with the muzzle of it several times, leaving the marks on her breast. There was a sick woman in the house. Going up to her he thrust the pistol into her mouth, using all sorts of threatening language. Going to another woman he placed the pistol near her head and fired it. She did not flinch. He said, "You are not afraid." She told him such a villain as he could not scare her, when he said, "No, you are not afraid, I will not hurt you," and left. Going out, Dr. Milan was seen on the fence, and the ruffian shot him in the shoulder. By this time the citizens determined to rid the town of the desperado, and some one struck Sheppleman with a stick of cord-wood, killing him instantly. It is not known who used the stick, and it is not probable any inquiry will ever be made into the matter. At sunset this evening, from the balcony of the Marble City, the corpse could be seen lying in the road where it had fallen. Sheppleman formerly lived near the scene of his death. It is thought Dr. Milan will recover.

CORRUPTION AND BELLIGERENCY.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 4.—The resolution in the House for the expulsion of George F. Smith, the member from Philadelphia, on the charge of corrupt practices in connection with the Pittsburg Riot-Damage bill, was defeated by 89 to 79, not the necessary two-thirds.

Immediately after the adjournment considerable excitement was caused by a personal encounter in the House between Representatives Sherwood and Bowman, both of York County. Sherwood struck Bowman a heavy blow on the head with a cane. Bowman made no resistance.

HARRISBURG, June 4.—The House of Representatives defeated the resolution to expel W. F. Rumberger, of Armstrong County, charged with corrupt solicitation of members of the House—yeas, 104; nays, 69; less than the necessary two-thirds.

MOONSHINERS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 4.—A letter dated Smithville, June 2, was received here to-day by United States Revenue Collector William Woodcock, announcing the ambush and the killing by moonshiners of United States Deputy Collector James M. Davis and six men nine miles south of that place on the 1st inst. The letter states that it was known that twenty-five or thirty men were lying in ambush for the party at a distillery they were to capture, and near which they were last seen. The report is officially discredited.

TEXAS LYNCHINGS.

GALVESTON, June 4.—A *News* special from Waco says: Jesse Allison, colored, was assassinated on Sunday night at Gurley's farm in an adjoining county. George and Tom Fair, colored, were arrested on suspicion, and released. Tuesday Tom was found near Allison's house, shot and hanging to a tree. Further on George's body was found, the hands bound behind, and riddled with shot. There is much excitement among the negroes.

FOUL PLAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 4.—Karl Pesth, a German mill-hand, was found lying on the Lake Shore track near Riga, this county, this morning, unconscious from a terrible fracture of the skull. His watch and money are gone, and suspicion attaches to two fellow-workmen with whom he was drinking last evening. His recovery is doubtful.

PARDONED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.—The Governor has pardoned John Mangus, who was convicted of forgery in February, 1878, by the Lee County Circuit Court, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. The pardon is granted upon the recommendation of Judge Brown, who sentenced him, the Hon. B. H. Trusdell, the Sheriff, and other county officers.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., June 4.—The Post-Office at Deland, fifteen miles east of Clinton, and a store belonging to Rinehart Bros., were burglarized of $200 in stamps and money on Monday night. It is believed that a well-organized band of robbers exists in that neighborhood. All effort at detection has proved futile thus far.

ESCAPED THE HANGMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 4.—A dispatch from Colusa says that R. L. Squiers, convicted of murder in the first degree, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. His wife took the razor to him.

CONVICTED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 4.—William Elliott, alias "Colorado Bill," has been convicted of murder in the Indian Territory by the United States District Court at Fort Smith, being the second conviction for murder during the present term.

COUNTERFEITS.

BOSTON, June 4.—Two men were arrested at the Parker House to-night with $750 in counterfeit $5 bills on the National Bank of Pawling, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 4.—This afternoon, on the College Campus, historical and reminiscent addresses were made by ex-President Julian M. Sturtevant, of this city, and the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y., in commemoration of the semi-centennial of the Illinois College. This evening a reunion of the alumni of a score or two of classes is being held in the College chapel. This morning the Jacksonville Female Academy held its forty-ninth anniversary exercises at the First Presbyterian Church. The essays were much above the average, and the school is one of the best conducted of all in the city. The graduates were Misses Hattie Beebe, of Carrollton; Alice Parker, of Winchester; Mary Lathrop, of Chicago; Martha Kincaid, of Athens; Georgia Richards, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Margaret Divine, of Philadelphia; Lillian P. Collins, of Quincy. A grand reception and reunion was given this evening.

ASSIGNEE APPOINTED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 4.—Philip Stock, who was appointed by the Circuit Court, a few days ago, Assignee of the Broadway Savings Bank, having failed to qualify within the proper time, Judge Boyle has appointed J. M. Franciscus, for many years connected with the banking house of Haskel & Co., to fill the position. Mr. Franciscus gave bond at once for half a million, and will take charge of the affairs of the defunct bank immediately.

CINCINNATI OPERA-HOUSE.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—The sale of the Grand Opera-House to H. Hoffman, a prominent merchant of this city, was confirmed to-day. Mr. R. E. J. Miles, its former successful manager, has secured a lease of the house for a term of years.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—Arrived, the steamer Illyrian, from Boston.

LONDON, June 4.—Steamships Alsatia, from New York, Canadian, from Montreal, and Hansia, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

GLASS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., June 4.—The Desteiger Glass Company, of this city, commenced glass-blowing in their additional factory to-day, and now employ over 300 men and boys.

LONG-RANGE WHISKY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 4.—The Supreme Court decides that the two-mile limit wine and beer law is constitutional and valid.

BEER.

The Great Gathering of Brewers at St. Louis, Mo.

They Are Ardent Apostles of Temperance, but Not of Prohibition.

The Way to Secure Sobriety Is Through Extended Sales of Beer.

Attempt to Introduce Beer into the Cold-Water Stomach of a Teetotaler.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—About 200 delegates to the nineteenth annual Convention of the National Brewers' Association met at Germania Hall this morning. The President of the Association, Henry R. Rueter, presided, being introduced by William J. Lemp, President of the Local Association. In his opening address, Mr. Rueter dealt largely in statistics, showing that the sale of beer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, was the largest ever known, being 9,473,361 barrels, which was 313,685 barrels more than the next largest, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. The figures for the first nine months of the present year were even more satisfactory, the prospects being that

A ROUND 10,000,000 BARRELS

will be sold. A table was also read showing the amount of increase or decrease in the production in the various States. The most marked change was that recorded in Maine, where only seven barrels were produced, as against 7,031 the year previous. The speaker, however, insisted that, while this was due to the Prohibitory law, it should not be inferred that only seven barrels were consumed in that State, as the neighboring States supplied the demand. The speaker alluded to the general increase in production as a pleasing evidence of a step in the right direction towards national temperance, and quoted the last annual report of

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

in support of the removal of restriction on the sale of mild liquors, or the heavy taxation of stronger spirits. The balance of his address was a defense of lager-beer, and a denunciation of stronger beverages and prohibition, on which, however, nothing novel in the way of argument was brought out.

The afternoon session was opened with routine business, after which interesting statistics were read, showing the growth of the export trade in American beer, the value of the exported bottled beer increasing from $2,220 in 1870 to over $108,000 in 1878. While that in casks has not considerably increased, the decrease in importation is shown by $1,485,000 worth in 1872 against $592,000 worth in 1879.

AN ADDRESS

followed by Fred Lauer, of Reading, Pa., in which he referred to the history of the brewing interests, and the beneficial results from drinking beer for the past 2,000 years. After referring to the "damaging effects of the Neal Dow law upon the merits of the humbugged, misguided people of Maine," he drew a picture of the contrast presented by the Southern States during two trips which he made,—one in January, two years ago, and the other four months since. On the first occasion frequent disturbances requiring the interposition of the law were the rule, while latterly he found everywhere perfect order, peace, and harmony prevailing between the races, and this great change he held had been brought about by the general use of beer in place of whisky. He recommended the Western brewers to send their surplus

BEER TO LOUISIANA

and Mississippi, where he was confident it would secure a cessation of the negro exodus northward.

The Committee upon the bottling of malt liquor for export, and upon the matter of brewers' bonds, reported a communication they had addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the present impediments in the way of exporting bottled beer, on account of the internal revenue regulations, and also suggesting to him the means of remedying the defects of the law, so as not to unnecessarily hamper the export bottling trade.

The afternoon meeting over, the Convention drove round the city on a visiting tour of the principal breweries.

The evening they spent at Schnaeder Garden, where a grand concert was given in their honor.

"AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR"

marred the moring proceedings. Frank Bemis, editor of the *National Prohibitionist*, published in this city, who had been forcibly ejected from the meeting of Tuesday evening, sought admittance again this morning, when he was dragged by a number of delegates into the Germania Hall bar-room, where they endeavored to force beer down his throat, and, failing in this, drenched him with lager, and George Wainwright, son of a leading brewer, assaulted him quite severely.

ADDITIONAL POINTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 4.—The Brewers' Nineteenth Annual Convention formally met for business about noon, in the Germania Club Hall. William J. Lemp, Chairman of the local committee, called the delegates to order, and warmly greeted and welcomed them to St. Louis.

President Rueter then delivered a lengthy address, giving the statistics of the trade during the past year. An argument in favor of beer as a beverage over all other stimulating drinks, and favoring legislation discriminating in favor of fermented over distilled liquors, was reported.

Reports were then presented of the Board of Trustees of the operations of the Committee on Agitation and the committees on bottling malt liquors for export and upon brewers' bonds.

The President's address states that the sales of beer during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were 9,473,361 barrels, and that the indications, based upon the sales of Government stamps the first nine months of the present fiscal year, are that the sales this year will reach 10,000,000 barrels.

In referring to the prohibitory and license systems in Massachusetts, the President quotes from the report of the Massachusetts Bureau of the Statistics of Labor, issued last January, and shows that the number of arrests and convictions for drunkenness under the Prohibitory law in 1874 was about 25 per cent greater than under the License law of 1877, and that the number of places where liquor was illegally sold under the Prohibitory law in 1874 was 336 larger than the whole number of places licensed under the License law of 1877.

These facts are used as an argument that the License law as a legislative measure not only regulates the sale of liquor, but decreases drunkenness, while the Prohibitory law fails to protect, or even to regulate the sale of liquor.

The address argues at some length, and from a scientific standpoint, as to the advantage of beer as a beverage, and also as an article of nourishment.

Referring to the appointment of a Congressional Committee to consider and report upon the alcoholic traffic, the President says there is no need for brewers to fear the result of any investigation of the question of alcoholism if made by enlightened and practical men in the interest of political economy or social science, although a thorough and impartial inquiry into the whole subject cannot fail to bring out the fact long understood in other countries that the brewing trade should be encouraged by the Government, and that the use of beer by the people instead of stronger liquors should be favored as essential to the public welfare and sobriety.

The report of the Committee on Agitation calls the attention of the delegates to the necessity of urging the State Legislatures, if they desire to mitigate by legislation the evils caused by the use or abuse of alcoholic drinks, to the difference between fermented and distilled liquors.

The same report shows a large increase in the exportation of American beer, and a similar decrease in the importation of foreign beer.

The Committee on Bottling Beer reported a lengthy communication they had addressed to Gen. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on the present impediments in the way of exporting bottled beer, and suggesting to him how the defections in the present law covering the matter may be remedied.

These reports were all adopted.

During the afternoon session a Committee was appointed to consider various subjects to be reported upon to-morrow, after which Gen. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, from Washington, and several officers of the Revenue Service residing here, were introduced to the Convention, and warmly received.

Gen. Raum will address the Convention to-morrow.

After adjournment carriages were in waiting, and between two and three hundred delegates were taken on a tour of inspection to the breweries of the city. To-night the Convention is enjoying a concert at Schneider's Garden, gotten up with a special view to their entertainment, and at which a large number of prominent citizens of both sexes are present.

CASUALTIES.

BURLINGTON, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, June 4.—Yesterday evening, while two boys about 12 years of age, named Voelker and Haggerty, were playing with a pistol, the weapon was discharged, the ball passing through Voelker's hand and striking Haggerty in the left breast, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

W. F. Evans, County Auditor of Taylor County, this State, had his right arm badly shattered yesterday evening by the premature discharge of a cannon which he was engaged in firing.

THE LONDON CIRCUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, June 4.—Louise Boshell, a slack-wire performer, and the wife of Frank Melville, equestrian, fell from a ladder in the ring while about to mount a wire at the London Circus performance to-night and struck with such violence that her back was very seriously injured, and her retirement from the business may be necessitated.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 4.—A dispatch from Camp Douglas says Lewis, 12-year-old son of P. H. Pufman, of Chicago, died last night from the effects of accidental shooting. He attempted to cock a pistol, when it discharged, the contents entering his abdomen.

TAKE WARNING!

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., June 4.—Last night Mrs. Charles Henning attempted to put out a burning coal-oil lamp by blowing down the chimney, when the lamp exploded, burning her so seriously that it is not probable she will live.

A TREAT IN STORE.

BOSTON, June 4.—Among the guests who have promised to be present at the reception and banquet to the visiting Commercial Club of Chicago at Horticultural Hall, on the 14th inst., are the Secretary of the Treasury John Sherman, Henry W. Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, President Eliot, of Harvard College, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Robert Winthrop, Frank Thompson, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railway, William Gray, and others almost equally distinguished in professional, literary, and business circles.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill, June 4.—A quiet wedding occurred this morning at the residence of the Hon. I. C. Bosworth. Mr. Thomas P. Kellet, of Zumbrota, Minn., and Mrs. Louisa Stillman, of Chicago, were married by Dr. Cheney. The bride is a cousin of Mr. Bosworth.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., June 4.—The Methodist Church bells at Polo chimed their merriest yesterday in honor of the marriage of one of her fairest and most accomplished daughters, the pretty Miss Maggie H. McAte, to Mr. G. P. Gardner, proprietor of the Mendota *Reporter*.

OBITUARY.

NEW YORK, June 4.—James Orton Woodruff, the projector of the "Woodruff Scientific Expedition," died here this morning of brain disease

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., June 4.—W. H. Barrett, an old resident, and one of the leading business men of this city, died of consumption at his residence on the West Side at 6 o'clock this evening, aged 61 years. Deceased was for several years a member of the City Council, and was a most exemplary citizen.

IRISH EMIGRATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Another meeting of persons interested in the organization of the Irish Joint Stock Emigration Company was held to-night. Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, and Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, were the speakers. Six thousand dollars were subscribed, making a total of over $17,000 obtained here thus far toword the $100,000 of capital stock required. The Bishops now go to Boston to continue their work.

COAL PRICES FOR JULY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company announces the product for June sold, and the orders for July must be sold at July prices. The following circular has been issued: For coal delivered on board vessels at Port Richmond for shipment beyond the capes of Delaware, lump, steamboat, and stove, $2.50; broken and egg, $2.40; chestnut, $2.25, pea, $1.50. These prices are for hard white ash.

A MONOPOLY SCOOPED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 4.—Some time since an agent of the Singer Sewing-Machine Company attempted to remove a machine from the house of Margaret Piper, in default of payment of rent. Force was used, and in the scuffle the leg of a 8-year-old child was broken. Mrs. Piper brought suit for $31,000 against the Company, and to-day, in the Superior Court, recovered from a jury a verdict for $8,000.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., June 4.—In the Supreme Court to-day, besides the members in attendance yesterday, Justice Baker took his seat. The call of the docket will commence to-morrow, with thirty cases per day until disposed of. No business of importance was transacted to-day.

A CASSANDRA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. June 4.—Mary P. Snyder, an elderly lady, crazed by religious excitement, endeavored to throw herself under a train this evening at the Union Depot, declaring that God would take care of her. She was rescued by the police, but fought desperately, declaring herself to be a chosen prophet of God.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—James D. Fish, of New York, has been appointed Receiver of the Globe Mutual Life-Insurance Company. Fish gives $200,000 security, and deposits his receipts, papers, etc., with the Mutual Trust Company, of New York.

Speech of Victor Hugo.

PARIS, May 19.—M. Victor Hugo delivered a characteristic speech yesterday at a dinner commemorating the abolition of slavery in the French Colonies. He described Northern Europe as despotism,—the tempest, Southern Europe as liberty and pacification. The former, he said, was putting forth a colossal effort, the final monarchical phenomena were being exhibited, the German Empire exerting all its forces against what is supposed to be the modern spirit, while the Russian Empire presented a still more stirring spectacle. Never had the social question been raised in so tragical a manner, but fury was not a solution. He referred to France, Italy, Spain, and Greece as the united States of the South, the forerunner of the united States of Europe, England, moreover, having too much need of the Mediterranean to sever herself from the four peoples who were masters of it; and he predicted that, as in the nineteenth century, the white had made the black a man, so in the twentieth Europe would make of Africa a world. He advocated a friendly rivalry in civilizing Africa, thus solving questions and converting proletaires into landowners.

Edison's Labors.

The Fulton (N. Y.) *Patriot* prints a note from Mr. T. A. Edison, dated May 20, in which he says: "I have nothing new at present to communicate regarding the electric light, but the whole subject will go through the 'press-mill' ere long, as I am just now rounding up the corners, and expect in a short time to show unbelievers something that will make them doubt no longer. As soon as I am ready to make an exhibition of the light here, I shall open my laboratory."

RELIGIOUS.

The Reformed Episcopal Council Finishes Its Labors.

Lakeside Baptist Association—Reading of Addresses, Etc.

Progress During the Year—German Evangelical Lutheran Synod.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

The General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church met as usual yesterday morning at half-past 8 o'clock.

Judge Hughes offered a resolution to the effect that, in accordance with Sec. 3 of Canon 8, Title 1, the consent of the Council be given to the consecration of the Bishops elected and confirmed, and that the Presiding Bishop proceed to perform that duty at the earliest convenient opportunity.

The Secretary asked if that referred to the Bishops that were confirmed Tuesday evening (Latane and Stevens), or the one that was confirmed in the afternoon.

Judge Hughes replied that he thought the rule should apply to all the Bishops that were confirmed by the General Council.

Some discussion ensued upon technicalities, in which the canons were closely consulted, and finally the whole matter was declared out of order, and Judge Hughes withdrew his resolution.

The Rev. Mr. McGuire then offered a resolution to the effect that the General Council request Bishop Sugden, of the Synod of Great Britain and Ireland, to consecrate Bishop Richardson, his election having been confirmed by this Council.

The Rev. Mr. Postlethwaite thought this resolution was also out of order.

The Chair decided that it was not, and Mr. Postlethwaite appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Chair was sustained.

Mr. McGuire spoke to his resolution, arguing that it was a matter of expediency that the Council should take some official action in the matter of consecrating the Bishop-elect. It would have its effect all over Great Britain.

Dr. Howard Smith was in favor of the resolution upon principle.

Bishop Fallows thought there was no yielding of principle if the Council did not consecrate Bishop Richardson. It was a family matter, however, and his consecration by this Council would be in accordance with an urgent request from Bishop Sugden.

Judge Hughes thought this should be done as a courtesy to Bishop Sugden, as he had requested it.

Dr. Underwood announced that he was in favor of the resolution as a matter of expediency.

Dr. Richardson, Bishop-elect, explained that if this Council sent him back consecrated it would vastly simplify the work of overcoming the opposition in England.

The resolution of Mr. McGuire was lost.

Mr. Hammer, of Newark, N. J., moved that Art. 2 of the Constitution be amended so that representation in the General Council should be reduced from one delegate for every fifty communicants to one for every 100 communicants. This amendment was adopted.

Several other minor amendments were made to the Constitution.

Dr. Sabine moved to amend Canon 3, Sec. 4, Title 1, so as to add the words "with the consent of the Standing Committee." Adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Collison moved a resolution to the effect that a resolution offered at the General Council in 1878, to amend Canon 2, Sec. 2, Title 8, providing that vestrymen must be communicants, which was laid over, be taken up and passed.

This resolution was lost.

The Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick asked permission to give an account of the Church work in Florida. Permission being granted, he gave a description of his own labors in Jacksonville, his privations, etc., and the results. He said the Reformed Episcopal faith had found its way into twenty-three families in that city. But his substance had been wasted, and he had no means of support.

Dr. Sabine, of New York, offered a resolution of thanks to the press of Chicago for the able manner in which the proceedings of the General Council had been reported. The resolution was unanimously carried.

Dr. Ashhurst, of Philadelphia, moved that the General Council proceed to sign the testimonials of the Bishops confirmed the day before. The motion prevailed.

Bishop Fallows announced that the annual meeting of the Regents of the University of the West would take place at the Grand Pacific at 10 a. m. to-day. The members of the Council were invited.

A vote of thanks was tendered the presiding Bishop and the Secretaries, after which the Council adjourned sine die; but before the Assembly dispersed it was decided to spend half an hour in devotional exercises, in accordance with a motion previously made by Dr. Sabine.

Presiding Bishop Nicholson delivered an address, thanking the Convention for the honor which had been conferred upon him, and bidding the members an official good-by. There had been many momentous questions brought up in this General Council, upon which there were strong contrary opinions, but yet there had been comparatively little feeling manifested, and the proceedings had been marked by good order and a Christian spirit.

Bishop Nicholson led the devotional exercises.

The Council signed the testimonials of the Rev. P. F. Stevens, of Charleston, S. C., and the Rev. James A. Latone, of Kings and Queens County, Va., as Bishops of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

BAPTISTS.

The second day's session of the Lakeside Baptist Association was convened yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The Rev. E. K. Crossly, in the absence of the President, called the body to order. The attendance was excellent.

The first business of interest was the submission of the Treasurer's (H. B. Brayton) report, which showed that during the year the receipts had been $68.20, while the expenditures were $69.03. The balance in the treasury last year was $2.39, thus leaving on hand the sum of $1.56. The report was referred to the Auditing Committee.

The condition of the church at Lemont was referred to by the Rev. J. B. Dibell. At the present time that church was in a very helpless state. He asked for patience on the part of the Association in dealing with the Lemont branch, and prayed that it would not be dropped from the list of churches in the Association. The Rev. W. M. Haigh spoke substantially to the same effect. He thought the Association should strengthen the weak churches instead of cutting them off, and Mr. Theodore Reese and the Rev. Lewis Raymond concurred.

After some discussion upon this matter, in accordance with a motion by the Rev. J. B. Dibell, a committee was appointed to visit the Lemont Church, and make a report the coming year. This Committee comprises the Revs. C. Perren, J. B. Dibell, and D. A. Morton.

The Twelve-Mile Grove Church was dismissed to the Aurora Association upon motion of the Rev. W. A. Bronson.

The necessity of doing something to revive the drooping interest in the Oswego and the Naperville Churches was discussed, but no definite steps to that end were taken.

A plea on behalf of the Theological Seminary at Morgan Park and the Ministerial Educational Society was made by the Rev. E. K. Cressey. He took occasion to commend the effort of the Rev. Mr. Northrup in behalf of the Church's educational institutions.

Home Missions was the subject of extended remarks by the Rev. William Haigh, in the course of which he said in his opinion attention had been directed to the religious necessities of the South to the neglect of the West, and urged the members of the Board to consider this fact carefully.

The Rev. F. G. Thearle delivered an address upon "Our Publication Society," in which he exhorted the people to do more for this branch of Christian warfare. It seemed to him that if the whole Missionary Fund was to be turned into this channel it would not be enough. He believed that the issues of a sanctified press would reach more people and do more good than anything else that could be done. He also advocated the clustering of the patronage of the church people around the business places of their own denomination. A Methodist, he said, would walk five miles to buy a book of a Methodist concern, while he had sometimes thought that a Baptist would walk five miles in the other direction.

The Rev. I. N. Hobart, D. D., was called upon to speak to the subject of "State Missions." He said that it had been thought by some that it might be best for the State Society to pass over its mission-work to the Home Mission Society and the American Publication Society. There was a confusion in the minds of some of the people between the State Mission and the Home Mission Societies. He often received money which belonged to the Home Missions, and the Home Missions frequently received money which belonged to the State Mission Society. He complained of the dearth of churches in towns through the State. There was scarcely a town in the country which did not have a Methodist church, but the Baptist denomination was sadly behind. This was because there were no preachers sent, and there were no preachers sent because there was no money to pay them and keep them going. The treasury was absolutely depleted. There were 3,685 members in the Lakeside Baptist Association last year, and they contributed to the missionary work a little over $300. This year, since last November, there had been $34 raised, and the amount appropriated was $300. He thought there should be some means devised whereby more money should be raised.

Mr. Chandraugh desired to know if Mr. Hobart considered that other denominations had a better organization than the Baptists.

Mr. Hobart thought some of them had, and some had not.

Mr. Chandraugh offered a resolution to the effect that the General Association be requested at its next meeting to appoint a Board to take into consideration the churches that were under, or partly under, the support of the Mission Societies, and furnish them with preachers.

The Rev. Mr. Stowell took occasion to explain to the audience his position. He was a minister, but he chose for certain reasons to retire from the pastoral charge of a church for a few years. It was not that he had not invitations to preach, nor because he was a loafer around Jerusalem. He and the other retired pastors had their work to perform, but there were certain reasons why they chose to remain here in the city for a time.

Mr. Chandraugh withdrew his resolution.

The Rev. Mr. Furst, of Plainfield, said it struck him that the Baptists went about their mission work in the hardest way possible. The money, he thought, must come through the pastors. He had a collection taken up in his own church every Sunday.

Mr. Hobart said it was no trouble to get preachers. A number of applications had to be laid over every month. It was not preachers that were scarce, it was money.

The Rev. Dr. Jackson then delivered a doctrinal discourse.

The following is compiled from a table of statistics for the year, defective, however, because the Michigan avenue, Englewood, and Lemont churches made no report at all, while many of the others made only partial reports: Additions, 345; diminutions, 279; present membership, resident, males, 709; females, 1,225; non-resident, males, 136; females, 199; church expenses, current, $28,065; Sunday-school, 1,927; permanent improvements, $12,524; missions, $2,358; contributions, foreign missions from church, $229; Sunday-schools, $210; woman's circle, $447; State missions to State Convention, $74; special churches and Sunday-schools, $83; home missions, from churches, $260; Woman's Home Missionary Society, $354; Publication Society, $78; education, ministerial, $236; endowment, $11; current expenses, $155; miscellaneous, $56; Association minutes, $30; other objects, $315; total, $30,481. Property, present value, $276,300; debt, $90,100. Sunday-schools, church, officers and teachers, 330; scholars, 2,873; average attendance, 2,305; mission, officers and teachers, 147; sholars, 1,297; average attendance, 1,125.

The exercises in the evening opened with singing and prayer, the attendance being quite large.

H. R. Clissold, State Missionary, followed in an address on "Sabbath-School Work," in which he urged the importance of the Church paying greater attention to the religious education of the young. He had found an alarming indifference on the subject in certain parts of the State, and the consequence was many churches were partially closed. In some sections he had found positive opposition to Sabbath-schools, which had to be overcome, or the Church at large would suffer sooner or later. He closed by urging the co-operation of Baptists in the good work, and by asking the Association to appoint some one to assist him in getting up the Sabbath-school statistics of the State, to which the meeting responded by selecting Mr. Pratt, of Hyde Park.

Dr. Lorimer followed in an address on the "Ministry of the Laymen." He was suffering from a headache and spoke very briefly, taking the ground that, if the laymen in the churches assumed the responsibilities they should, they would do a great deal toward correcting the public morals. As it was, too much was left to the ministers, though he had heard of one man who said he had but two uses for them,—to marry and bury them. He referred to the Catholic Church as illustrating religious industry, and insisted that laymen should be more industrious and teach themselves to rely less upon the ministers. The less a minister did the better would his church flourish, provided always that the laymen took hold and did the work he neglected to do. It had been a habit of his life to do nothing that he could get any one else to do, and he had been reasonably successful. Instead of the minister laying out the Church work for the campaign, they should lay it out for themselves, and it had always been a surprise to him how they could live on from year to year without winning or trying to win a soul to Christ. He did not believe that ministers should be the exclusive agents for the saving of souls, but thought every layman should make himself an agent, and thus contribute to a general and constant revival in the Church. He knew of no other plan by which the Church could be so successfully built up. The failures in churches he never laid at the door of the ministers, but at the feet of the laymen, some of whom, he feared, prayed too much and did too little. He had heard an anecdote illustrating his point, which had been told of a man who had noticed that whenever he prayed for a turkey he never got one, but when he prayed to God to send him after a turkey he always got it. He closed with a fervent appeal to laymen to put their shoulders to the wheel, and by expressing an earnest desire to once see a church with deacons who were literally broken down by religious work.

The Association will meet again at 9 o'clock this morning and wind up its sessions.

LUTHERAN.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the District of Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio began its annual session at the Lutheran Church, at 316 West Taylor street, yesterday morning. The Rev. C. H. Schwan, of Cleveland, O., the President of the Synod, preached a doctrinal discourse in the morning. The afternoon was devoted to the business of the Synod. There were about 300 clerical and lay delegates and parochial teachers present, and some few more are expected to arrive to-day. The Synod embraces about 125 ministers in Illinois and some 150 congregations. There are forty-five parochial schools in the City of Chicago alone. The Synod seems to be in a flourishing condition, as compared with other years, and is increasing in wealth, numbers, and influence. The Synod will remain in session until Tuesday.

The organization of the Synod yesterday resulted in the election of the Rev. H. Wunder, of Chicago, President; Prof. R. Lange, of St. Louis, and Dr. W. Setibo, Vice-Presidents. The Rev. B. Burfuldt was chosen Secretary, and the Rev. M. Gresse Assistant Secretary. A roll of the members was called and twelve teachers, five clergymen, and as many laymen were made members of the Synod. The hours for the daily sessions were fixed from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 a. m, and from 2:30 p. m to 5 p. m. A committee was appointed to revise the accounts and a committee to inspect the minutes of the Conference. The annual message of the President was read, after which the Conference adjourned to this morning.

EPISCOPAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., June 4.—The fifth annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Fond du Lac met at St. Paul's Cathedral Tuesday, June 3, at 10:30 a. m., the Rt.-Rev. J. H. Hobart Brown, S. T. D. Bishop, as President. At the election of officers Mr. J. B. Perry, of Fond du Lac, was re-elected Treasurer, and the Rev. N. D. Stanley, of Fond du Lac, Registrar; Standing Committee of the Diocese—The Revs. Fayette Durlin, of Ripon; W. C. Wright, of Waupun; George Vernon, of Appleton; and Messrs. J. B. Perry, of Fond du Lac; George Gary, of Oshkosh; and Chamberlain, of Waupun. F. R. Hoff, of Oshkosh, President, declined a re-election. Board of Missions—George L. Field, of Ripon, C. A. Galloway, of Fond du Lac, and R. W. Wells, of Waupun; Ecclesiastical Court—The Revs. W. M. Dafter, George Verner, and R. W. Blow, all re-elected. The Council adjourned this evening.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 4.—In the Episcopal State Convention to-day the Bishop's annual address was divided into sections and referred to the proper Committees. The diocese was reported in a prosperous condition. To-night an address, written by Gov. Hendricks, on "Lay Works," was read and discussed by several members. The Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

CLEVELAND, O., June 4.—The Woman's Christian Association Conference met at 9 o'clock. Three-quarters of an hour was occupied in devotional exercises, after which reports of Associations were made by the delegates.

Mrs. J. P. Cattell, of Philadelphia, opened the discussion of the question, "Should Boarding Homes Be Self-Supporting?" by reading a very interesting paper prepared by Mrs. Hurley, a practical worker engaged in that branch with an experience of eight years. She gave details of the work done, advocated a high standard of management that should be arrived at in order that the homes might be self-sustaining. Others followed with interesting remarks, giving practical experiences and useful hints concerning the work.

At the evening session Miss Julia Corson, of New York, read a paper on "Training Schools," which was very generally discussed.

This evening a grand reception was given the ladies at the residence of Daniel P. Eels, Esq.

MICHIGAN DIOCESE.

DETROIT, Mich., June 4.—The forty-fifth Annual Convention of the Diocese of Michigan Episcopal Church began at St. Paul's Church this afternoon. The motion to admit to seats in the Convention clergymen not regularly settled upon a parish was referred to a committee of five.

The evening session was devoted to the discussion of the advancement of the cause of missions in this diocese.

The Convention will probably reach an election of Bishop as successor to McCoskry to-morrow.

"PATENT PAVING."

Judge Brown Decides that a Combination of Wooden Blocks Is Not an Invention.

Detroit Free Press, June 4.

Robert C. Phillips, Eugene Robinson, and Jessie H. Farwell have been in litigation with the City of Detroit for four years past. Robert C. Phillips in 1869 obtained a patent for round wooden block paving. Ald. Finney, as Chairman of the Committee on Claims and Accounts, refused to report favorably on the claims of Phillips & Co., and the city was sued in the Superior Court for the royalty. Plaintiffs secured a verdict and the case was taken to the Supreme Court where the decision was reversed. Plaintiffs then filed a bill in the United States Circuit praying for an injunction against the city, and an assessment of damages. The preliminary injunction was granted two years ago, and the case has been in the court ever since. Yesterday morning Judge Brown rendered a decision dismissing the bill. Judge Brown rehearses the history of the case and continues as follows:

The real question in this case is not whether this patent might have been valid if wooden blocks in their natural state laid vertically had never before been used, nor yet whether any of the prior patents are, in terms, anticipatory of this, but whether, considering the state of the art in 1869, as was evinced by the various exhibits here offered, there is any invention in the result embodied in this patent.

Great stress is laid in this case upon the superiority of this pavement over any other heretofore used, and it is claimed as almost, if not quite, decisive of the right of complainants to their patent. While the value and utility of a device, and the fact that it has superseded all others previously employed for analogous uses, is undoubtedly entitled to weight in deciding the question of patentability, it is, after all, a somewhat uncertain criterion. If the device be in fact novel, it furnishes an additional reason why the inventor should receive the reward of his ingenuity, but if it involved no exercise of the inventive faculty, its very utility is an aggravation of the wrong done by the patentee in seizing and appropriating that which properly belongs to the public. If, for example, a person should succeed in obtaining a patent for painting the names of the streets upon the gas-lamps it would be a very insufficient answer to the defense of non-patent ability to say that it was a very useful device and one which had superseded the ancient method of painting the names upon the walls of corner houses.

The patent under consideration is of the simplest description. It consists of blocks of wood cut from the trunks or branches of trees in their natural form, the bark only being removed, laid vertically upon a bed of gravel or sand, which is also used as a filling in to keep the blocks in position. The result is a smooth pavement of greater durability than any other wooden pavement known.

Comparing this pavement with the various antedating devices, we find that it differs from the cobblestone pavement only in the substitution of wood in its natural form for stone; if wooden blocks in their natural form had never before been used undoubtedly this change would be patentable, for an entirely different result is produced, but it being conceded that wooden blocks have been used before and used for paving purposes, it is at least questionable whether this is not a mere change of material, and therefore falling within the rule. There is undoubtedly another result produced by the change of wood for stone, but it can hardly be called a new result since the same result has been previously produced by the use of like wooden blocks.

Judge Brown then discusses the English patent of 1839 and various other wood patents for paving granted down to 1844. In the review he speaks of the omission of the tar in filling with sand in the Phillips patent. The decision continues:

This patent seems to me fatally defective in that the variations made from previous patents do not involve the exercise of the inventive faculty. In other words that, considering the state of the art in 1869, a simple combination of round blocks with sand filling was not patentable within the meaning of the law.

A decree will therefore be entered dismissing the bill.

How a "General" Was Lost.

Private Dalzell's Confessions.

In response to a question as to whether he had never risen above the rank of private while in the army, he answered: "I might have done so, but it was my infernal letter-writing that ruined me. I continually wrote for the newspapers, and many of my letters found their way through the press back to the army. Well, some General would see them. They would please him and he would take me from my company and make me his clerk. After a month or two I would gravitate back to the ranks, when in several weeks I was again picked up by some new admirer and again made a clerk. If I had staid in the ranks I might have risen to a higher command, but this changing about prevented it. Two of my classmates—McCollum and Beer—and myself entered into a fighting contract, and we all went into the War together. They both rose from privates to Generals. I remained a private. As to my being called Private Dalzell, I signed all my letters James M. Dalzell, Private Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio. The editors abbreviated it to Private Dalzell, and after the War I adopted that name. I do not want the people to think I am an egotist."

The French Crisis of 1877.

Paris Dispatch to London Times.

A supplementary report of the Electoral Commission shows that during the seven months' crisis of 1877 13 municipalities were dissolved, 1,743 Mayors and 1,334 Deputy-Mayors dismissed or suspended, 334 societies and clubs dissolved, 2,067 public-houses closed, 4,462 public functionaries dismissed, transferred, or suspended, 83 publications seized, 1,656 political prosecutions instituted, and 1,449 circulars or pamphlets stopped at the Post-Office. On the other hand, the Reactionary Cabinet expended 2,565,000f in distributing manifestoes, placards, and portraits, 850,400f in extra pay and expense of removal, 261,700f in secret service money, 310,700f in wrappers for the dispatch of documents, 538,840f in political subsidies, 3,105f in political decorations, 595,451f in gratuitous telegrams to newspapers, 14,490f in returning money for telegrams refused to be sent, 151,752f in State funds placed at the disposal of Prefects by the Minister of Public Instruction, 1,971,666f in election subsidies, and 27,000f in presents by Marshal MacMahon. The total expenditure for political purposes exceeded 8,000,000f.

Snake and Hawk Fighting.

Buena Vista (Ga.) Argus.

Corbin Kendrick and some other freedmen found near Buena Vista a hawk lying on its back near the road. The ground for several feet around showed signs of a desperate struggle. A snake was coiled around the hawk, and was holding it perfectly still, and apparently in the agonies of death. Kendrick tried to kill both snake and hawk by shooting them, but the shot broke only one wing of the hawk. The snake was then struck with a stick. As soon as its coil was broken the serpent sprang at the man who had struck it, and then went back at the hawk. The hawk arose and seized the snake by the head, and the negroes killed the serpent.

Garrison's Prison-Poem.

William Lloyd Garrison wrote the following poem while in prison in Baltimore:

High walls and huge the *body* may confine,
And iron gates obstruct the prisoner's gaze,
And massive bolts may baffle his design,
And vigilant keepers watch his devious ways;
Yet scorns the immortal *mind* this base control!
No chains can bind it, and no cell inclose;
Swifter than light it flies from pole to pole,
And in a flash from Earth to Heaven it goes!
It leaps from mount to mount; from vale to vale
It wanders, plucking honeyed fruits and flowers;
It visits home, to hear the fireside tale,
Or in sweet converse pass the joyous hours.
'Tis up before the sun, roaming afar,
And in its watches wearies every star!

Hard Times.

London Truth.

One of the West End tailors was deploring with a friend the depression of trade. "Depend upon it," he said, "when eminent bankers in Lombard-street come to me to have their trousers reseated, there must be something very wrong with the money market."

The Vermont Horror.

ISLAND POND, June 2.—A medical examination and investigation of the poisoning cases at Newark, Vt., to-day resulted in showing that diphtheria was the cause of the terrible mortality, aggravated by poisoned water. Diphtheria in a mild form had been in the vicinity, and four cases where known to exist, so that water poisoned by barnyard drainage and putrid carcasses of dead animals was just the thing to feed the disease into the development of the terrible disaster. No more deaths have occurred since the last report. All others who have been-stricken down will recover.

PEOPLING THE WEST.

The Movement to Send Masses of Irish Catholics from New York and Brooklyn to Western Farms.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The movement to send masses of Irish Catholics from the City of New York and Brooklyn, and to settle them on Western lands, is creating much excitement in this city, and promises to end in an Irish exodus. The class of persons most opposed to it are the politicians, for New York has been made and kept largely Democratic by the votes which, if the movement is widespread, will be taken to the Western prairies. The priests of the city are enlisted in the movement, the Cardinal gives it his favor, the Bishops are talking for it, and money begins to flow in. The theory of the movement is that in the crowded tenements of the city the Irish race becomes impaired, and the benefits of the multiplication of the Irish fail because of the great harvest of death among them. Being naturally a rural people, the design is to transfer the Irish Catholics in large bodies to settle them on Western lands, where they may till the soil. The practical part of the design contemplates floating a joint stock company, with $100,000 capital, already incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, and known as the Irish Catholic Colonization Association. About $15,000 of the stock of this Company has been placed in this city, and Mr. John Kelly, Eugene Kelly, Father Ducay, Mr. Thomas O'Connor, and Father Donnelly have each invested $1,000 in the stock of the Company. The investment is said to be a good one, for the money will be paid back in a certain number of years, for the colonist will be required to pay for the land purchased by the Association, the improvements put upon it, and annual interest. Each farm is to be held by the Association as security. No money will be intrusted to the colonist to imprudently squander. The advances so him will be made in the shape of the improvements he desires. The Association has for each immigrant a quarter-section of land, plowed over the previous summer. They have a cottage already built. The colonist goes upon the place in the spring time, casts in his seed, and in four months he has a harvest. The plan does not contemplate relieving New York of the thriftless, absolutely destitute class, or the foisting upon the West of the off-scourings of the population of the great city, but the Association designs to select those who have already saved up several hundred dollars, and to help them on to a road of independence. The scheme does not contemplate aid to Protestants, but Mr. W. E. Dodge and others are contemplating putting in operation a similar plan for the benefit of poor Protestant Germans, Englishmen, and Americans.

ANTI-GRANT.

Meeting of Prominent Republicans in St. Louis.

St. Louis Republican (Dem.), June 4.

There has been some talk about an impending anti-Grant movement in this State, originating, it is said, in a gathering at the residence of the Hon. John B. Henderson. We are able to state the facts as follows: Some three weeks ago, twenty-five or thirty gentlemen of this city received invitations to call at the residence aforementioned upon an evening named. There seems to have been no hint of the purpose of the invitation, but in response thereto the following among others put in an apperance: Henry Hitchcock, E. A. Hitchcock, George H. Shields, George E. Leighton, Louis Gottschalk, Charles Parsons, Emil Preetorious, G. A. Finkelnburg, Truman A. Post, John Snyder, W. J. Gilbert, John A. Scudder, Lucien Eaton, Dwight Collier, D. P. Dyer, E. S. Rowse, J. R. Shepley, E. T. Allen, Seneca Taylor, and L. S. Metcalfe. There was a very free and full expression of opinion had upon both National and State politics, in which it became apparent that Grant's renomination for the Presidency was regarded by all present as an event not likely to occur. Some few declared that, should he again be a candidate, they would abstain from voting and take no part whatever in the canvass. The large majority, however, declared it to be their purpose to support the candidate of the Republican party, even though it should be Gen. Grant, however much they would deprecate his nomination. Their chief objection to him seemed to be in the establishment of the third-term principle. Among these was G. A. Finkelnburg, who committed himself without reserve against a renomination. The personal merits of Presidential candidates were not canvassed, but the impression prevailed that Blaine's admirers were in the majority. No reference has been made to this gathering, which was by far the most influential of any of the kind (Republican) that has assembled in this city for years. The latter part of last week a half-dozen or so assembled in the same place, and talked upon the same subjects, with about the same results. Postmaster Hays was the only one present at this who was not present at the first gathering.

A cough, cold, or sore throat requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable lung disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will almost invariably give relief. 25 cents a box. John I. Brown & Sons, Boston.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG MAN OF MEANS AND some leisure would like to make the acquaintance of a quiet, agreeable young lady. Address W. J. ALLEN, Chicago P.-O.

PERSONAL—UMBRELLA: SORRY HAVE NOT seen you. I go to Cincinnati to-day; be gone a week.

PERSONAL—MR. L—E, I CANNOT BELIEVE you to be so inconsistent as to think that you wish to offend me with your continued silence. Are you sick? Please relieve my anxiety. I can bear all things save suspense. H.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABOUT STRAW HATS—LESTER'S DOLLAR HAT house, 103 Randolph-st, near Dearborn; all the new styles. Mackinaw and fancy braids and colors 75 cts to $1.25. Felt hats $1; best, $1.25 to $2. Caps 10 to 75 cents.

CAUTION—PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED NOT TO pay subscriptions to one Wm. McNaughton for "The American Punch," as his authority as agent for us was long since countermanded. He has continually defrauded both the public and us. We denounce him as an impostor and a swindler. AMERICAN PUNCH PUB. CO., Boston.

DRUGS—WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST IN THE best drug store that $500 to $1,000 cash and time will buy. Address A 63, Tribune office.

FREE INFORMATION GIVEN TO RELIABLE people regarding elegant rooms and first-class boarding-places in the very best city and suburban locations. ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, Room 3 Tribune Building.

OLD PAPERS IN PACKAGES OF 100 FOR SALE at Tribune office.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment; best of care; professionals in attendance, 245 South Sangamon-st., corner Harrison.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment in doctor's family. Strictly confidential and private. Female complaints a specialty. Box 363, Chicago.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT A GOOD SALOON, or rent a house where a paying saloon can be established. Address A 58, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SMALL SCOTCH TERRIER DOG. Answers to the name of Dandy; collar, but no mark. Five dollars will be paid for the return to barn rear No. 692 Michigan-av.

LOST OR RUN AWAY—A YOUNG BLACK-AND-tan terrier from Natatorium. A liberal reward at swimming-school.

LOST—MONDAY, ON SOUTH SIDE, A LADY'S pocket-book, containing $32 in money and rent receipt. If finder will return to address on receipt, retaining reward from contents of book, they will receive thanks of owner.

$5 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF CASE OF optical instruments taken from 90 Washington-st., June 3; valuable to no one but the owner. Call or address Room 6, 90 Washington-st. No questions asked.

$5 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN, A SPOTTED cow. Any person returning the said cow to 1216 Prairie-av. will receive the above reward.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office and Court-Room 154 and 156 Clark-st. Chattel mortgages acknowledged.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 W. Monroe

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT L. GELDER'S, 364 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE DAILY and Sunday Chicago Tribune for the year 1878. Address W 55, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

FOR SALE—TWO BRICK STORES ON MADISON-st. at a bargain, near corner of Western-av. Inquire of D. LEONARD, 208 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—AN ELEGANT marble-front residence on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.; will be sold at a great sacrifice if taken at once; value, $18,000; will take $14,000. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON MICHIGAN-AV.; very desirable and cheap; only small cash payment required. H. M. SHERWOOD, 70 State-st., Rooom 7.

FOR SALE—50X173 FEET TO 40 FEET COURT, with good house, on Thirty-first-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs., $4,500 cash. YOUNG & SPICER, Room 6, No. 170 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE LOTS FOR $60; $10 DOWN and $5 monthly; perfect title; abstract and papers free; fare 10 cents. Will give another lot for immediate building. O. J. STOUGH, Room 8, 123 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF TWELVE ACRES, WELL improved, all kinds of fruit and garden truck; ten minutes' walk from depot; taxes low; large manufactories here; price $2,200. Address, for sixty days, M. P.-O. Drawer No. 2, DeKalb, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CLEAR PROPerty, best lands in Texas, along Texas & Pacific Railway. Special inducements to colonies. M. C. KELLEY, 104 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST SIDE, worth $2,500 or $3,000; will assume $1,500, and give clear real estate for equity; state location, price, and incumbrance. Address A 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY HALF OF DESIRABLE IMproved lot in Graceland: or would join in buying choice unimproved. Give lot and section. Z 90, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 16, 90 LaSalle-st.:
530 and 532 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement stone fronts.
515 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement stone, $30.
2 Campbell Park, 2-story and basement brick, $18.
362 and 366 Park-av., 2-story and basement bricks, $30.
31 Park-av., 2-story and basement brick.
299 Irving-place, 2-story and basement brick.
174 Throop-st., 2-story and basement brick.
307 South Oakley-st., 2-story and basement brick, $20.
Western-av., near Hubbard-st., 2-story and basement bricks, near Indiana-st. and steam cars.
5 and 7 Winthrop-place(Tompkins-st.), 2-story bricks.
31 North Oakley-av., 2-story brick.
309 Clybourn-place, 1-story frame cottage, $10.
822 and 824 West Adams-st., 2-story frames, $20.
120 Seeley-av., 2-story and basement brick, modern improvements, $25.
564 Fulton-st., 1½-story frame.
Rooms for families northwest corner Sangamon and Fulton-sts., $8 to $12.
Rooms for families at 782 and 784 Carroll-av.; also barn.
Second floor corner Polk and Western-av., $8.
Flats corner Seeley-av. and Madison-st., 6 rooms.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 16, 90 LaSalle-st.:
Suburban property on the North Shore.
At South Evanston—Two 3-story frame houses; will be put in good condition and rented at low rates.
At Evanston—A 2-story frame dwelling at north end of University Grove, on bluff overlooking the lake; will be put in good order and rented very cheap.
At North Evanston, Glencoe, Highland Park, and Highwood, pleasantly located residences at very low rates.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH—FINE TWO-STORY and basement brick dwelling house, No. 1020 West Adams-st; $17, fine two-story and basement brick, No. 189 Campbell-av. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, 1006 West Van Buren-st., or Room 63, 97 S. Clark-st.

TO RENT—NO. 11 WARREN-AV.; ALSO 149 SOUTH Robey-st.; both elegant houses, cheap. EDGAR S. HEATON, Room 5, 150 Dearborn-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 16, 90 LaSalle-st.:
84 Vincennes-av., 3-story and basement stone front.
103 Vincennes-av., 2-story and basement stone front.
171 Calumet-av., 3-story and basement stone front.
1812 and 1824 Wabash-av., 2½-story and basement stone front.
922 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement brick.
198 Twenty-fifth-st., 3-story and basement brick.
50 Twenty-fourth-st., 2-story and basement brick.
1118 Prairie-av., 2-story frame, modern improvements, large yard and barn.
9 Vernon-av., 3-story frame.
6 Groveland-court., 2-story and basement brick, $15.
Forty-first-st., near Langley-av., 2-story brick.
1273 Indiana-av., 2-story frame, suitable for two families.

TO RENT—1046 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY AND basement brick, with all modern conveniences and large barn; will rent cheap to a prompt paying tenant. D. G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—NORTHEAST CORNER WABASH-AV. and Twenty-fourth-st., 10-room dwelling, in complete order, newly papered and grained. Inquire at 1074 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH of Twenty-second-st., 12 rooms: rent, $30, if taken this week. WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

North Side.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT OCTAGON brick, 10 rooms, modern conveniences; near Lincoln Park and Lincoln-av. cars, $35. HALE & SNOW, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE east of Clark-st. and convenient to centre of business. WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

Suburban.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 16, 90 LaSalle-st.:
2-story frame, 2 blocks from Hyde Park Depot, $15.
2-story frame, with lot 100x300, on Forty-seventh-st. (Kenwood Station) and Egandale-av.
Large brick and frame gothic cottage, east front, on South Park, convenient to Indiana-av. and steam cars, with large lot and barn, in complete order.
2-story brick, cottage style, at Normalville, Englewood, near the Normal School and depot.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at 434 Michigan-av.; references required.

TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, AT 46 and 48 South Clark-st., on third floor, to gentlemen. Apply at Room 4.

TO RENT—A FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, WITH OR without board, for lady and gentleman or two gentlemen. Apply at 886 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished and cared for, very cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, $3 to $5 per week. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, LARGE, HANDsomely furnished front room; also, single rooms, with fine lake view. 472 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom en suite, with use of bath and gas; also single room; with or without board. 61 South Elizabeth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. 193 WEST MADison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, EAST front, nicely furnished, all modern improvements, first-class location, stone front dwelling. 79 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—$7 PER MONTH—SUITE OF FOUR fine rooms, 503 Western-av. Inquire at 505 Western-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—A CHOICE SECOND-STORY FRONT room, well furnished, pleasant locality North Side, few minutes' walk from Clark-st. bridge, in a physician's family; gents only. Address A 88, Tribune.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 16, 90 LaSalle-st.:
French flat, two floors, 732 Sedgwick-st., near Lincoln Park, 9 rooms, all conveniences; large lot.
2-story and basement brick, Delaware-place, near Pine

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, Room 16, 90 LaSalle-st.:
4-story and basement building, 115 Franklin-st.; store and basement and upper floors can be rented separate.
Stores Nos. 185, 187, 189, and 191 Cottage Grove-av., corner Twenty-sixth-st., fronting on Cottage Grove and South Park-avs.
Store No. 14 North Canal-st.
Store and basement No. 398 Larrabee-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT IN 3-STORY brick building, Madison-st., near Western-av.; good location for merchandise. D. LEONARD.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE LOFTS—THE THIRD and fourth floors of the new and elegant building 163 and 165 Dearborn-st.; they are very high and light, steam power and heat and steam elevator, and they will be rented at a low price. CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 163 and 165 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HALL—THE PARTY LOOKING AT hall in building 46 and 48 South Clark-st. can have posts taken out.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN desires a large, handsomely-furnished, alcove room, or a sitting and bed room (with bath) in private house where there are no other boarders; location, South Side, east of Wabash-av., and north of Twenty-second-st.; references. Address A 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN THE COUNTRY, A banking room, vaults, and fixtures for general banking. F, Box 1,013, Grinnell, Iowa.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE—FROM 10 to 12 rooms, to rerent for gentlemen only. Address A 83, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND ENGINE LATHES VERY CHEAP:
One 8-foot bed, 18-inch swing, price $150.
One 14-foot bed, 38-inch swing, price $250.
One 22-foot bed, 46-inch swing, price $600.
These lathes good as new. Call on W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

UNIVERSAL WOODWORKER—LATEST IMPROVed, four-sided, for floorings, molding, etc.—for sale, trade, or rent cheap; also surfacer and jig saw. Address A 55, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANTLY-FINISHED AND well-made phaeton buggy, cheap for cash. Address FOX, COLE & CO., 177 LaSalle-st.

H. B. HILL, 394 WABASH-AV. (PENNOYER'S warerooms), has a fine stock of light carriages and buggies at very low prices.

WANTED—A PERFECTLY SOUND AND SAFE buggy horse, cheap for spot cash. State weight, size, age, and price. Will also buy an open democrat buggy, if box is four to four and a half feet long. Address A 76, Tribune office.

MEDICAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK ST., CHICAGO—CONsultation free, personally or by letter, on chronic male and female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant; 536 pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price, $1, postpaid.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A SALESMAN; ONE THAT COULD take charge of books; German preferred. Apply to H. WOLF, 112 Franklin-st.

WANTED—SMART YOUNG MAN AS CORRESponding clerk; state business experience, age, salary, reference, and where last employed. A 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BILL CLERK: ONE WITH EXPERIence in grocery trade preferred. Address A 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COUNTER-MEN TO serve in a grocery store; must speak German and English. Apply to W. F. ION, 216 North-av.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN DRUGGIST UNtil June 14. For reference apply to P.-O. Box 1131, Red Wing, Minn.

Trades.

WANTED—10 CABINETMAKERS TO GO INTO the country; steady work. Sherwood School Furniture Company, 203 and 205 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SIGNPAINTER WHO IS A SKILLful landscape and figure painter. Apply at 339 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A MECHANIC EXPERIENCED IN making iron shutters and railings to act as foreman for an old business in this city. None but sober and hard-working men need apply; and only such as have some capital to invest. A 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO STEADY CUSTOM COATMAKers to go to the country. Apply at 219 and 221 Madison-st.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS SHOP CUTTERS. HARRY HART & BRO., 195, 197, and 199 South Clark-st.

WANTED—2 CARRIAGE PAINTERS, 2 OR 3 boys to do rough work, to-day. 358 Thirty-first-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—HOSTLER AT 241 NORTH LASALLE-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE CELLULOID collars and cuffs, notions, novelties, stationery packages, chromos, oil paintings, jewelry, watches, etc. Largest stock and lowest prices in the West. Catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY ABOUT 16, to work in a real estate office for $6 per month. Address in own handwriting and with No. 1 reference, V 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWELVE GOOD LABORING MEN. Apply to WELLS & FRENCH CO.'S Bridge and Car Works, Blue Island-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS FOR STATE by Manufacturing Co.; $1,500 a year can be made. L. & H., Room D, 147 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—3 BIG BOYS OR GIRLS IN MOUNTing shop. 258 and 260 Wabash-av., third floor; apply at once.

WANTED—A MAN ACQUAINTED WITH THE notions and glove trade, to sell a lot of gloves on commission. Address A 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—BARTENDER, WITH CITY REFERences from last place. Apply at bar of English House, 31 East Washington-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TAKE GENERAL State agencies; goods sold by sample; salary and expenses paid. Call or write. Triumph Manufacturing Co., 116 Monroe-st., main floors (not in basement).

WANTED—EIGHT YOUNG MEN WHO UNDERstand manual of arms. Apply Haverly's Theatre, Thursday, 1:30 p. m. STEPHEN RICHARDSON.

WANTED—THE ATTENTION OF EVERY BOOK agent in the Northwest. The new and sumptuous edition of Longfellow, containing a superb new steel-portrait by Marshall, and illustrated by more than 500 fine engravings designed especially for the work, now ready. Territory going rapidly. Send for terms and circulars. The best selling work in America. Address HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & CO., 99 Madison-st., Chicago. J. B. Crocker, Jr., Manager.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in very small family; German preferred. 424 West Van Buren-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS kitchen work; a good laundress. Apply 365 Ohio.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, GERMAN OR SWEDE. 415 West Harrison-street. Apply for two days.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 1454 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT 271 ASHLAND-AV., A FIRST-rate cook and laundress. Apply soon.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family, to whom $5 per week will be given, provided the party can give satisfactory assurance of being able to earn the money. None but those who mean business need apply. Call at 14 Ellis Park.

WANTED—AT 178 SANGAMON—A GOOD GIRL for general housework. Must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Private family.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at 144 North Wood-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND TRUSTY GIRL to do general housework for a small private family. German or Swede preferred. Call at once, at 168 Warren-av., Chicago.

WANTED—AT 551 NORTH CLARK-ST.—A COMpetent girl to do general housework.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 644 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 1454 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A STRONG, RELIABLE GIRL FOR general housework. 546 North Clark-st, north door. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; family small; fair wages to the right one. 943 Monroe-st., near Oakley.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron, at Oak Park; $3 per week. Apply in bank, corner West Washington and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work. Apply at 712 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERal housework in a small family; first-class references. 514 Calumet-av., Thursday afternoon.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR GENERAL housework, a girl not afraid of work. Apply at 423 West Washington-st.

WANTED—SMALL GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEwork, at 240 Lexington-st. Apply or address by card.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family. 221 South Sangamon-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—GOOD MILLINERS IMMEDIATELY; steady work all the year round, at MRS. STUMERS', 727 South Halsted-st., opposite Eighteenth.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—65 AND 67 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., overall-makers at advanced prices; also hands to sew on buttons. KEITH BROS.

WANTED—GOOD PANTS-MAKERS IN OR OUTside the shop; prices from $1.50, $1.75, $2. K. MULLER, 420 Archer-av.

WANTED—ONE GOOD SEWING GIRL TO ASsist a dressmaker; also one apprentice. Address A 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIX DRESSMAKERS AT 106 THIRD-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF child and do its washing and ironing. Call at 415 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL, FROM 12 TO 15 years of age, to take care of children. Call immediately at 1588 Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS collar-starcher; a good, permanent place guaranteed; good wages paid. Apply at HERRINGTON & CO.'S Laundry, corner Ogden-av. and Jackson-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAvian girls for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses, at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOVERNESS—AN ACCOMPLISHED young lady of agreeable manners and address. Call after 3 p. m. 51 East Van Buren-st., first floor.

WANTED—GIRLS THAT UNDERSTAND MAKing paper bags. Apply to J. H. WEAVER & CO., 80 and 82 Market-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LIVE FIRM DESIRING TO GO INTO THE DRY goods or general merchandise business in a good country town would like to hear of an opening. Address W. D. WHEELER, P. O. Box 34, Chicago.

COLORADO—WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN with $1,200 or $1,500 to take an interest in Colorado mining. References first-class. Address A 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN A GREAT MONOPoly. Any practical business man is invited to call at 49 and 51 North Jefferson-st. (near West Lake) any day between 10 and 12 o'clock, and see Lawrence's new improved patent Peripheral Middlings Mill, of that class to which so much attention is now directed; it also excels as a portable mill for general country use, making fine unbolted flour, fine table meal, and all kinds of feed. The patent has just been allowed (May 17, 1879), and probably contains more strong claims than anything of the kind issued from the Patent Office for the last 25 years. An eighth, quarter, or half interest to the right party, or the sole right and choice of any one State, will be sold for cash at a very great bargain if taken immediately. C. W. LAWRENCE, patentee.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD will of a first-class retail clothing business, established five years and doing a paying business. It will require about $6,500 cash to buy it. Will take no trade. The store is 25x100 feet, marble front, plate glass, and costs $65 per month rent. Splendid city location. Address A 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—I HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO BETter myself, and I offer for sale one of the best-paying "cheap stores" in Chicago; will not sacrifice below cost; stock will inventory $3,000; cash only. Address, one week, A 7, Tribune office.

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WANTED—A MAN WITH $75 OR $100 TO HANdle a good paying article with large profits and quick sales. 163 and 165 Clark-st., Room 5.

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BOOKS.

UNITED STATES MEDICAL DISPENSATORY, 11th edition; sheep; published at $10; a few more left, $3. CHAPINS, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—APPLETONS' NEW EDITION AMERIcan Cyclopedia for cash. Must be cheap. Address A 68, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN MANUFACTURING business; established sixteen years; $5,000 capital needed; good references required. Address A 90, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN RETAIL DRUG BUSIness, or to travel with goods in the druggists' line; fifteen years' experience in drug business, ten years in Boston; good references. Address DRUGGIST, 210 South Main-st., Fall River, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or writing in an office; best of references. Address Z 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN DRY GOODS BY PARty having had 7 years' experience as buyer in Wilson & Grugy's, New York. Address Room 32, 79 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN AS ASsistant bookkeeper or clerk; best of references. Address A 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, COLlector, or any similar position; energetic and reliable; A 1 city reference; age 27. A 52, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper in any business; good business experience and a good penman. P 28, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED druggist; speaks German. Address Dr. J. FOLBRECHT, 153 West Madison-st., Room 29.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, ASsistant, or clerk by a young man who is a thorough accountant and acquainted with the Board of Trade commission business; best of references. P 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER as bookkeeper, correspondent, or salesman; has had considerable experience in grain, and, if desired, would invest in part of whole of Board of Trade membership; references good. Address (real name), P 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF ability and large experience in mercantile business in a wholesale or commission house; will work for a moderate salary. Address A 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent bookkeeper acquainted with the grain commission business. Address A 62, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN TIN shop, or steady work as journeyman; have had 23 years' experience; no slouch; no objection to the country. Address A 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENgineer, to run high or low pressure engine, and do his own repairing; is capable to put engines in good running order. Address 65 East Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A CAPABLE, EXPERIenced stationary engineer desires employment at his own trade, or as fireman. Address A 8, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER, TO take care of horses, and do work around the house. Address A 72, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN OF long experience; the best of reference. Address A 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGE 17, Swede, to take care of horses; am not afraid of work; wages low. Address A 91, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTING AGENT for manufacturing or commercial house; seven years' experience; or would take State agency for sale of manufactured goods. Address W. 168 South Clark-st., Room 17.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL to do general housework or cook, wash, and iron, who is fully competent. 96 North La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT, pastry, and vegetable cook (woman) in hotel, restaurant, or boarding-house. 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl for light housework or second work and care of children. Call at 226 North Clark-st., Room 7.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman to do second work and plain sewing. Call at 426 South State-st., over drug-store.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, Protestant, wishes to do light housework in small family; good references; city or country. 146 North Morgan-st., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work or general housework in a small family. References given. Address 219 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL in private family as cook or second girl. Apply at 122 Ohio-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO AMERICAN girls for cooking and second work, dining-room and chamber work, together; best of city references. Call at 173 East Randolph-st., GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, or for general housework in small family. Reference. Apply 952 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework. Please call at 942 Butterfield-st., near Eighteenth. Reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress, in a private family. Best city reference. City or country. 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS, sisters, to cook, wash, and for second work. Call early. 957 Wabash-av. Good references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO CAPABLE girls, Canadian and Welch, for cooking, second, or general work in private families. 142 Twentieth-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren in an American family by a lady who is fond of children. References given. Address A 67, Tribune.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady of refinement as housekeeper for a widower or in small private family; city or country. Address P 29, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge—First-class board, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $3.50.

234 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—Pleasant handsomely furnished rooms, with board. Will accommodate two day-boarders. References.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, WITH EXCELLENT board, for two young men, in a private family on North Dearborn-st., near Division, where they will enjoy every comfort associated with a pleasant home. Address A 64, Tribune office.

South Side.

680 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN EIGHTEENTH and Twentieth-sts.—Two pleasant rooms with board; suitable for two persons. References.

1386 INDIANA-AV.—TWO PLEASANT FURnished rooms to rent with or without board, in private family; terms reasonable.

West Side.

44 SOUTH ADA-ST.—AN ALCOVE ROOM, WITH or without board; private family; references.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., 4 blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2.00; per week, from $6 to $10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Single rooms, $4.50 to $6 per week. Transients, $1 per day. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, $3.50.

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PLEASANT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A GENTLEman and wife or three or four young gentlemen with a family living in the suburbs; 30 minutes' ride from the city; convenient to South Park; handy to depot; trains to and from the city at almost any hour. Address P 16, Tribune office.

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BOARD—IN KENWOOD OR HYDE PARK, IN private family, for gentleman, wife, and child; state location and terms. Address A 61, Tribune.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE THERE are no boarders, by gentleman and wife, two children, and nurse; Michigan-av. preferred. Address A 57, Tribune office.

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A CHOICE LOT OF THE CELEBRATED HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

IF YOU WANT TO RENT A PIANO GO TO PROSSER'S. Instruments tuned and repaired. Sold on commission. Established 1850. 215 State-st.

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LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

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ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

LOAN WANTED OF $800 ON HOUSE COST $2,000 to build. It is well rented, and is in one of the best towns in Illinois. Will pay 8 per cent and commission. A 61, Tribune office.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND MERchandise of every description at 10 per cent per annum. Storage rates lowest in the city. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

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FOR SALE—THE CONTENTS OF FIVE ROOMS: Marble-top chamber and parlor sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, No. 8 range, refrigerator, etc., etc. Flat for rent. Apply at 248 Chicago-av. from Thursday till Monday.

GREAT BARGAINS—ELEGANT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND BEDDING. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 STATE-ST.

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NERVOUS DEBILITY, STRICTURE, CANCER, stuttering, female, lung, and skin diseases, Advice free. Call or write F. J. ASKIN, M. D., 183 Clark-st.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "H. M. S. Pinafore" and "Cox and Box."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Gilmore's Juvenile Pinafore Company. "Pinafore."

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the McDonough Combination. "M'liss; or, the Child of the Sierras."

North Avenue Pier.
Lincoln Park. Capt. Paul Boyton's Aquatic Exhibition.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1879.

No new bills will be considered by the House Committee on Appropriations until Monday. This is Confederate Decoration Day, and the Brigadiers, instead of attending to the public business, will be away bemoaning the "lost cause," and firing the Southern heart with prophesies of the absolute capture of the Capital in 1880.

The opinion obtains very largely in Washington that the WARNER Silver bill will not reach the Senate at this session. Senator JONES regards the bill as being perfect in all its parts, but does not think it prudent at this time to attempt a "rush" with it. The weather is too hot for a prolonged debate, and several members of the Senate Finance Committee have requested additional time to make a thorough examination of the provisions of the bill, which has been granted.

Gen. RAUM's universal amnesty policy has, it would seem, encouraged the "moonshiners" to break out in a new spot. A letter was received at Nashville yesterday, which however does not meet with official credit, stating that on Sunday last a Deputy Collector and six men were ambushed and killed near Smithville, in the vicinity of an illicit still, which they had set out to capture. These moonshiners are not in favor of military interference or any other, either at the polls or elsewhere. By all means let us have peace.

The Convention of California sand-lot philosophers, called Workingmen because they do no work, is still in session. The explosive character of Workingmen's assemblies, owing to the fact that every member cannot be President of the meeting, renders an uninterrupted sitting of two days a phenomenon of no small interest. The usual resolutions have been passed, including an appeal to Eastern Congressional constituencies to instruct their candidates for Congress to vote for a repeal of the BURLINGAME treaty with China. KEARNEY is the privileged tyrant called President of the Convention.

Col. JUDSON'S recent visit to Washington has borne fruit, for yesterday the House Committee on Banks and Banking was instructed to make a thorough investigation of all the circumstances relating to the failure of the German National Bank. The printed report of an examination made by the late T. B. WEBER was very damaging to the chief manager of the institution, and it is semi-officially stated that its conclusions are in many respects corroborated by the report of Bank Examiner WARBURTON to the Comptroller of the Currency. A Congressional investigation will no doubt prove satisfactory to all parties interested. The Sub-Committee will meet here some time during the recess.

A meeting of the representatives of the trunk railroad lines and their immediate connections was held yesterday at Niagara Falls for the purpose, if possible, of adjusting the difficulties relative to the East-bound business. Commissioner FINK presided. After the reading of a paper on "the best and most acceptable system for pooling the live-stock traffic," the meeting decided upon an adjournment till this morning, so as to give the Chicago representatives an opportunity to have a friendly talk on the situation and come to an understanding, if possible. It is altogether likely that nothing will be done of a permanent character, as VANDERBILT and SCOTT are still in Europe.

There was a melancholy failure to coalesce on the part of the managers of the two Conventions at Columbus yesterday, and the great act of mutual deglutition which was semi-officially announced by the boss ringmaster did not come off. The two factions of the Democratic party headed respectively by RICE and BISHOP locked horns, and for several hours rolled and tossed on the floor of the Convention, neither side being able to score the slightest advantage. The EWING combination waited with patience until the contestants were unable to longer continue the battle, and, when the opportune moment arrived, presented their man and carried off the empty honor. The Greenbackers declined to become the tail to the EWING kite. They regarded his nomination under the circumstances as a partial surrender of the principles of the party, and therefore determined to select a standard-bearer free from any entangling alliance. Gen. A. SAUNDERS PRATT, of Logan County, was the choice of the Convention. A platform was adopted demanding the abolition of the National banks, the immediate payment of all United States bonds in legal-tender, the equalization of soldiers' bounties, the substitution of a graduated income tax for the present internal revenue system, and the continuance of the protective policy until it can be successfully shown that there is no occasion for a further tax on labor. The Democratic platform protests against the so-called military interference at the polls, demands a repeal of the jury law, denounces the Presidential vetoes, insists on the abolition of the National banks, grows red in the face over the former demonetization of silver, insists that there should be no further increase in the bonded debt, and closes with demanding the rigid enforcement of all existing treaties with foreign Governments, which, strangely enough, is a slap at the Democracy of the Slope for demanding that "the Chinese must go." At this distance the indications are that both tickets will be buried in a common grave, and FOSTER triumphantly elected. EWING will widen the breach between the hard and soft money Democrats, and, while many of the Greenbackers will follow him on account of his personal financial opinions, he will be abandoned by the great bulk of the party because of his return to the Bourbons. His election to Congress a year ago was at best a scratch, achieved only by a coalition between the two parties.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

After nearly three months' striving, Democratic genius has devised a Congressional scheme which may possibly circumvent the President in the struggle he has been making to save the National protection for National elections provided by the existing statutes. The Democrats have not had the constitutional majority necessary to repeal those statutes in spite of the Executive veto, nor have they been able to intimidate the President into a surrender of his prerogative by their threats of starving out the Government. They now resort to ingenuity and chicanery to accomplish what they have not been able to accomplish by bluff and braggadocio. Whether the new programme can escape Executive interference by veto or not, cannot be fully determined until the exact language and probable effect of the proposed restrictions shall be scrutinized. In the meantime, however, it is certain that the new device is the shrewdest that the Democrats have yet proposed, and that, if not defeated, it will practically achieve, for the next fiscal year at least, the nullification of the Election laws which they have tried in vain to repeal.

The new programme includes three bills which are designed to appropriate for all necessary expenses except those incident to the enforcement of the Election laws. Their character and scope may be briefly defined as follows:

1. The Army Appropriation bill will be precisely the same as that vetoed by the President, with the exception of the following substitute for the obnoxious sixth section of the other:

"SEC. 6. That no money appropriated by this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation, or compensation of any part of the army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State."

In the vetoed Army bill, the sixth section repealed the words of the existing statute, "or to keep the peace at the polls," so that no military or civil officer of the Government could call upon troops to enforce the mandates of the United States Courts, or protect and aid the United States Marshals and Supervisors at election time. The Congress, by adoption of the above substitute, will not undertake to change the existing law, but will endeavor to render it null and void by prohibiting the use of appropriated moneys for the purpose authorized by the law. This is a subtle distinction which, though essentially dishonest, may deter the President from vetoing the bill, since he may not be willing to dispute the authority of Congress to bestow and withhold appropriations according to its own judgment.

2. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill of last year will be extended for another year, with materially the same items and details, except as to the provision for paying the arrearages of pensions out of the fund held heretofore for the redemption of fractional currency. There has been no disagreement between the President and the ruling majority in Congress as to the amount of appropriations; and, as the President can only accept what Congress chooses to give for the maintenance of the Government, there would seem to be no reasonable ground for vetoing this bill. Nevertheless, this extension of last year's bill will leave the "judicial expenses" unprovided for, which include fees for jurors and witnesses, cost of detaining prisoners, pay of Supervisors and special Deputy-Marshals, and such other incidental expenses of running the United States Courts as are not covered by salaries. This omission furnishes the opportunity for the third step in the programme.

3. A special bill for "judicial expenses" will be passed, which will make adequate appropriations for all the necessary outlay of the Courts except the pay of Supervisors and Deputy-Marshals engaged in the supervision of the Congressional elections. The failure to appropriate for the pay of these officers is confessedly intended to defeat the execution of the Election law; but even this may not justify the President in vetoing a bill which provides needed appropriations for other expenses. The President may urge additional appropriations, but can scarcely refuse to accept those which Congress makes because these others which he asks are refused. But the Democrats propose to incorporate in this special bill a restrictive clause which may furnish the President with a valid reason for disapproving it. This restriction will read as follows:

"The sums appropriated by this act are in full for the persons and service embraced in its provisions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and no officer of the Government shall, during any fiscal year, make any contract or incur any liability until a sum sufficient to meet such contract, or to pay such liability, shall have first been appropriated by Congress."

When Congress withholds appropriations for carrying out a certain law or set of laws, and then embodies in the same bill an inhibition for incurring any obligation or making any contract outside of the partial appropriations, the two conditions certainly amount to new legislation, which the President may feel at liberty to disapprove.

Whatever the judgment of the President's advisers and the constitutional lawyers may be as to the proper exercise of the veto power in the case of the new bills proposed, it will be clear to the country that the Democrats have undertaken to accomplish by sinuous and unworthy methods what they were not able to carry out in a bold, and direct, and manly fashion. The fact will still remain that the purpose of the Democrats, whether successful or not, has been to break down all National safeguards at elections, to deny the principle of National authority to supervise and regulate National elections, and to establish a warrant for fraud and immunity for violence in controlling elections. It is upon this issue that the Republicans will appeal to the country, whether the Democrats shall be able to carry out their programme in full, or in part, or not at all. The Democrats have never yet canvassed this issue before the people. The repeal or nullification of the Election laws was a scheme devised since the present Congress was elected, and designed to give the Democrats an unfair partisan advantage. If the laws shall remain, and the appropriations alone shall be withheld, the patriotic people of the country will furnish the means for scrutinizing the elections and using the authority of the law to prevent frauds and violence calculated to pollute the ballot-box and destroy the free choice of the voters. In such an event, the Democratic schemers will be repudiated at the polls, and their power for mischief will be summarily cut off by the election of not only a Republican President, but a majority of the popular branch of Congress in full sympathy with him.

THE GRANT EXCURSION.

There is a family living in Chicago known as the MCMULLEN Brothers who have achieved more or less notoriety in various schemes of local interest. Several of these gentlemen are now reaching out for National fame and National gains by means of a monster excursion which they are organizing to meet and welcome Gen. GRANT on his arrival at San Francisco. Plainly stated, the Messrs. MCMULLEN, more or less of them, intend to use Gen. GRANT for a money-making purpose of their own without so much as saying "by your leave." The fact that a promiscuous crowd which they will gather by the usual half-fare dodge may be, and probably will be, very offensive to Gen. GRANT; the fact that the organization of such an expedition will be misconstrued by Gen. GRANT'S opponents; the fact that Gen. GRANT, as a private citizen, is entitled to the privilege of coming home from his trip around the world in a quiet way and without molestation from a gang of half-fare excursionists,—all these obvious conditions are matters of the utmost indifference to the Messrs. MCMULLEN, to whom the prospective profits of the excursion are of more account than any considerations of propriety. It is for this reason that the MCMULLEN junketing excursion, using Gen. GRANT'S name, arrival, and person as the attractions, should be condemned by men of keener sensibilities and resented by Gen. GRANT'S friends. It is a mere money-making scheme of doubtful propriety, and nobody with a full knowledge of its character and a reasonable degree of self-respect will have anything to do with it.

Gen. GRANT is making his tour of the world as a private American. The eminent place he has won in American history as the most successful General in the War for the Union has secured for him the most flattering receptions abroad and given peculiar *eclat* to his foreign travel. But these foreign receptions and testimonials have been spontaneous offerings made by the official and popular representatives of nations that admire the man and the soldier. Gen. GRANT has not been used, so far as we have heard, for any railroad excursions or other money-making schemes in the countries which he has visited, and it will be humiliating to see a mercenary spirit the most conspicuous in his own country when he returns, forming even the basis of his reception. As a matter of policy, his judgment would condemn it, and as a matter of personal comfort and satisfaction the half-rate excursion party, led by the MCMULLEN Brothers, would be positively offensive. There will be enough of spontaneous welcome for GRANT when he comes home to make it uncomfortable for him. He may find some compensation for the discomfort if he can feel that the demonstrations at San Francisco, and along the line of the railroads to the East, are sincere and genuine expressions of welcome; but if an avalanche of half-rate politicians, and cheap orators, and mercenary office-seekers shall pour down upon him as he steps from the steamer, he will wish he had reversed his steps, made another tour around the world, and come home by way of New York. The MCMULLEN Brothers ought to be able to find a less offensive way for making money; but, if they persist in their half-rate scheme, the friends and admirers of Gen. GRANT ought to do all they can to discourage the excursion and deprive it of patronage.

INEXCUSABLE BLUNDERING.

There is something radically wrong in the counsels and management of the Republican party of the City of Chicago and the County of Cook. We lost the late municipal election, not because there were not Republicans enough in the city to carry it, but because the right men were not placed on the ticket. The Administration of Mayor HEATH was justly popular. There was, therefore, a manifestly proper thing for the Republican Convention to do, namely: renominate Mr. HEATH. The masses of the party realized this fact, but the Convention acted as if it held no relations whatever to its constituency—the Republican party. Two years previously Mr. A. M. WRIGHT had shown great strength in Convention; and this fact seemed to be regarded by the Convention of last spring as placing the party under a load of obligation to him which it could only discharge by conferring upon him the Mayoralty nomination. In this review we do not intend to reflect upon the character of Mr. WRIGHT. He is an eminently respectable as he is a worthy, able man, but without popular hold on the people. Mr. HEATH, while not less respectable, worthy, and able, was especially available, because he had secured the popular confidence, and to set him aside without cause was to fly in the face of political providence, to court the chances of defeat instead of taking the sure road to victory. After having made this blunder in the nomination, it was quite logical that the campaign should consist of a series of smaller blunders.

The Republican party cannot afford such management, and it should no longer submit to it. The Republican Judicial Convention, presided over by DAN MUNN, of fishy official record, acted far more stupidly and recklessly than its predecessor of the Mayoralty contest. The Republican Judicial Convention was a far greater blunder than its predecessor of the Mayoralty contest. It seemed bent on doing the worst thing. The partisans of REED and WILLIAMS were particularly aggressive, both within and without the body of the Convention. The warnings of conservatives were not merely unheeded—they were derided. The followers of the two unfortunates were too hot to listen to reason, and too enthusiastic to be overborne; it was the heat of reckless passion and the enthusiasm of folly. They charged upon the Convention like a squadron of cavalry, and bore down all before them. They would not even compromise on *one* of their favorites; for when it appeared that REED was defeated they howled like maniacs, and wrung from the Chairman a decision which enabled them to fight the battle o'er again. They were warned that a damaging record against REED was already made up and in type, ready to be hurled with destructive force against him; but the hounds were in full cry, and they rushed forward to certain ruin. They were told that REED would swamp the whole ticket; they replied confidently that he would lead it to victory! Such was the insanity of a hundred packed delegates who dismissed reason and surrendered themselves to the dictates of prejudice and passion. The result was bargaining, and a ticket composed of weakness, misfortune, and worse. The ticket fell flat. Judge WILLIAMS' pecuniary relations and embarrassments bore him down, and REED'S remarkable record absolutely crushed him. The balance of the ticket was respectable, but not eminent either for ability or popularity. The whole produced disgust, and the great mass of Republicans staid away from the polls; those who attended scratched their ballots, and scratched with discriminating judgment, as the count showed.

Two Republican Conventions have badly blundered. The Republican party should heed the old saw, "Three times and out." It is not to be expected that public men who are unfortunate or worse will voluntarily relieve political parties of their importunities for office. But that management which places their names on party tickets is, to put it mildly, stupid. No political party, and least of all the Republican party, can, if it would, help unfortunates to official positions which depend upon popular suffrage; and the party which attempts to elevate to office men either notoriously incompetent or notoriously corrupt deserve, as it generally suffers, inglorious death. It is idle to mince matters. The defeat suffered by the Republican party last Monday in the judicial election belongs to that class. We scarcely hesitate to declare that defeat under the circumstances was preferable to victory. The action of the Convention was unworthy the Republican party, and Republicans spurned it. The Republican party will not be bulldozed; it will not ratify an act of betrayal. It is proud, loyal to principle, and has the moral courage to face defeat rather than win an ignoble victory. This is the secret of last Monday's election. If it has any significance at all, it is rather encouraging than disheartening to the Republican party in this: that it shows the high worthiness of the mass of its adherents. They will not, like their opponents, stoop to conquer. They have convictions, and vote them. They decline to soil the judicial ermine merely to secure a partisan advantage. Their local quarrel now is not so much with the Democratic party as with their own managers and representatives, who doomed them not only to defeat, but to an ignoble defeat. The Republican party of Chicago and Cook County must be reorganized in the interest of victories that shall be no less honorable than brilliant. If the Brigadiers at Washington take heart of hope from our judicial election they reckon without their host,—the great Republican party of Cook County which was handicapped with incompetency and muzzled by blundering management on Monday last.

AN INTERESTING INDIAN EXPERIMENT.

Gen. ARMSTRONG, of the Hampton Institute, Virginia, has attacked the Indian problem in a practical manner, and the results of his experiment thus far promise rich fruit in the future. In the past, Hampton Institute has been known as a training school for the blacks, in which young freedmen were taught to become teachers among their own race of the departments of labor in which they are best qualified to serve. Up to February, 1878, of 222 graduates but seventeen had failed to adopt the avocation of teaching among the Southern freedmen. Gen. ARMSTRONG has now commenced a similar experiment among the Indians, having obtained sixty-four young Indians who were Government prisoners in Florida. The report which he has made shows that these Indians have taken a great deal of interest in the duties he has required them to perform, and have manifested special interest in learning to take care of cattle and to cultivate crops as well as in acquiring a knowledge of some of the higher arts. They are required to work a certain number of hours every day, and they do their work willingly and well. The cost to the Government is very small, amounting for the whole sixty-four to only about $10,000, and the success thus far reached is considered very gratifying, especially in view of the fact that the subjects with whom he had to deal were not very promising, all of them being prisoners for offenses against the Government. Having taught such as these the arts of civilization and qualified them to go out as teachers among the tribes, there is certainly hope that all of them may be civilized if the work is undertaken in a reasonable and practical manner. A case in point is the high degree of civilization which has been reached by the Indians in the Indian Territory, who, as they claimed in their recent protest against the threatened white invasion of their soil, have better schools, churches, and government, and have made more progress in agriculture than the whites in the States around them. Still another case is that of the Poncas, who have recently been allowed to return to their farms and resume the avocations in which they had made such remarkable progress when they were removed by the troops. The success at Hampton is encouraging for the future, and should lead to some protracted effort at civilizing the Indians and giving them the opportunities for advancement instead of longer supporting them in idleness. When the Indian is stripped of his rifle and his pony, and is not only made to work for his living but is so taught that he can work intelligently, a long step will have been taken towards settling the Indian question.

THE ZULU WAR.

The graphic description of the English engagement with the Zulus on the 28th of March, at Ziobana Mountain, which was printed in the last issue of THE TRIBUNE, gives the best idea of the gallantry of these savage warriors that has yet appeared. It was in reality a two days' battle, the Zulus being victorious on the first day and routed on the second. The first day's battle was an attack made by an English column, 800 strong, upon the Zulu camp. Though every precaution was taken by the English to move quietly so as to surprise the camp, their project failed. The wily Zulus so veiled their movements that they were entirely unperceived by the advancing force, which marched straight into a trap, and when about to strike at the camp, expecting an easy victory, found itself completely surrounded by the Zulus, and compelled to cut its way through a narrow, rocky pass. The column was almost annihilated, but the remnants succeeded in falling back upon their main camp which was strongly intrenched. Even here they might again have been surprised had it not been for the capture of a Zulu spy, who gave notice of the intended attack on the following day, so that they had time to prepare for it. The Zulus made the attack at the time designated in true military style, displaying a very remarkable knowledge of field tactics, and fought with desperation, though the heavy artillery of the camp for hours created murderous havoc in their ranks. The letter which we printed says: "The rapidity and precision with which this branch volleyed death and destruction into the dense masses of Zulus was admirable. Ten or fifteen of them were sent to glory every shot; next day they lay in rows. But still on they came with the ferocity of tigers, never halting, never wavering, never flinching, or hesitating for a moment. Say what people may about its being animal ferocity rather than manly bravery, no soldiers in the world could have been more daring than were the Zulus that day." Thus they held their position and were slaughtered where they could not return the fire, but no order to retreat was given until it was apparent they would be annihilated. On the retreat they showed the same indomitable bravery. Their ranks once broken, the English troops created great havoc among them; but not a Zulu asked for quarter, but in the most heroic manner met his death without a murmur.

From the very beginning the Zulus have shown themselves to be skillful and courageous soldiers, and CETEWAYO proved himself to be a better soldier than Lord CHELMSFORD. At the outset they outgeneraled and outfought the English, and, had it not been for the constant and heavy reinforcements poured in by the English and the dispatch of some of their best Generals to the field of war, CETEWAYO might have been the victor. Of course the English will ultimately triumph, and it is in the interests of civilization that they should, though the pretext upon which they made the war was well nigh despicable. The Zulus have been fighting for liberty, and they have made a record which compels admiration. As the result of the war the English will annex their territory, and, as they always admire an enemy who punishes them severely and exhibits courage, they will undoubtedly annex their soldiers also, and form them into native regiments to operate against other tribes with whom they must shortly come in collision, just as they utilized the Sikhs and other Indian tribes in their late Afghan campaign, who had given them so much trouble before they were subjugated.

THE WARNER SILVER BILL.

There is a general back-down on the part of the statesmen and so-called financial oracles who two years ago so roundly and persistently denounced THE TRIBUNE and all others who favored the remonetization of silver. It will be remembered that at that time the silver dollar had been demonetized, and that all that was asked was that it should be restored to the legal condition that it had held from 1792 to the date of the act whose passage was so mysterious, and for which no one was willing to be responsible.

The press of the Eastern States was very denunciatory. The ground taken was that the use of silver as money should be wholly abandoned; that the American silver dollar was a fraud and a cheat; that gold alone should be the metallic money of this and all other countries; that to coin silver dollars and make them legal-tender would be rank and deliberate repudiation; that those who advocated it were dishonest persons seeking to swindle their creditors; that if silver dollars were remonetized, all the gold in the country would flow out and none would come in; that National, municipal, and individual credit would be irretrievably destroyed; that trade with Boston and New York and Europe would be closed to Western States and people; that no Western man, or State, or city would be able to borrow a dollar, and no Western dealer would be able to buy a yard of calico on credit; that the work of funding the public debt would cease, resumption be made impossible, and the whole country would go rapidly and irrecoverably to the "demnition bow-wows."

But the bill did pass. The silver dollar was remonetized; it was made a legal-tender for all debts, public and private, and, in special terms, was made a legal-tender in payment of principal and interest of the National bonds, particularly of the 5 and 4 per cent bonds then offered in exchange for 6 per cents; and, also, a legal-tender in the redemption of the greenbacks after the date fixed for the resumption of specie-payments. In fact, the whole National debt, amounting to two thousand millions of dollars, was made payable, at the option of the Government, in silver dollars. What has been the result? Let the success of resumption and the unparalleled sale of 4 per cents—$520,000,000 in eighty days—give the answer to the fearful predictions of the commercial, banking, and newspaper prophets, conspicuous among whom were the New York *Times*, *Harper's Weekly*, and the Boston *Advertiser*. The Western States and municipalities have been able within the last year and more to borrow all the money to fund their debts, and the farmers have been able to renew all their mortgages at reduced rates of interest on the basis of an option to pay interest and principal in silver dollars. No Western merchant has ever failed to obtain credit because his notes may be paid in silver; but the ignorance, the selfishness, and the malice of the opponents of silver remonetization has been exposed and made patent to the country.

In the meantime, the discussion of the subject (which was comparatively new to the present generation) has been searching and thorough in Europe. The folly of Germany is now conceded, and her terrible loss by the operation is now one of the serious embarrassments of the Empire. The stolid English have been shaken in their faith in mono-metallism, and that country, which a year ago scornfully refused to consider the propriety of an international standard of bi-metallic money, is now foremost in efforts to bring about such an arrangement.

Ex-Secretary HUGH MCCULLOCH, once an authority in favor of an exclusive gold money, has been frank enough to publicly confess his mistake, and, after a careful survey of facts, is satisfied, as he thinks the commercial world generally is satisfied, that not only is bi-metallism just and proper in itself, but that it is a public necessity. Instead of there being an over-supply of silver, he does not consider the combined supply and production of gold and silver equal to the ever-increasing necessities of an ever-extending commerce; and he argues that the necessity of the case as well as the soundness of the policy will eventually establish a general international agreement for a bi-metallic currency of unlimited coinage.

Even *Harper's Weekly* gives signs of returning reason on this subject. Like the die-in-the-ditch Democrats in Congress, it is compelled by the logic of events to yield to the inevitable, and it is now willing to concede that bi-metallism has some degree of sense and justice on its side. In a recent article it says:

"There is little doubt that reasonable bi-metallism has made recently very rapid progress in public favor, and the speech of Mr. MORTON, of New York, terse and vigorous as it was, and Mr. MCCULLOCH'S lecture at Cambridge, are striking illustrations of the fact. Upon the pending question of the free coinage of silver and the issue of silver certificates, all reasonable gold and gold and silver men are in accord."

The *Weekly*, which two years ago was for abandoning the use of silver as money altogether, now draws the line on "free coinage." Having given up the objection to silver, it practically concedes the whole question, and the objection to free coinage is a weak pretense to hide the total surrender. Free coinage is the essential of bi-metallism, and without it bi-metallism is deprived of its great benefits. Even the Chicago *Journal* can see through the stupidity which has opposed silver coinage, and it says:

"The *Journal* was in favor of putting more metal in the silver dollar when it was remonetized; but it is now in favor of letting it alone for the present. Business has adjusted itself to the present coinage, and ought not to be disturbed. Substantially, then, there is no basis for any intelligent contest on any feature of coinage vital to the present bi-metallic system."

The WARNER bill which has just passed the House and is now pending in the Senate is, taken as a whole, a timely and well-considered measure, and ought to be enacted. It allows unlimited coinage of silver dollars. The act of 1878 remonetizing silver yielded to the insane prejudices of that time so far as to limit the amount of silver dollars to be coined. The uselessness of that limitation is now apparent, and it ought to be repealed. The WARNER bill, however, makes two concessions to the opponents of silver which ought to be satisfactory. The one is that the depositor of silver bullion at the mint shall be charged as an expense of coinage a sum equal to the difference in the market value of the bullion and of the dollars. Free coinage without this restriction would have placed silver bullion at par with the coin; the concession is to preserve to the Government the supposed "profit" in coining silver which it now enjoys under the limited system of coining. So, therefore, no person can complain that free coinage is intended to enrich the silver miners. The second concession is to the people who object to the weight of silver,—an objection unjustly made by DAVID A. WELLS, and since then by Secretary SHERMAN and other anti-silver persons. To meet the objection that no one wants silver dollars because they are too heavy to be carried, this bill proposes that silver may be deposited in the Treasury in exchange for Treasury certificates; these certificates to be of any denomination not less than $5, and to be exchangeable. Any person, then, who does not want silver can take one or more of these certificates, which will pass and circulate as greenbacks, and be redeemable on demand in coin. It will put in circulation a volume of currency equal to the whole silver coinage of the country, every dollar of which will be represented by a coin dollar in the Treasury. Those who want more paper money will find it increased by silver certificates all secured by a deposit of coin; those who want coin can have it on demand for their certificates, and, next to the currency of the Bank of England, no other paper circulating as money has ever been so amply and directly secured as this will be. Still, the objectors to silver object. They object to silver because it is too heavy, and they object to the paper because it is not coin; but the country will not tolerate any man who opposes or defeats this bill because of any such weak, irrational, and frivolous objections. As the Senate is to remain in session some time, the country will expect every friend of silver to aid in the passage of this bill now, and as it passed the House. Let no Republican be trapped by the Democracy into voting against and defeating this just measure.

Any person of common sense and common intelligence would naturally suppose that Senator BAYARD was too much of a gentleman to indulge in any remarks about Mr. HAYES being a "fraudulent President." That kind of talk is expected from Mr. DANA, "Brick" POMEROY, and JOE BLACKBURN, and other politicians of that cast of mind, but it ought to be beneath the dignity of such a man as Mr. BAYARD, who is reputed to be a person of more than ordinary intelligence for a Bourbon Democrat. His allusions to Mr. HAYES day before yesterday in the Democratic caucus were unworthy of him, although it was most likely the kind of talk most acceptable to the disreputable crowd about him. As has often been remarked, no President ever held his office by so strong a tenure as Mr. HAYES, and the man impeaches his own intelligence and his own dignity when he calls in question the methods by which he reached the White House. The law providing for the appointment of the Electoral Commission was supported by Senator BAYARD and nearly all of his party in Congress,—without the consent of which no such settlement could ever have been made,—and it comes with decidedly a poor grace from any of them at this late day to attempt to cast discredit upon it. The only excuse for Senator BAYARD is, that he was making a speech to a Democratic caucus where all such nonsense is greedily relished.

The Church Congress of the Protestant-Episcopal Church in America is an unofficial Convention, intended to promote an interchange of views between the laity and clergy, and to encourage a wider range of discussion than would be appropriate or practicable in the Triennial Convention. The next Congress is to be held at Albany in the latter part of October. The topics announced for discussion are: "The Authority of Dogma"; "Positive Christian Education"; "Non-Attendance at Church: Its Causes and Remedies"; "Social Science and Christian Ethics"; "Communism in Its Relation to Republican Institutions"; "Memorial Art"; and the "Personal Work of the Holy Spirit." The speakers are not yet announced; but Bishop DOANE, of Albany, makes the introductory address, and Bishop WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, that at the administration of the Holy Communion.

Moderate men South accuse the Northern Stalwarts of reviving the cause of Bourbonism by advocating extreme doctrine; and moderate men North accuse the Southern Bourbons of setting the Stalwarts on their legs again by doing precisely the same thing. No doubt there have been action and reaction both ways; but the main fault of the drowning of the moderates in both parties, it is plain, is the conduct of the idiotic Democratic majority in Congress. If the Southern Conservatives can tell who are responsible for the action of the majority in Congress, they will at the same time name the men who have revived Stalwartism North and Bourbonism South. As it is, the Republicans of this country are all Stalwarts now, and men like CHARLES FOSTER and WILLIAM M. EVARTS are the most radical of all.

It is really quite affecting to think how Congress, especially the majority of it, is bottled up in Washington these hot June days because Mr. HAYES will not sign the appropriation bills to provide for the maintenance of the Government, and allow the boys to go home. The President is almost as much of a tyrant as the Czar of Russia,—if we are to believe the speeches made in the Democratic caucus in Washington, where HAYES is represented as calling an extra session of Congress within one week of the expiration of the regular session, and now he persistently refuses to sign bills for the support of the army and navy that the Demo-Confederates have passed. One speaker declared the other night that he would not vote to adjourn until the President had signed bills for paying the necessary expenses of the Government; that he could never allow the President to block the wheels in that way, but would stay in Washington until Mr. HAYES would relent. The people of the country will do well to take note of this patriotic desire on the part of the Confederates, and also remember what an obstinate and headstrong man Mr. HAYES is turning out to be.

Last year Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON, who was a Decoration-Day orator in New York, said that the time had come to decorate the graves of Confederate soldiers. This year, in speaking at the decoration of the LINCOLN statue, in Union Square, Gen. HAMILTON said: "I beg to apologize for those remarks. I would now urge that no member of the ABRAHAM LINCOLN Post lay a flower on the grave of a Rebel. They were traitors in 1861; they are traitors now. All winter long they have been plotting treason in the halls of Congress." The change of opinion on the part of Gen. HAMILTON indicated by his speech is shared by millions of his countrymen.

Sir WALTER TREVELYAN, the great English prohibitory man, had a cellar of very fine wines, valued at not less than $30,000. He has bequeathed them to Dr. B. W. RICHARDSON, a total abstainer, "for scientific purposes." Possibly they may be used to make "awful examples" of some worthy young men, thus showing that it is not the quality so much as the quantity of stimulants that destroys. But the legatee cannot consistently give the wines away, use for medicinal purposes, or consume them himself. There ought to be a good many applicants for the position of assistant in his laboratory.

It is stated that the Judges of the Kentucky Court of Appeals have notified Mr. HARGIS, the member of the Court recently elected to fill the place of the murdered ELLIOTT, that they will not sit with him unless he shall bring an action for libel against THOMAS M. GREEN and purge himself of the charges made by the latter in the Cincinnati *Commercial*. The Kentucky Court of Appeals has hitherto borne a spotless reputation, and will not readily consent to lose anything of its standing by taking into full communion a man accused of offenses such as those laid at the door of Mr. HARGIS.

The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly adopted a very sensible resolution in regard to dancing, in reviewing the judgment of the Atlanta Presbytery on Deacon BLOCK. The Assembly decided that its own previous deliverances on the subject of worldly amusements were not made in a strictly judicial capacity, but were only didactic, advisory, and monitory, and that the deliverances of the Church Courts were of the same nature and authority. Hence the severe censure passed on Deacon BLOCK is virtually rescinded.

It is an odd coincidence that precisely the men who were "mentioned in connection with" the Berlin Mission a few months ago have been "mentioned in connection with" the Secretaryship of War a few months hence. None of them was nominated then, and possibly none will be the successor of Mr. MCCRARY. But it is proper to inquire, Have we no more great men among us competent to fill any high office that may fall vacant?

Dr. P. D. KEYSER, Superintendent of the Willis Eye Hospital, has discovered that 8½ per cent of the railroad employes in Pennsylvania mistake green and red for each other, and 8½ per cent have an imperfect appreciation of shades. Red and green are the colors most commonly used, and it may well be that mistakes of color-blind employes as to them have caused many accidents otherwise inexplicable.

Mr. BAYARD evidently hopes to succeed HENRY CLAY as the Great American Compromiser. The Great American Compromiser, it is worth remembering, could never get himself elected President.

The Democrats in Congress are "coming down" like the 'coon, back end foremost; and all their efforts to appear dignified about it will make them more ridiculous.

No more olive-branch in ours, if you please.

PERSONALS.

Watermelons are ripe, and perhaps that is what ails Mount Etna.

"Henri" Mr. Watterson writes it. He ought to write it "Henrye."

Remark of R. B. Hayes: "The army, it must and shall be preserved."

Nothing can daunt Mr. Moody. He will labor in St. Louis next winter.

A Texan has eloped with a Mrs. Onion. It must have been a strong attachment.

The fraudulent character of the President does not, it seems, invalidate the vetoes.

President Hayes will go to Ohio shortly, and perhaps he intends to have a little boom of his own.

It appears that Mr. James Blaine's annual sun-stroke has been postponed on account of the weather.

Adelina Patti will not come to America for less than $3,000 a night. Adelina's price is as high as her voice.

Couldn't Mark Twain behave himself while abroad? He was mistaken in Paris for a United States Senator.

There being no chance to raise scalps, the Cheyennes say, through their delegates, that they want to raise crops.

It is said that the Marquis of Lorne is writing a book on Canada which is to be illustrated by the Princess Louise.

A New Orleans paper says Mary Anderson holds her age remarkably well. We suppose Mary always sits next the dealer.

The Marquis of Lorne will spend a few days next month in fishing, making his first appearance in Canada as the Lorne fisherman.

A treaty of peace has been signed with Afghanistan, and Viceroy Lytton may now give his undivided attention to pretty female circus-riders.

The Maine Liquor law has been in existence twenty-eight years, and the prevalence of the red, red nose down there shows how rigidly it has been enforced.

Several Confederate Congressmen are soon going to Europe. They are greedy for further conquests, we suppose, and intend to capture some more Capitals.

Mr. Watterson's recent attacks on Mr. Hendricks are regarded by the friends of the Indiana statesman as proofs of the fighting qualities of Kentucky whisky.

The President of the French Republic doesn't vote any Confederate riders, and the President of the French Republic, we fear, is troubled with a deficiency of backbone.

A German indentor has just hit upon the notion of stone soles for shoes. When a St. Louis girl turns up her toes she can use the soles of her shoes for gravestones, can't she?

A Virginia mule was killed the other day by the accidental discharge of a gun. In justice to the mule, however, it must be said that the bullet did not approach him from the rear.

The daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee has been in Europe for two years or more, and her future home is to be in England. She is soon to marry a prominent merchant of Birmingham.

Ex-Gov. Tilden has declined the invitation to deliver the address at the coming Commencement at Trinity College, North Carolina, saying it is impossible for him to go South at this time.

Mr. Price is going to marry Fanny Davenport, and, considering the amount of fighting that the alliance will throw on his hands, we take it that Mr. Price is one of the War Prices so frequently alluded to in financial circles.

BLUNDER.

The Democrats Again Show Their Entire Lack of Segacity.

Proceedings of the Two Conventions at Columbus Yesterday.

The Delegates All Get Mad, and Sacrifice All to Revenge.

Thompson Kills Bishop, and Bishop Slaughters Thurman.

Ewing, Nobody's Favorite, Swallowed in Political Agony.

The Nationals Refuse the Sugar-Coated Pill, and Make Separate Nominations.

Nothing Softer Ever Seen than the Campaign Now in Front of Foster.

The Kearney Convention in California Proceeding Very Harmoniously.

THE DEMOCRATS.

LESSONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., June 4.—The State Convention of Ohio Democrats has met and adjourned. The party has given itself bodily into the hands of the soft-money element, and Gen. Tom Ewing, whose proudest boast is that he was an original Greenbacker, has been nominated for Governor. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to state that this outcome to one of the bitterest contests in the memory of the State involves at once the discomfiture of Senator Thurman and his man Friday, John G. Thompson, and it is shrewdly suspected will involve also the political burial of Gov. Bishop. The aged grocer, though he may thus be laid on the shelf, will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that it was through his instrumentality that the defeat of Thurman and Thompson was brought about. Such was, indeed, the case. When the delegates came together this morning there was a general belief that Gen. Rice, the figurehead of Thurman and the Washington lobby, would receive the Gubernatorial nomination.

SHREWD POLITICAL OBSERVERS,

however,—men who were accustomed to look below the surface and seek for unexpected combinations,—were not so confident that the result mentioned could be brought about. Thompson himself stated to your correspondent, just before the opening of the Convention, that, if Rice was not nominated on the first ballot, he feared he might be defeated. This impression was also entertained by other prominent members of the Thurman clique. They began to discover,

WHEN IT WAS TOO LATE,

that they had overdone their hostility to Gov. Bishop, and that the cry of "Anybody to beat Bishop" might possibly have a reactionary effect. This proved to be the case. The Bishop men went into the Convention determined, if they could, to nominate their favorite; but, at the same time, with their minds fully made up that, come what might, they would bring about the defeat of Thurman, Thompson & Co. through their representative, Gen. Rice. They succeeded even beyond their most sanguine expectations. Of the proceedings of the Convention very little need be said. They were

TURBULENT, DISORDERLY, AND RIOTOUS

to a degree seldom witnessed in even Democratic meetings. The temporary Chairman, Gen. Steedman, opened the proceedings by a speech of the old-time war-hoop order, which evidently gave unbounded satisfaction to his auditors. He declared, among other things of the same sort, that, of the bones on Southern battle-fields, more belong to the men of the Democracy than to those of the Republican party. Continuing in the same strain, he related an anecdote of Lincoln, in which he declared the dead President had stated to him that there were a great many good, church-going people among the Republicans who did not make good soldiers, and that, were it not for the fighting Democrats, he was not sure that the Government could have been sustained.

REFERRING TO CHARLIE FOSTER,

the Republican nominee, he spoke of him as "that distinguished patriot, who, during the dark days of the Rebellion, staid quietly at home and made money by trading in the blood that was spilled to preserve the Union." The business of the temporary organization having been disposed of, a recess of two hours was taken, and Samuel F. Hunt declared Chairman of the permanent organization. Just before taking his seat, however, a portion of the scenery on the back part of the stage fell with a crash, and, had it not been for the presence of mind of Gen. Steedman, who declared that there was no danger and nothing to fear, a terrible calamity might have been the result. Even as it was, scores of persons rushed out of the hall in the wildest alarm. At last quiet was restored, and Mr. Hunt was allowed to make his speech. Then it was announced that

NOMINATIONS

for candidates for Governor were in order. For a time there was no response to this invitation, but, at last, Col. Len Harris, of Cincinnati, stumbled upon the stage. When he arrived there, however, it was suddenly discovered that he was too drunk to talk. After being jeered and hooted by the crowd, he was obliged by the Chairman to take his seat, feebly muttering that he was for Tom Ewing. Subsequently Gen. Ewing was regularly placed in nomination, and in rapid succession Gen. Ward, Gov. Bishop, and Gen. Rice were named as candidates.

ONE STRIKING INCIDENT

noticeable in the nomination of the latter gentleman was the appearance of a negro, who spoke in his behalf. The first ballot was taken amid much confusion, and resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	633
Necessary to a choice	317
Rice	262
Bishop	205
Ewing	160
Ward	6

There was no choice, and the second call was announced. When it was about being finished it became evident that Gov. Bishop could not be nominated, and his friends, being assured of this, at once set about securing their revenge upon Rice and their arch-enemy Thompson. They did so by changing their votes from Bishop to Ewing. A stampede such as is frequently witnessed in political conventions was at once the result. County after county changed to Ewing, and, amid the wildest confusion, he was declared to be the nominee. Subsequently,

GEN. RICE

was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and then the resolutions, a synopsis of which were telegraphed THE TRIBUNE last night, were read by Congressman Converse and adopted. After the resolutions had been read the ticket was completed.

THE GREENBACK CONVENTION

held here to-day broke up in a row. There was much heated discussion in regard to the question of coalition, but it was at last decided that it was best to have nothing to do with the Democrats. This and a number of other significant facts have led the leaders of the faithful to the conclusion that they had made a mistake in the nomination of Gen. Ewing. They admit that Tilden, Thurman, and Nother ational leaders of the party will, in all probability, antagonize him on the money question, and it's plain now that he can hope for but little aid from the Nationals. To-night the following telegraphic acceptance was received from him:

WASHINGTON, June 4.—I accept and thank the Democracy of Ohio for the unsought honor conferred upon me. Victory will crown our struggle for the supremacy of freemen over the dollar and the bayonet. THOMAS EWING.

AT A MEETING OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

held to-night, John G. Thompson was made temporary Chairman, with authority to call the Committee together for permanent organization. He says that he can be permanent Chairman if he desires, but that he will not accept the place unless Gen. Ewing personally requests him to do so. Sam Carey is so much disgusted with the action of the National Convention held here to-day that he has called another to meet at Toledo, June 25.

THE REPUBLICANS

are well pleased with the nomination of Ewing and Rice, Gen. Grosvenor stating that it will without doubt lead to an open rupture between the hards and softs. The malicious war made on Bishop will have a tendency to exasperate the Campbelites to such a degree that they will refuse to give the Democratic party any support.

THE NOMINEES.

To the Western Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, June 4.—The Democratic Convention nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Thomas Ewing, of Fairfield; Lieutenant-Governor, A. V. Rice, of Putnam; Treasurer, Anthony Howells, of Stark; Auditor, Charles Reemelin, of Hamilton; Judge of the Supreme Court, W. J. Gilmore, of Preble; Attorney-General, Isaiah Pillars, of Allen; member of the Board of Public Works, Patrick O'Marah, of Cuyahoga.

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio demand free and fair elections, and to that end denounce all interference with elections by the military power.

That the experience of this and other countries has abundantly proved that the presence of troops at the polls is destructive of freedom of elections, and is incompatible with the existence of free institutions.

That the laws enacted by Congress, which, under the pretense of regulating the manner of Congressional elections, interfere with the election of State officers, and overthrow the laws of the States governing the choice of such officers, are unconstitutional, and for that reason ought to be repealed.

That they are also instrumentalities of fraud, force, and corruption, by which the party in power uses the money of the people to corrupt, and thousands of irresponsible officers to harass and coerce, the voters, and, especially by force and fraud, to deprive our naturalized citizens of the right to vote, and for these reasons, also, said laws ought to be immediately repealed.

Resolved, That impartial juries are essential to the administration of justice, and thereby to the preservation of liberty.

That no man can be secure in his person or property when the juries are packed and controlled by the Government police and for partisan purposes.

That, under the Federal Jury laws now in existence, juries may be and have been so packed and controlled, and that the interests of justice and free government require that these laws be changed, so as to secure fair, impartial, and independent juries in the Federal Courts.

Resolved, That the Republican minority of Congress, by refusing to vote supplies to maintain the Government unless the majority would agree to the use of troops at the polls, and also to the maintenance of the unconstitutional, corrupting, violent, and unjust Election laws aforesaid, and the President of the United States, by his unprecedented use of the veto power, in order to perpetuate said laws, and the use of armed men at the polls, have shown a spirit of faction and a devotion to party success instead of the welfare of the country and the preservation of its Constitution and liberties, that demand the condemnation of the whole American people.

Resolved, That President Hayes, by his frequent interposition of the veto, in order to defeat legislation that was plainly constitutional, that in no way interfered with the independence of another department of the Government, and had received the most mature consideration of Congress, has shown utter disregard of the considerations and principles that induced the insertion of the veto power in the Constitution, and a like disregard of the wishes and welfare of the people.

Resolved, That we declare it as the sense of the Democracy of Ohio that not a dollar should be appropriated by Congress to pay soldiers, Marshals, Deputy Marshals, or Supervisors of Election, to interfere with or control elections.

Resolved, That the efforts of the Republican party to open and keep alive the War feeling between the North and South are to be condemned by every lover of his country.

Resolved, That we reaffirm the financial principles heretofore advocated by the Democratic party of Ohio; that the issue of money in any form, and the regulation thereof, belong to the General Government alone, and ought not to be delegated or intrusted to individuals or corporations;

That we, therefore, oppose the perpetuation of the present National banking system as a means of control over the currency of the country, and demand the gradual substitution of Treasury notes for National bank currency, to be made receivable for all dues, and a legal-tender equally with coin, such Government issues to be regulated upon principles established legislation or organic law, so as to secure the greatest possible stability of value.

Resolved, That, after changing the valuation of all property from the scale of paper money by which the heavy burden of debts now resting upon the people were created, to the former level of gold and silver, the change then made in the metallic standard itself by the demonetization of silver was a monstrous fraud upon the people, cunningly devised in the interest of the holders of bonds, that should be condemned as in violation of every principle of honest dealings, and a covert assault upon the fundamental rights of property, and we therefore demand the full restoration of silver to its original place as a metal, the same as gold.

Resolved, That the rapid increase of the interest-bearing debt of the Government under the present Administration ought to excite the serious apprehension of the people. We demand that the further increase in the bonded debt in time of peace be stopped, and it be put in process of extinction.

Resolved, That the attack made upon the State Legislature in the Republican platform is wholly undeserved, and that the Legislature, in its arduous work of codifying the laws of the State, and in the reduction of fees and salaries of county officers, and the passage of a law to protect the ballot and prevent bribery at elections, deserves the commendation of the people of the State.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our Government to maintain to its fullest extent the doctrine that a man may, in good faith, change his habitation and become a citizen of any other country. We should protect, in every part of the world, all our naturalized citizens, as we would our native-born, and should resist all improper claims upon them by Governments to which they no longer owe allegiance. We demand that existing treaties with all foreign Governments be rigidly enforced, and that early steps be taken to obtain from the German Empire the fullest recognition of the right of expatriation, of the rights of our naturalized citizens returning or having property there, by a modification of the treaty existing between us.

Frank Hurd, on behalf of the minority of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That we request the Democratic members of Congress not to vote any appropriation to the army until provision shall have been made that such army shall not be employed to influence or intimidate people at the polls.

This resolution was defeated by a heavy vote.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 4.—The Republicans of this city are jubilant over the nominations of the Democratic State Convention at Columbus. Ewing is considered, without doubt, the weakest man that was before the Convention. It means fighting over again the issue of hard and soft money, the same issue on which the Republicans have several times carried the State by a very large majority. Ewing will be be bolted by the Germans here en masse. The German Democratic paper will support Foster openly. Ewing's Catholic connections will lose for him the vote of the Protestants, which elected Bishop. The Rice men feel that the nomination was a trick of the Bishop men to defeat their favorite, and here, where Rice is a general favorite, this goes down hard.

THE NATIONALS.

NOMINATIONS.

COLUMBUS, O., June 4.—The National State Convention nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Gen. A. Saunders Pratt, of Logan; Lieutenant-Governor, Hugo Preyor, of Stark; Auditor, Andrew Roy, of Jackson; Treasurer, Charles Jenkins, of Mahoning; Supreme Judge, A. M. Jackson, of Cuyahoga; Attorney-General, James C. Crogan, of Hocking; Member of the Board of Public Works, George W. Platt, of Hamilton.

PLATFORM.

The following platform was adopted:

The National Greenback Labor party of Ohio, in Convention assembled, adopt the following declaration of principles as our platform, and go before the people thereon with the consciousness of therein performing a sacred duty to our fellow-American citizens as sovereigns of a free Republic:

In the recognition and distribution of civil and political rights and privileges, there should be no favoritism on account of birth, color, creed, or financial condition.

The General Government should issue an ample volume of full legal-tender currency to meet the business needs of the country, and to promptly pay all of its debts.

We recognize the deplorable commercial and industrial condition of our country as something appalling to contemplate, and we unhesitatingly hold the old parties responsible for the nefarious and ruinous policy pursued, and point to their record as full and complete evidence to the people, that it is folly to hope for relief from either, and we unhesitatingly charge this suffering and degradation as the result of the legislation of the last quarter of a century, being solely in the interest of the moneyed aristocracy and corrupt corporations.

The funding of the National debt into long-time bonds to be paid over and over in the form of interest, absorbing the wealth of the Nation, making business prosperity an impossibility, reducing the laborer to a condition of semi-slavery, and rendering the welfare of the Nation subservient to the interests of the bondholding class, is an outrage so monstrous that any political party that sanctions it is unworthy the support of intelligent and honest men. We are inflexibly opposed to the issue by the Government of interest-bearing bonds of any description for any purpose whatever.

The National-banking system should be immediately abolished.

A tariff amply sufficient for the protection of American industries should be maintained till a free financial system may have shown it to be unnecessary to tax labor for the support of capital.

All internal-revenue taxes should be dispensed with, and a graduated income tax substituted.

We demand the immediate calling in and payment of all United States bonds in full legal-tender. [Great applause when this was read.]

We demand an equalization of bounties for soldiers.

We denounce all references to our late Civil War of a malicious and insulting nature as revolutionary and wholly inconsistent with the principles of free government, and antagonistic to the restoration of the old motto, "United we stand; divided we fall."

A platform reported by Gen. Sherwood, as a minority of the Committee on Resolutions, called out bitter discussion, and when it was voted down a number of delegates left the Convention.

CARY KICKS.

COLUMBUS, O., June 4.—Gen. Cary, Gen. Shotwood, and other gentlemen who participated in the Greenback Convention to-day, held a meeting to-night at which speeches were made denouncing the action of that Convention. A resolution was adopted to issue a call for another convention to meet at Toledo, June 17, to nominate a new ticket.

OPINION.

IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Secretary Sherman expressed himself as greatly pleased that there had been no coalition between the Democrats and the Greenbackers in Ohio, and thought that the nominations rendered the victory of the Republicans assured.

Gen. Garfield read with great satisfaction the bulletin announcing the fact that a coalition was impossible. After hearing of the nomination of Ewing and Rice, Gen. Garfield said he thought the chief element of strength the ticket possesses is that it may draw a considerable portion of the National vote. He had not heard anything about the platform, but would not be surprised if they made a harmony platform for Ewing to stand on, as the Democrats are in the habit of getting "Good Lord, good Devil," in as close proximity to each other as possilbe. He thought the Greenback nomination of Platt might

TURN OUT TO BE NOT BONA FIDE,

but a ruse to deliver the Nationals to the Democrats before election-day. He said he had no doubt that the nomination of Ewing would lose the party a great many votes on account of his inflation proclivities.

The Democrats here claim to be much elated at the nomination of Gen. Tom Ewing, and say that it will take the bloody-shirt issue from the canvass, because Ewing and Rice were both Union soldiers, and that Ewing will also get the Greenback vote notwithstanding the fact that the Greenbackers have made a regular nomination. They overlook the fact that the hard-money Democrats will hardly vote for Tom Ewing. Many Democrats here are also rejoiced at the success of Ewing for the reason that it is a humiliation and perhaps final defeat of John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives here, who has claimed to be the boss of Ohio.

BOSTON.

FIGHT BETWEEN POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., June 4.—The partisanship of the City Government has borne fruit in a disgraceful fight between two of the Police Commissioners. The beginning of the discord dates back to the appointment, a few weeks since, by Mayor Prince, of Col. Henry Walker as a Commissioner to succeed James M. Bugbee, a Republican. An attempt was made to influence Mr. Spinney, who is also a Democrat, to vote for Col. Walker as Chairman of the Commission, in place of Mr. Russell. What Mr. Spinney promised or did not promise is not definitely known, but there are rumors of Col. Walker's chagrin and disappointment at Mr. Spinney's vote for Col. Russell. He would not be last on the Commission anyhow, so Mr. Spinney, though an older member of the Commission, allowed his name to take the last place in the official signature. More trouble arose concerning some police appointments. This state of affairs culminated when an examination was held for a vacant Lieutenancy. Orders came from the Mayor for the appointment of an Irish Democrat, but he stood sixth in the list of candidates examined, and Spinney voted with Russell for the leading man. Then there was a rough-and-tumble fight between Spinney and Walker, and Walker was getting the best of it when Russell interfered. Both men were bruised and scarred, and each claims that the other struck the first blow.

CALIFORNIA.

THE KEARNEYITES.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The Workingmen's Convention to-day adopted a platform repudiating Communism and agrarianism; advocating the enforcement of the letter and spirit of the new State Constitution; demanding restoration to pre-emption and sale of the forfeited railroad lands; condemning the Desert-Land bill; advocating the election of President, Vice-President, and Senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people; no second term for President or Vice; demanding legislative examination into the conduct of the recent campaign by the party opposed to the adoption of the new Constitution; asking the workingmen of the Eastern States to pledge their candidates for Congress to support the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty. The platform also contains the usual planks as to the economy of the Administration, the regulation of corporations, compulsory education, etc. The platform was adopted seriatim. A separate resolution passed condemning the President for the veto of the Anti-Chinese bill passed at the last session of Congress. The new constitution of the party, including a rigid pledge for all candidates and forbidding members of the State Central Committee, officers of clubs, and members of Nominating Conventions from running for office, was presented, but adoption was delayed till to-morrow. The proceedings continue harmonious.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., June 4.—An old resident of Barrington, William Otis, died of heart-disease yesterday, at the age of 73 years. He had been a resident of Barrington forty-two years. The funeral to-morrow will be conducted by the Freemasons.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.—This morning John A. Burnett, aged about 30, the son of a prominent dentist of this city, was found dead in his room. He had just returned home. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from intemperance.

Christian Morse, a German laborer, aged about 45 years, died suddenly in his room at the Germania Hotel. He had been sick several days, but was about his work. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from some cause to them unknown.

THE MILWAUKEE LOTTERY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 4.—In the Municipal Court to-day, a nolle was entered in the action began against Frank Dalzell, proprietor of the Kentucky Lottery policy business, for attempting to bulldoze District-Attorney McKenney by threatening to injure him and his family with damaging exposures. The action is based upon the fact that on Monday Mr. Dalzell visited the District-Attorney, expressed deep regret because of the unfortunate occurrence, made an humble apology for what he had termed an unwarranted threat, and offered to apologize also through the public press. He said that he wished all proceedings in the case stopped. Mr. McKenney took the view that a prosecution under such circumstances might be regarded as an exhibition of personal malice against Mr. Dalzell, when, in fact, he felt none whatever; and therefore, inasmuch as the public apology promised proved ample, decided upon a cessation of proceedings, the Judge seconding him in the conclusion reached. Mr. Dalzell now has only his Kentucky Lottery prosecution to worry him.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SHERWOOD RECITALS.

Mr. William H. Sherwood, the Boston pianist, whose playing created such an excitement among the musical people of this city two or three weeks ago, has commenced another brief series of piano recitals at Hershey Hall, the second and third of which will be given to-morrow evening and Saturday afternoon. There is no need to dwell upon the details of these recitals or to characterize Mr. Sherwood's playing. This has already been done exhaustively in THE TRIBUNE. There is no need to say more than to urge those who have not yet heard him to improve the opportunity, for those who have once heard him will go again without urging. His programme for to-morrow evening will include two Preludes and Fugues from Bach's "Well Tempered Clavichord"; Schubert's "Impromptu" in A flat and "Moments Musicales," Nos. 3 and 4; four of Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words"; Henselt's Etude, "If I Were a Bird"; Chopin's Polonaise in A major, Fantasie Impromptu, Mazurka in F sharp minor, and Black Key Etude; and Beethoven's "Emperor Concerto," the second part by Mr. Wolfsohn.

ALICE OATES UPON THE SCANDAL.

Another Cincinnati interviewer has been at Mrs. Oates at her home in Louisville and obtained her views upon the situation. They were printed in yesterday morning's *Enquirer*. After the reporter had stated his purpose, she said, smilingly, "I am beginning to get used to this sort of thing, but I must confess that it is not the pleasantest thing in the world to be pursued in this manner. I don't care so much for myself, but I do care for my old mother, and my invalid sister, who is now in bed in the next room. It troubles them a great deal more than it does me."

"Have you read the letters, yet, in the New York *Mercury*?"

"No, sir, the doctor will not allow me to see them, and, really, I have no great curiosity to read them."

"If you did not write the letters, Mrs. Oates, how do you account for their appearance in the *Mercury*?"

"It is simply a blackmailing job, nothing more. Every one of those letters was concocted to extort money from me, but I was determined that I would not be bled in any such way."

"Did Mrs. Laurent or any of her friends ever approach you for money?"

"Yes, sir, Mrs. Laurent did. She wrote me a letter when I was in New York, and said in it if I did not help her that she would scandalize me before the world."

"How long ago was this?"

"About three weeks ago."

"Have you that letter?"

"Yes, sir; it is in New York, and I can produce it if necessary."

The reporter suggested that now would be a good time to publish it, and Mrs. Oates said she would rather not do so, unless she was forced to it. She began to warm up as the subject developed, and expressed a wish to be in New York at that moment.

"What if you were?" asked the reporter.

"Well, I wouldn't wonder if I would get into the station-house down there, if I were down there. I would make some of those people smoke. I'm pretty warm just now, and it ain't all due to this brick, either," and she readjusted a hot brick, wrapped in flannel, which her physician had directed her to apply to her rheumatic shoulder.

"In what particular way would you make them smoke?"

"Well, I don't care to go into details. Next week the editor of the scurrilous *Dramatic News* will get hold of these so-called letters and will embellish them to suit his own sweet fancy. I bought a cowhide for that fellow Byrne once, and I have always regretted that I didn't use it. It was a nice little cowhide, and I think it would have done him an immense amount of good. I had persuaded a couple of my gentlemen friends to go with me and show him fair play, but at the last moment they prevailed upon me not to attempt what I fully intended to do, and could have done."

During this little speech the Queen of the Opera Bouffe kicked the bed-clothes and churned around in a very uneasy manner, and wished she were a man. Her rheumatic arm was under the bedclothes, and the other hand laid peacefully upon the coverlet, which she picked at nervously. Occasionally she would push the jet-black curls back from her white forehead, and complain of the hot brick on her shoulder making her terribly warm. The sleeves and neck of her night-dress were trimmed with rich lace, and the garment was fastened at the tuneful throat with a gold button. If Mrs. Oates is handsome on the stage, she is even handsomer—but we digress.

"Have you anything further to say about the letter you received from Mrs. Laurent?"

"Nothing particular, I believe, except that there were not three consecutive words in the whole letter spelled correctly. Mrs. Laurent is a Scotch woman, and very coarse and ignorant. She is of a jealous disposition, and a woman who is easily imposed upon. A few days after receiving the letter from her I also received one signed by her, but written by another person."

"By whom?"

"I am not certain who wrote it for her. But it is not material. It contained the same propositions as the first one,—that is, that I could take my choice between supporting her and being scandalized."

"And you accepted the latter?"

"Yes, sir, for the reason that I was determined I would not be blackmailed out of money. I was innocent of having done the woman any wrong in any way, shape, or form."

"Did the letter make any specific charges against you?"

"The writer went on to say that I was the first one who had alienated the affections of her husband from her; that she was in absolute want, and that I must look after her. I have enough to do to look after myself and those who have just claims upon me, and even if I hadn't I would not for a moment consider such an insulting proposition as that."

"What effect will the revival of this scandal have upon your next season's business?"

"I don't think it will hurt in the least degree. My true friends know there is no foundation for this story concerning Mr. Laurent and myself, and I'm sure they will pay their money to hear me, just as they have always done. I presume Mr. Miles, my manager, is on his head this morning, but I think he is a man of too much sense to let it worry him. We have two new burlesque operas for next season, and if we do not have a good business I will be very much mistaken. Perhaps I am under obligations to the newspapers for keeping me so continually before the public. I am probably the best advertised woman in the profession. Before I was divorced from my husband there never was a word in the newspapers concerning me except in praise of me, and since that time it has been just the other way. Now everything is against me. The newspapers and the public appear to hold a divorced woman in holy horror. Why, I do not know. I am quite sure that I have always behaved myself, and have never given any one any cause to talk about me. However, there are some people who want to crush me, but they can't do it," and she kicked the bedclothes again, and removed the hot brick an inch or two away from her.

Mrs. Oates complained of the treatment she had received of the people of her own home, Louisville, whom she thought they were quick to believe every idle rumor about her. The newspapers had treated her shabbily. Instead of offering her a word of encouragement when she was striving for a place in the profession she had chosen, and at the same time earning a livelihood for herself and mother, they attempted to ridicule her. She spoke of one particular occasion when one of the leading papers contained a mass of ridiculous poetry about her. "It was intended to be immensely witty," said she, "but in my opinion it was immensely stupid." Here she again asserted that somebody was trying to crush her, but she would see that they did not succeed. "If I were able to-night," said she, "I would not hesitate to face 5,000 such people."

The reporter hoped she would not be crushed immediately, and asked her what about the Laurent scandal having been once patched up.

"Mrs. Laurent came to Washington when the company was playing there. I think there were four lawyers engaged, and I remember there were fifty-six pages of foolscap involved in the patching-up process. There was nothing to patch up in reality, but Mrs. Laurent had made charges against myself and her husband, and she there withdrew all these and took her case out of the courts. Now she goes back on her action at that time. By this perhaps the public will see what sort of a woman she is."

"What about this story that you were married recently?"

"Oh, am I married recently!" exclaimed the vivacious little woman, who seemed to have forgotten all her aches and pains. "To whom am I supposed to be married?"

The reporter said it was a fellow named Watkins.

"First I heard of it," said she; "but then I am glad, because I was afraid I was going to die an old maid."

"Let me congratulate you, Alice," said her sister, Pauline.

"Is it true, or isn't it?" urged the reporter, who wished to discourage any foolishness.

"It isn't true," said Mrs. Oates, with a sigh. "I am heart-whole and fancy free."

In this chat with Mrs. Oates the reporter failed to see that the lady was borrowing any trouble regarding the scandal. Her mother and invalid sister, Mrs. Kate Merritt Simpson, are considerably distressed over it, but not so the other members of the family, who look upon it as so much advertising that doesn't cost anything. If she recovers from her present illness, Mrs. Oates says she will appear before a Louisville audience some evening next week, on the occasion of the testimonial to be given to Mrs. Sydney Carl Harris, prior to that lady's departure for Europe.

A word concerning the Merritt family will not be out of place here. Mrs. Nancy Merritt, the mother, is now about 70 years of age. She is short in stature, like her daughter Alice, and stout. She is the widow of John Merritt, who has been dead for twenty-one years. Tom Merritt was the oldest. He had some of the talent which has made his sister so famous, but the bent of his genius was in another direction. He died in New York some years ago of softening of the brain. During the latter days of his life he was regarded as the best gambler in the East. His friends say he was "gifted" in this respect. He was John Morrissey's dealer in New York during the palmy days of that chieftain. Kate Merritt Simpson is the second child. She is now bedridden, and has been for a couple of years. She lives with her mother, or rather with Alice, who runs the house and maintains the family. Pauline is next, and is also living at home. She is the divorced wife of William Haydon, who was last year with Modjeska, and will next year be with Robson and Crane. He is, perhaps, better known as the advance agent of Cole's Circus. Pauline is younger than Alice. All the sisters have been married and are divorced. John Merritt is 20 years of age, and lives at home. He was last season in the chorus of the Oates Company. Besides these are Lee Townsend and Alice Townsend, children of the second daughter, Lucinda Townsend, who make this their home. Alice is at present in New York, singing in a "Pinafore" company, at a salary of $25 a week.

A Louisville *Courier-Journal* man tried to see the fair Alice. He, it would appear, wasn't quite as successful as the Cincinnati chap. In his paper of yesterday the following is printed:

"Is Mrs. Oates at home?" asked the *Courier-Journal* of the very jolly young lady who answered the young man's pull of a door-bell attached to a very snug cottage on West Walnut last night.

"She might be, and then again she mightn't," smiled the pretty girl.

"You mean she is, then, do you?"

"I didn't say. She's hardly ever here when editors call."

"How do you know I am a newspaper man?"

"Oh, I can always tell them; they're easily recognized when you once get the hang of them; but you can't see Alice. A Cincinnati chap has been here all day, and she wouldn't see him."

"Because she knew I would call, probably, and has more confidence in me than him."

"Humph!" said the jolly young lady, "I like that. I'll see if Alice will talk to you." Whereupon she disappeared, and doubtless soon saw "Alice," for a tenor voice was soon heard saying, "I won't do it! I won't! I won't!" A low dialogue followed, and then Miss Pauline Merritt, sister of the dear, darling little dove whose love for a dear, darling little baby was so remarkable, and the same who received the reporter so good-naturedly, said, with great sincerity, "Alice isn't well. She's fast asleep, and I am afraid to disturb her——"

"Temper?" put in the scribe.

"O no; her rest," spoke Manager Steele, the partner of Bob Miles, who had come from inside the cottage.

"How is it, Lev," said the reporter, "that Mrs. Oates prefers silence?"

"She hasn't seen the letters yet," put in Pauline: "I havn't let her see them."

"She never wrote them," said Steele; "she doesn't write in their style."

"No, I guess not," added the newspaper agent, smiling and bidding Manager Steele and Miss Pauline good evening just as a physician dropped in to administer a hyperdermic injection to the fair sufferer within, whose rheumatism pains her so much; and the clinking of glasses told that "old Aunt Caroline" or somebody else was removing "American Extra Dry" champagne-bottles.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Louise Cowan Colored Concert Troupe will give one of their unique concerts at the South Side Christian Church, on Oakwood boulevard, near Cottage Grove avenue, to-morrow evening.

The performance of "The Messiah" by the Apollo Club will be given this evening at McCormick Hall. The sale of seats has been very large, and the performance promises to be one of the most noteworthy events of the season.

The sale of seats for the church choir Pinafore season, which begins next Monday, will commence at the box office of Haverly's Theatre this morning. The large number of our prominent singers engaged in this undertaking, and the successful results which have been shown at their rehearsals, indicate a series of very remarkable performances.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Bessie Darling fainted in the catacombs of Paris.

Barney Macaulay's business in San Francisco, it is said, has been poor.

Miss Annie Pixley thinks seriously of going into opera bouffe next season.

Pittsburg will be John Ellsler's camping-ground in the future. So he says.

A small "Pinafore" party can go into a town and starve a first-class *Hamlet* to death.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

According to the Philadelphia *Times*, the past season has been one of rare prosperity to the theatrical managers of that city.

The "Larks"—Messrs. Roland Reed, Brown, Everham, Miss Alice Hastings—have been heard from. Business moderate; flight Westward.

And now it is said the Vokes Family have postponed their departure from England until 1881, when they will begin a tour around the world.

Mme. Melanie, one of the past glories of the Paris Gymnase, died May 12, at the age of 72. The roles that she created may be counted by the hundred.

"The Millionaire's Daughter," said to be a bold piracy of "The Banker's Daughter," by Messrs. J. A. Herne and David Belasco, has been produced in San Francisco.

The Paris Ambigu has closed its season. During the months of June, July, and August "L'Assommoir" will be played at Lyons, Marseilles, Toulouse, and Bordeaux.

Miss Ada Cavendish, at Wallack's Theatre on Monday night, played *Julia* in "The Hunchback." The *Times* says she found in the role a character partially congenial to her.

The September novelty at the Chateau d'Eau Theatre, Paris, will be "Le Loup de Kervegan," a spectacular drama by MM. Emile Rochard, Eugene Hubert, and Christian de Trogoff.

TEMPERANCE VILLA, COHASSET, Mass., June 2.—Here I am for the summer, he! ha! 7th, W. H. Crane, Europe, etc., by City of Richmond, searching for new wrinkles.

STUART ROBSON.

Belasco's version of "L'Assommoir" was ready for rehearsal at Baldwin's, in San Francisco, but has been shelved in consequence of its failure in New York. "The Crimson Cross" will be produced during the summer.

Manager Gemill, of the Philadelphia Chestnut, has engaged for his next season's company George H. Griffiths, Charles Stanley, Ernest Bartram, and Miss Alice Mansfield. W. H. Daly will continue as stage manager, H. M. Kister will be treasurer, and Simon Hassler leader of the orchestra.

The *Dramatic News* thinks Mr. Murat Halstead has laid himself open to an action for damages by the publication in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the special dispatch describing a fictitious fight between Miss Maud Granger and Emily Rigl, during the run of "L'Assommoir" at the New York Olympic.

The *Dramatic News*' "Man About Town" says: "I see in the *Sun* of Tuesday an item headed 'Marriage in Dramatic Life,' copied from the Springfield *Republican*, in which it is stated that Edward Price, the actor, will soon lead to the altar Miss Fanny Davenport, who is described as 'still a handsome woman.' If Mr. Price contemplated anything of the kind it must be in Utah. There is here a legal impediment in the way of Mr. Price marrying any lady just now, for he has already a wife who seems to care for him very much. I am told, too, that Mr. Price returns his wife's love in a characteristically generous manner."

On May 20 the attractions at the Paris theatres were as follows: Opera, "Les Huguenots"; Opera Comique, "Le Caid"; Comedie Francaise, "L'Etincelle" and "Ruy Blas"; Odeon, "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon"; Vaudeville, "Les Tapageurs"; Gymnase, "Nounou"; Palais Royal, "Gavaut, Minard, et Cie," and "La Grammaire"; Varietes, "La Liberte des Theatres"; Bouffes Parisiens, "La Marquise des Rues"; Renaissance, "La Petite Mademoiselle"; Folies Dramatiques, "La Fille de Mme. Angot"; Porte St. Martin, "La Dame de Montsoreau"; Nations, "Notre Dame de Paris"; Ambigu, "L'Assommoir"; Troisieme Theatre Francais, "La Dispense"; Chatelet, "Les Fils Aines de la Republique"; Nouveautes, "Fatinitza"; Cluny, "Les Quatre Sergents de la Rochelle"; Chateau D'Eau, "Jean Buscaille"; Athenee-Comique, "Lequel?" Fantasies Parisiennes, "Le Droit du Seigneur"; Arts, "Le Petit Ludovic." Gaite, closed.

FIRES.

AT WELDON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., June 4.—Last night the Town of Weldon, Ill., twelve miles east of this city, was fired by an incendiary, and the entire business portion burned to the ground. Loss, $35,000. Out of twelve stores only one was insured. Winslow Bros. lost $16,000, their insurance running out the morning before the fire. Suspicion points to three "peg-legs" (tramps) who were seen loitering around the town the day previous. No arrests as yet.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 4.—This morning at 2 o'clock the business part of Weldon, DeWitt County, went up in flames, the work of an incendiary, making a total loss of nearly $25,000, and no insurance. Among the principal losers are merchants Winslow Bros., Taylor, Simpson, Sharp, Moorhead, Spurrier, and Dr. Davis. The Masonic Hall was also destroyed.

AT EASTON, PA.

EASTON, Pa., June 4.—At 8 o'clock this evening Pardee Hall, one of the Lafayette College buildings, was discovered on fire. Owing to the scarcity of water, the efforts of the citizens and firemen were unavailing, and at midnight the building was completely gutted. It was erected a few years ago at a cost of $225,000, donated by A. Pardee, and the fixtures cost $75,000 more. Loss almost total. The fire is supposed to have originated in the laboratory of the chemical department from spontaneous combustion. During the progress of the fire a man fell from the third story and was fatally injured. Insurance on the building, $120,000.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 47 at 8:30 last evening was caused by the burning out of a chimney at the Chicago Bakery, Nos. 200 and 202 Clark street. No damage.

At 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon fire was discovered in a two-story frame building at No. 1061 West Lake street, owned by Robert Parks and occupied by Frank Vladika as a residence. Damage to furniture, $5. Cause, supposed spontaneous combustion of some old rags and carpets in a bed-room. The fire was extinguished without the aid of the Fire Department.

NEAR BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 4.—The residence of Daniel Augspurger, near Bloomington, burned last night with the contents. Loss nearly $2,000.

AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

BUFFALO, June 4.—The extensive variety establishment of S. Barnum & Sons burned to-night. Loss probably $250,000; insurance, $200,000.

CANADA.

Decidedly Bad Aspect of Financial Affairs in Canada—Viceregal Summering—The Wimbledon Team—Infraction of Revenue Laws.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 4.—Considerable excitement was created to-day on its becoming known that T. J. Claxton & Co., wholesale druggists, had suspended. The firm has been heavily weighted with debt for two years past, and its losses have been very great in all parts of Canada, especially in the west, and, though it has struggled along with the assistance of the banks, it has at last succumbed to the pressure of the times. The direct liabilities will reach $700,000, and possibly $1,000,000. The principal creditors are: Molson's Bank, $130,000; Merchants' Bank, $120,000; Consolidated Bank, $80,000. These amounts are represented by customers' paper, some of which is unsecured, but much of which is supposed to be good. The amount due English creditors is $350,000. The assets consist of stock on hand and some real estate heavily mortgaged. It is stated that they produced a statement to the Merchants' Bank last year in which they showed a surplus of $150,000 over their liabilities. Mr. Claxton is a leader among the Baptists here, and is President of the Young Men's Christian Association. A meeting of the creditors has been called for to-morrow.

The Merchants' Bank created a good deal of excitement to-day by refusing to accept the bills of the Ville Marie Bank. They subsequently accepted them, but kept a record of those depositing them. Negotiations have been opened with the Bank of Montreal, with a view to the guaranteeing by that institution of the circulation of the Ville Marie Bank.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 4.—The Viceregal party will be absent from the city for about four months,—the heated term being spent at Quebec and Halifax.

The Wimbledon team sails from Quebec on the 21st inst., under command of Lieut.-Col. Blanchet, Speaker of the House of Commons, with Capt. Boyd, Fifty-fourth Battalion, as second in command. The team sails in time to have a week's practice together at the Altcar ranges before proceeding to Wimbledon. This will be an improvement upon former years, and it will afford them an opportunity of understanding each other, and will help them to "coach" and swing together at Wimbledon.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 4.—Dr. Corderre has entered an action for $30,000 damages for libel against the proprietors of the *Evening Post*, in ascribing the death of a child to taking an overdose of Corderre's sirup.

In the case of Dobie vs. The Temperance Board, Justice Jette decided not to grant the preliminary motion made by defendant for the dissolution of the injunction,—upon the ground that at present the defendants were suffering no injury by the injunction, while, on the contrary, if the injunction were dissolved, the plaintiff would suffer irreparable wrong. The case will soon be heard upon its merits.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HAMILTON, June 4.—The Inspector of Inland Revenue has seized Birely's vinegar-works, on James street, for an infraction of the Revenue laws, in having on hand five puncheons of high-wines which were not properly in stock, and which, it is alleged, were to be, as previous ones had been, used in the manufacture of liquor. The foreman, Maurice McKenna, has been arrested,—the offense charged against him being, that he abstracted from bonded works quantities of spirits, and sold the same to make whisky. McKenna has been remanded to jail, bail being refused.

The almost perfect skeleton of what is supposed to have been an Indian chief has been found about ten feet under the original surface, by some workmen employed in grading on Simcoe street, near the bay. Close to the skeleton was also found a number of beads and rings,—one of the latter having engraved on it the letters "I. H. S."; also, a knife, tomahawk pipe, and an implement resembling a pair of scissors. There were also three copper kettles, a copper cup, and two instruments resembling chisels.

FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

BOSTON, June 4.—At the annual meeting of the Franklin Telegraph Company to-day, James G. Harris was re-elected Clerk, and A. B. Chandler Treasurer. The following named persons were chosen Directors for the ensuing year, and the meeting adjourned: Edwin Morgan, Agustus Schell, Thomas T. Eckert, John R. Duff, H. McK. Twombley, Sidney Dillon, Marvin Green, W. J. Simms, and John H. Mortimer.

NEW YORK PRESS CLUB.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A reception on the occasion of the occupation of their new quarters by the New York Press Club took place to-night, and was a brilliant affair. Dr. John B. Wood, President of the Club, opened the exercises by a short speech. Letters of regret were read by the First Vice-President, Barclay Gallagher. Du Chaille Long then told the story of his experience in Africa. Thurlow Weed related the manner in which it came about that he was sent to Europe with Archbishop Hughes in the early days of the Rebellion. George Jones, proprietor of the *Times*, Postmaster James, ex-Minister to England Pierrepont, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Algernon S. Sullivan, the Hon. Thomas Kinsella, Walt Whitman, and other well-known gentlemen were present and made short addresses. The music was of the choicest character, a number of prominent artists taking part in the programme.

LITTLE ROCK.

Navigation—Gen. Shields—The Editors.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 4.—The steamboat Cherokee left Fort Smith on return trip to Arkansas City, Kan., a few days since. Her owners intend making a stern effort to demonstrate the navigability of the Kansas between the two points.

The Mexican War Veteran Association of Arkansas met at the office of Gen. Fagan to-day in respect to the memory of the late Gen. James Shields, and passed resolutions expressive of their appreciation of his ability and heroism as a soldier, his integrity as a man, and his unswerving patriotism. Members throughout the State will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

The State Press Association re-elected Col. Donan orator, and Chase James Farran to read a poem at the next annual meeting, to be held at Batesville.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of James H. Sparks, Sam B. Going, and John M. Prewett, deceased members, were adopted.

A resolution was adopted fixing July 1 as the date of an editorial excursion to Chicago. Col. Donan was selected to take charge of arrangements therefor.

THE IOWA MASONS.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 4.—The Masonic Grand Lodge met at the Opera-House. The second day's proceedings were harmonious and interesting. Two hundred and eighty-four lodges were represented. The reports of the several committees were read. Des Moines was selected for the meeting of the next session of the Grand Lodge. The mileage question was settled by the Lodge accepting the resolution to pay 10 cents per mile one way. It was resolved to immediately print a new and revised edition of the constitution and by-laws. A. Abbott, of Marshalltown, was elected Grand Master. Other officers will be elected to-morrow, and will be publicly installed.

How my throat hurts! Then why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To cure constipation, biliousness, and the whole train of ailments resulting from derangement of bowels or liver, take Arend's Vegetable Bowel Regulator. Unlike the usual purgatives, it does not weaken or irritate. The action is mild and pleasant. There is no other remedy in materia medica so well calculated to restore the bowels to healthy action. Depot, 179 East Madison street.

Missisquoi Spring Water, which for nearly half a century has wrought such wondrous cures of kidney diseases, dyspepsia, and cancer, may be had of all druggists. For pamphlets address general office, MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, 33 Broad street, New York. None genuine without trade-mark of squaw, and label on bottle.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, made in accordance with latest medical research, improves the appetite, enriches the blood, and promptly restores nerve power when fatigued from physical or mental strain. Depot, 179 East Madison street.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs

3,250 Dozen

PLACED ON OUR COUNTERS THIS DAY,

At Prices Never Before Heard Of,

Being the stock of a large Importer, bought at an *Immense Sacrifice.*

5-8 Hemstitched.

600 dozen 1-2-inch extra large and clear, at $2; worth $3.25.

500 dozen 2-inch extra large and clear at $2.75; worth $3.50.

175 dozen 2-inch extra large and clear at $4; good value for $5.50.

485 dozen Hemstitched, Colored Borders and Scolloped Colored Emb'd, at 25c each; would be very cheap at 35c.

290 dozen Scolloped and Colored Emb'd at 35c each; fully worth 50c.

250 dozen Boys' Hem'd and Col'd Borders at $1 per dozen; same as sold elsewhere for $1.50.

150 dozen Second Mourning Hdkfs. at $3 per dozen; worth $4.

Also 800 Dozen

Fine Sheer White and Colored Embroidered in Solid and Combination Shades, Fancy and Rurere Hemstitched of the latest and most desirable styles, from the Belfast, Paris, and Berlin markets, all at prices from 1-3 to 1-2 less than value.

Customers will find specially attractive bargains offered in all our departments for the remainder of the season, preparatory to semi-annual inventory!

Chas. Gossage & Co.

COLLARS.

NO MORE PAPER COLLARS!!

WEAR THE

'LINENE'

PATENT REVERSIBLE COLLARS

NO WRONG SIDE.

Turn-down Styles, ANGELO, RAPHAEL, RUBENS. One trial convinces that they are TWO IN ONE, and BEST OF ALL. VELVETY STARCH FINISH. FINE WOVEN CLOTH ON BOTH SIDES. 10 equal to 25 for 25 cents.

CHEAPER THAN CHINESE WASHING.

A great invention, having the look of best cloth and paper Collars and more than is cost of laundering them. TRY THEM. SAVE MONEY. TAKE COMFORT.

Always buy of RETAILERS when possible. If not found on sale, send postal card for illustrated Circulars to Reversible Collar Co., 32 Hawley-st., Boston, Mass.

Sold in Chicago, Ill., by

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., S. E. cor. Clark and Madison.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., 246 Milwaukee-av., cor. Reuben.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., 248 Blue Island-av., cor. Twelfth.

EASTERLY & SPAFFORD, 67 East Madison-st.

THE COURTS.

Charles H. Reed Files One of His Reports.

The New Judges and Their Duties—Judge Williams Complimented.

Tappan, McKillop & Co.—The Taft Estate—Johnny Lamb.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, and Probate Business.

CHARLES H. REED'S FIRST REPORT.

Charles H. Reed and his attorney, W. S. Young, Jr., were occupied all of yesterday morning in going over the vouchers, etc., in the Irvin estates, and that of Mrs. Irvin, who died first, was closed up so far as the making of an account, etc., is concerned, the papers being filed in the Probate Court in the afternoon.

The inventory shows the following:

Real estate, none.

Personal property, a one-third interest in a policy, No. 1,656, of the Massachusetts Life-Insurance Company, of Springfield, Mass., on the life of S. A. Irvin (now deceased).

Amount of policy	$2,000	
Dividend to death	23	
		$2,023
Deduct for loan notes	$ 197	
Deduct for interest loan notes	12	210
One-third of		$1,813

being $604, deemed good.

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Matilda S. Irvin, deceased, hereby certifies the above and foregoing to be a true and correct inventory of all the property, real and personal, belonging to the estate of said decedent so far as the same has come to his possession or knowledge.

CHARLES H. REED, Administrator.

The appraisers, Henry Spears, Jr., Neil S. Graves, and Anton C. Arck, report that no property belonging to the estate of the decedent has come to their sight or knowledge.

The "sole and final account" of Charles H. Reed as administrator of the estate of Matilda S. Irvin, deceased, is as follows:

1874.		Dr.
Dec. 3.	To cash received from the Massachusetts Life-Insurance Company, of Springfield, Mass.	$604
1874.		Cr.
Dec. 10.	By cash paid County County Court	$ 2
	Advertising and posting	7
	Alice C. Irvin, on account of distribution share	100
	Arthur C. Irvin, on account of distribution share	100
	Probate Court	7
	William S. Young, attorney	10
	Retained as compensation	36
	Arthur C. Irvin, balance of distribution share	8
	Alice C. Irvin, balance of distribution share	8
	Guardian of Eugene Irvin	108
	Guardian of Mary Irvin	108
	Guardian of William Irvin	108
	Total	$604

No balance. CHARLES H. REED, Guardian.

Appended is the report of Mr. Reed:

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss. In the Probate Court of Cook County:

In the matter of the estate of Matilda S. Irvin, deceased.

To the Hon. J. C. Knickerbocker, Judge of said Court. The undersigned, Charles H. Reed, would respectfully represent unto your Honor that he is a resident of said Cook County; that on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1872, Matilda S. Irvin, of said Cook County, departed this life intestate; that on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1874, he was appointed administrator of the estate of said decedent by the County Court of said Cook County; that he caused notices for the adjudication of claims against the estate of said decedent to be advertised and posted, returnable to the December term, A. D. 1875, of said County Court, his action therein being duly approved by said County Court on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1875; that the inventory and appraiser's report in the estate of said decedent were heretofore approved in this Court; that herewith he presents his sole and final account as such administrator, showing no balance in his hands; that due notice of the final settlement of said estate was given to all the heirs at law of said decedent. Wherefore, he would respectfully ask that said account may be approved, the estate declared fully settled, and he be discharged from his said office. And he will ever pray, etc. CHAS. H. REED, Administrator.

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.: Charles H. Reed, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he has heard read the forgoing report, and that the same is true. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of June, A. D. 1879.

W. S. YOUNG, JR., Notary Public.

As to Mr. Irvin's estate, there are so many papers to be examined that a day or two will be required to arrange them for embodiment in a report. Besides, it is necessary to prove the heirship, which will take more time. Judge Wallace, who represents the heirs, furnished Mr. Young yesterday morning with the name of the officer before whom the testimony is to be taken,—Judge Woodcock, of Ogle County,—and that of the witness—Hiram Matler, a brother of Mrs. Irvin, who knows of the marriage, the number of children, etc. Dependence had been placed on a man at the Stock-Yards to prove these essential facts, but it was recently ascertained that he was not sufficiently familiar with the Irvin family to testify to all that was essential, hence the necessity for going to Ogle County. One of the children, Eugene, is at Mt. Morris, and he must receive notice of the final accounting. All the heirs will be notified in a day or two that the final account will be filed June 20. It may reach the hands of the Court before then, but that is the day when Judge Knickerbocker will take action in the premises.

THE JUDGES.

There is considerable uncertainty as yet over the time when the new Judges will take their seats. All the Judges, new and old, had a long debate over matters Tuesday, but nothing is definitely decided on. It would seem proper that the change should be made the first day of the June term, but it is not probable the result of the election will be known, and the commissions issued so soon as that. The law says nothing as to the time when the Judges take their seats, only declaring that Judges shall be elected for six years. Mr. Austin Doyle, ex-Clerk of the Criminal Court, says the custom has been to have the new Judges take their seats about two weeks after their election. It is pretty definitely settled that Mr. Moran will succeed Judge Booth, and Messrs. Barnum and Tuley will take the Chancery seats of Judges Williams and Farwell. Judge Farwell is rapidly settling up his business. He will have no further call this week, and will decide all cases under advisement next Monday afternoon. After that, he states he will be ready to step down and out any time. Judge Williams finished the hearing of the case of Tobey vs. Robinson yesterday, and will have no more set cases. Those under advisement will be closed up in a few days. No divorce cases will be heard Saturday, as before announced.

JUDGE WILLIAMS.

The case of Tobey vs. Robinson has been on trial for several days past before Judge Williams, and, at the close of his argument, Mr. Storrs yesterday paid the following flattering tribute to the Judge:

But one or two things remain to be done before I finally submit this case; and it is fitting and proper that I should do them,—the first very pleasant, and the last extremely regretful. I desire to say that through all this long trial—I am sorry my good friend Gen. Burnett is not here—nothing has been pleasanter than the relation between counsel during the progress of this case, which is full, as your Honor has observed, of the elements of bitterness. And, finally, on behalf of myself, feeling—and feeling with a sadness that I can hardly express—that this may be the last time that I may have an opportunity of presenting as counsel to your Honor as a Court, any case. I cannot occupy this position without my mind carrying me back to these long, long years where I have ever found in this Court the most intelligent and the kindest recognition of a good case. In behalf of myself, of this great Bar, and of this great public, that for sixteen years of splendid service have been benefited by the wise and kindly administration of justice which your Honor has dispensed, I wish to express most thoroughly my heartfelt regrets that this may be perhaps the last occasion when these relations shall subsist between us.

Judge Williams—I certainly feel more grateful than words can express for the kind language which has been used by my brother Storrs in closing his case. I ought to say in this connection that it is the last case that I shall hear; and for that reason I would like, if counsel will make a stipulation, to have beyond the time to which my term of office will extend for the purpose of examining this case, as I have several cases that precede this which must be disposed of.

The stipulation was made accordingly, and entered of record.

THE LAMB CASE.

There are only fifteen days remaining before the time set for Johnny Lamb's execution, and yet no application for supersedeas has been made, though the record is ready. Just now there are no Judges of the Appellate Court, as their term expired absolutely the 1st of June. Judges Bailey and Pleasants have been re-elected, but not reappointed, though their commissions will probably be made out in a few days. But they have adjourned to June 24, and it is probable, therefore, that an application will be made for a supersedeas direct to the Supreme Court, which is now sitting at Mt. Vernon.

THE TAFT ESTATE.

Judge Farwell yesterday decided the case of Kimball vs. Lincoln, involving an interest in some milling property at Waukegan. It seems that some years ago Taft, Warren & George were engaged in the milling business at Waukegan. Taft died in 1870, leaving the most of his estate to his son, a minor. Soon after, Taft's quarter-interest in the mill was sold to the other two partners for $5,000. The papers were executed in due form, and recorded, but subsequently Mrs. Taft, now Kimball, one of the executors, claimed she did not convey by the above transfer her son's claim to the profits of the mill after the father's death, in 1870, to the sale in 1875. The guardians of the boy therefore brought suit to compel Warren and George to account for these profits, but Judge Farwell held that the action could not be maintained, that the executors were authorized to make the settlement and dispose of all the decedent's property. The papers were sufficient to convey the whole interest, and George so understood them. If Mrs. Kimball had understood it otherwise, she should not have waited until the trade was fully consummated, but should have offered to cancel the sale. She could not take the full benefit of the trade, and then attempt to get rid of the responsibility because she understood the effect of the transaction differently. The bill was therefore dismissed for want of equity. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Court.

TAPPAN, M'KILLOP & CO.

In the case of Winslow vs. Tappan, McKillop & Co., the Receiver, George M. Bogue, filed a petition yesterday setting out that the assets of the firm or corporation consist of office furniture and fixtures worth $800, some open accounts and books of ratings, and unsalable information for business men, which is clearly growing more useless, as it will necessarily be superseded by later intelligence of the same character. The debts consist of, first, the liability to the subscribers of the Agency; second, $440 for rent; and third, $1,000 on a note due the National Bank of Illinois. The assets are depreciating, while the claim for rent is growing larger, and the Receiver thinks the matter should be closed up as soon as possible. George P. Gifford has offered to pay the $1,000 note, the back rent, and fulfill all obligations to subscribers on condition that the assets be turned over to him. The Receiver thinks this a good offer, the stockholders of the corporation have agreed to it, and Judge Williams ordered the compromise to be made as asked.

THE CHICAGO MEAT-PRESERVING COMPANY.

Mr. George M. Bogue, Receiver of the Chicago Meat-Preserving Company, filed his first report yesterday, as follows:

ASSETS.	
Cash on hand	$ 1,000
Furniture and fittings—cost price	350
Book accounts	5,377
Patents and privileges	1,172
Boilers, tanks, pipes, stoves, tools, etc.,—cost price	14,211
Stock and material on hand—cost price	2,206
Total	$24,318
LIABILITIES.	
Open accounts	$ 1,911
Rent due	1,216
Bills payable, all to W. C. Ashwell	8,903

The assets require to be disposed of carefully, yet speedily, and the Receiver thinks he ought to be allowed to sell after giving notice by publication in several cities. An order was entered as asked.

ITEMS.

J. Maria Buck filed a bill yesterday for divorce from her husband, J. Lemuel Buck, charging him with cruelty, drunkenness, and desertion.

An application was made yesterday to Judge Drummond, in the tuck-marker patent case of Goodrich vs. Eldred, for an injunction. The Judge did not grant it, but ordered the defendant to give a $500 bond to account for all profits he made from the use of complainant's patent.

Judge Farwell yesterday granted a decree of separate maintenance to Hannah Boritz from Hans Boritz.

Discharges were issued yesterday to George P. Van Everer, E. D. Reniers, Alex H. Green, and W. G. Dawson.

NEW SUITS.

James Richmond began suit yesterday in the United States Court against the County of Warren, claiming $1,000.

John Pohl commenced suit in trespass in the Circuit Court against Fritz and Julius Peterson to recover $5,000 damages.

James F. Canfield began a similar suit for the same amount against George S. Poppers.

George and Louis P. Scoville filed a petition for mandamus against Thomas Driscoll, Supervisor of the Town of Lemont, to compel him to pay a judgment of $105.80 recovered July 25, 1877, against the town.

CRIMINAL COURT.

John Spellancy was yesterday acquitted of the charge of robbery. Thomas Jerdan was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary for robbery, John Conly got three years for larceny, Charles Reynolds eighteen months for larceny, J. H. Johnson two years for robbery, and James Burns thirty days in the County Jail for larceny.

This morning the hearing of the quo warranto case against the officers of the International Bank will begin. In the afternoon the prisoners indicted by the last Grand Jury will be arraigned to plead. There will be no call of the calendar until the Carey case is disposed of.

COUNTY COURT.

Neumeister & Klar yesterday began a suit in assumpsit against Thomas Mackin, damages being laid at $1,000.

There will be a peremptory call of all pending motions for new trials in the County Court Saturday at 10 a. m.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of William Lucas, deceased, an executor's bond for $6,000 was approved.

The will of Angela Ketler, deceased, was proved and admitted to record. Letters testamentary were issued to Laura Henmann, and an individual bond of $6,000 approved.

In the estate of Edward Grumm, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Magdalena Grumm, under bond of $4,200, which was approved.

In the estate of Isaac P. Hatfield, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Peter J. Hassander. Bond of $3,600 approved.

THE CALL.

JUDGE HARLAN—1,231, Township of Prairie Green vs. Bowker; 1,013, Gottfried vs. Bartholomae; 1,014, Same vs. Fortune; and 1,015, Same vs. Schoenofen. No. —, Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company vs. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In Chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE DYER—The closing arguments in the Custom-House cases.

JUDGE GARY—422, 465, 492, 493, and 503 to 584, inclusive, except 515, 516, and 559. No. 459, Ryerson vs. Buschick, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—72,854, City vs. Smith, on trial, and testimony for the defense will be heard to-day.

JUDGE ROGERS—281 to 286, inclusive, except 285. No. 3,055, Luther vs. Schabhauser, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set case term No. 6,024, Gray vs. Rogers. No. 6,536, Deitz vs. Race, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—Motions. No further call this week.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Motions. No further call, and no more cases will be tried.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 94, 85, 165, 167, 168, 169, 170, 172, 176, 177, 178½, 179, 181, 182, 184, 185, 186, and 187.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—United States vs. Henry B. Southward, $255.54.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—P. J. Towle et al. vs. Richard Jennings, $451.14.—Solomon Plant vs. James Ashmore, W. R. Iles, Wilson Burroughs, and William J. Mann, $481.19.—J. S. Kirk et al. vs. Richard Jennings, $182.08.—W. H. Jung vs. Max Romer, $849.98.—Nancy M. Johnson vs. Samuel J. W. Ellis, $443.46.

JUDGE GARY—Marshall Field et al. vs. Alvis Oberland and Nicholas Thompson, $187.03.—James Colby vs. A. D. Hager, $1,482.—V. S. Lovell vs. Obadiah Huse, $4,515.—Martin V. Stone vs. David Rutter, $165.90.—Ferdinand Friedman vs. Frederick Palzin; verdict, $398.22, and motion for new trial.—Lamar Insurance Company, use, etc., vs. Caspar Hofsommer, $200.—Aaron Cahn et al. vs. Samuel Engel, $462.20.—Maurice Moriarty, use, etc., vs. P. J. Sexton, $209.07.

Garibaldi.

The Island of Caprera will know Garibaldi no more. He has executed a formal notarial act by which he renounces his recognized domicile as being there, and declares it permanently established in Rome.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents.

MARINE NEWS.

An Exciting Day in Grain Freights.

Vessel-Men Become Demoralized and Cut the Rates.

The Life-Saving Service, Vessel Surveys, Etc.

GRAIN FREIGHTS AGAIN CUT.

To use a forcible but expressive phrase, the vessel-owners' combination was knocked into a cocked hat yesterday. When 'Change opened in the forenoon there were signs of an impending break on the part of the Captain and controller of a large steam-barge and her consort, and it was no sooner apparent to the vessel-men that the rate of 2¼c on wheat and 2c on corn to Buffalo was about to be cut ¼c, at least, than the whole party became demoralized and a scramble ensued to get vessels in at 2c on wheat. Capt. Sam Flint, of the steam barge Graves and her consort, the big schr George W. Adams, had been here eleven days with those vessels, and five days before refused 2c on wheat to Buffalo, offered by William T. Baker & Co. Yesterday he weakened and accepted the offer, taking 108,000 bu for the two vessels. Then the scramble began. Jim Bishop rushed in with the Moonlight for 50,000 bu, Capt. Atkins put in the steam-barge Alcona and consort Russell for 85,000 bu, Capt. Ira Owen got out of breath running up four flights of stairs to squeeze his steam-barge Inter-Ocean and consort Argonaut in for 100,000 bu, Capt. Tom Crosby was not much behind Flint in making an engagement for the schr John M. Hutchinson for 63,000 bu, and Capt. John Prindiville brought up the rear with the schr Sam Flint for 31,000 bu, the C. J. Wells for 34,000 bu, and the J. G. Masten for 40,000 bu, making a total of 600,000 bu of wheat which Mr. Baker alone engaged the vessels for. Thus the bottom was knocked right out of the Association; but, as if to cap the climax in the way of blunders, the Great Mogul sounded the assembly on the big bazzoo, and got the Directors together after the first meeting on 'Change and subsequent to the rate-cutting scramble, and they solemnly came to the conclusion that they would cut down the rates to the lowest figure, and promulgated to themselves the startling announcement that the Association rates would thereafter and until further notice be on the basis of 1c per bu on corn to Buffalo. They thought that would stop further rate-cutting, and it may be said with a great deal of solemn earnestness that it did. The Association rates had been cut so much that they could not be cut any more, and the members of the organization were compelled to lay down, as the saying goes. The ten-day storage period was about to expire, the railroads were blocked up with freights, and 8,000,000 bu of grain was in store and nearly 1,000,000 more a day was coming, and right in the face of all that the vessel-owners, and agents, and masters became demoralized, and were soon at the mercy of one smart shipper. Of course, so many engagements made business very lively at the vessel agencies, at the elevators, and with the tugmen, and with the trimmers and others concerned.

John Lyon & Co. made engagements for about 130,000 bu of corn with the agents of the Commercial Line of propellers, on through rate to New York, via Buffalo. The prop Waverley was chartered for part of a cargo of corn through, via Buffalo, and the prop Annie Young was engaged for a cargo of wheat on through rate, via Erie. The props Milwaukee, Cleveland, and Toledo, and the steam-barge Hale and consort Keating, were engaged for corn through, via Sarnia.

Various opinions were expressed yesterday regarding the action of the Association, and but few were at all favorable, while a great deal of "cussing" was indulged in at the expense of that organization.

The non-pool insurance companies have a season contract with Mr. Baker for all his business, and consequently left the pool out in the cold on the big day's business. Jim Bishop is correspondingly happy.

The Directors of the Lumber-Vessel-Owners' Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon, but did not make any change in freight rates, nor transact any business of special importance.

Charters yesterday were the schr Swallow, lumber, Pensaukee to Chicago, $1.62½ per 1,000 feet; schr Cascade, lumber, Menominee to Chicago, $1.50, and the schr Libbie Nau, wood, Traverse Bay to Chicago, $1.75 per cord.

The barkentine Golden West was chartered yesterday to carry coal from Fairport to Duluth at 50c per ton, free, and iron ore from Marquette to Buffalo at $1.30 per ton. The vessel was to have left Buffalo Tuesday night.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 4.—Whatever vessel-men may think of the encroachments of steam, it cannot be charged that this latter class of vessels are instrumental in encouraging the prevailing low rates of freight. Said the agent of a leading transportation company to THE TRIBUNE correspondent to-day: "We have got through carrying grain at the present rates. Others may do so if they choose, but our people will not." He accompanied this assertion by saying that the schr F. A. Georger, owned by the Union Steamboat Company, has been ordered into ordinary here until rates advance. Another leading propeller agent encountered a little later made a similar statement as to the determination of the managers of the line represented by him.

The only additional charter reported up to noon is the schr G. C. Trumpff, 22,500 bu of wheat to Buffalo, at 2¼c.

The tug Wetzel has been fully repaired and left for Racine last night, the Coe at the same time returning to this port.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 4—10 p. m.—Late this afternoon the schrs Foster, Columbian, Norris, and Tremble were chartered for wheat to Buffalo at 2c; also the steam-barge Barnum at the same rate. Arrived, schr W. H. Rounds. Cleared, steam-barge Barnum, schrs Reuben Doud, Trumpff. The schr Newland arrived today for the repair of damages sustained at Racine by colliding with a bridge.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PT. COLBORNE, Ont., June 4.—Passed up—Schrs C. G. Mixer, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Emerald, Collins' Bay to Luddington, light; W. I. Preston, Oswego to Chicago, coal.

Down—Stmr Prussia, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; steam-barge Clinton, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; Gleniffer, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; Grimsby, Milwauke to Kingston, wheat; schrs James Wade, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Sam Cook, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; Mystic Star, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; Cossack, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Levi Ellsworth, Milwaukee to Kingston, corn; Wet Side, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; Hoboken, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Penokee, Milwaukee to Kingston, corn; Evening Star, Chicago to Kingston, lumber; J. T. Mott, Chicago to Kingston; Mary Copely, Chicago to Kingston, corn.

Wind—Southwest, fresh.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 4.—Coal freights firm at 35c.

Charters—C. H. Burton, Jennie Matthews, coal, Chicago, 35c; Granger, coal, Milwaukee, 35c; Cape Horn, coal, Cleveland, 15c; Augustus Ford, iron, Cleveland, 40c per ton free on board; schr North Cape, Saginaw to Chicago, lumber, $1.50 per 1,000; E. M. Carrington, coal, hence to Sandusky, 20c.

Cleared—Props Fountain City, mdse; Jay Gould, mdse; Dean Richmond, mdse; Arabian, mdse; Juniata, mdse, Chicago; schrs City of the Straits, North Cape, G. L. Hazard, 1,300 tons coal, Chicago; Red-White-and-Blue, Milwaukee; Two Friends, Cleveland; barge K. W. Hanaford, Alpena.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 4.—Down—Avon, Wissahickon and consort, Vienna and consort, Sparta and consort; schrs Schuylkill, Elgin, Negaunee, St. Joseph.

Up—Props Quebec, Champlain, D. W. Rust and consort, Nahant and tow, Michigan and barges, S. Chamberlain and tow, R. J. Hackett and tow, D. F. Rose and barges, Mayflower and barges, tug Ella Smith and barges; schrs Bahama, Pierpont, Belle Stevens, Pathfinder, M. S. Bacon, Fayette, Brown, Goshawk, Republic, Venice.

Wind—Southwest, gentle; weather fine.

PORT HURON, June 4—10 p. m.—Passed up—Prop Amasa Swain with Maxwell and Nellie Redington, Starucca, Salina and barges; schrs Medilia, Alvira.

Down—Prop N. K. Fairbank with schr Southwest, tug Torrent and raft, Tempest and barges; schrs Chester B. Jones, Mary E. Perew, Charlie Crawford, Falmouth.

Wind—South, fresh; cloudy.

VESSEL SURVEYS.

A survey is in progress on the schr Tom Sims, and it has been discovered that she was pretty badly shaken up on her trip up from Oswego. She had a cargo of pig iron on board, and sprung aleak during the recent northerly gale. Repairs to her rigging and a thorough calking will be given her at Doolittle's drydock as soon as the survey is completed. The cost will be about $500.

Capt. Mart Blackburn has returned from Sheboygan, where he was on the survey of the schr Frank Crawford, which was recently cut into by the schr Thayer, near that port. The damage amounts to about $2,000. The starboard bow is badly smashed, nine strakes of plank being cut away.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, June 4.—Arrived—Gold Hunter, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Champion, Hennepin, 6,000 bu corn; Ed H. Heath, Hennepin, 4,700 bu corn; Andrew Jackson, Hennepin, 6,100 bu corn; Orion, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; King Bros., Kankakee Feeder, 2,500 bu corn; J. Menard, Kankakee Feeder, 5,000 bu corn; Novelty and barge, Depue, 10,600 bu corn; Elizabeth, Lockport, 5,900 bu corn; Seneca, Depue, 6,000 bu corn; Hercules, Peru, 6,000 bu corn.

Cleared—Industry, Morris, 100,893 ft lumber, 50,000 shingles; Gen. McClellan, Peru, 18,544 ft lumber; First National, Joliet, 83,493 ft lumber.

A LIFE-SAVING GUN.

A new mortar gun, to be used for the purpose of throwing a line across a wreck to assist in bringing persons on board to the shore, was received by Capt. St. Peter, of the Life-Saving Station, yesterday morning. It came from Grand Haven on the stmr Alpena. It is a fine piece of ordnance, and the necessary ammunition was sent with it. As soon as the necessary orders are received from the Superintendent, Capt. St. Peter and his men will practice with the mortar.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY.

The wind blew light from the southwest yesterday, until evening, when it changed to the westward. The arrivals during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening embraced 29 sail and 8 steam craft, and the departures 54 sail and 16 steam vessels. There was a lively movement of vessels on the river, and particularly about the Lumber Market, throughout the day.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

A Government tug is at Miller Bros'. receiving a new shoe. She came from St. Joseph.

The lake and river tug Crusader will tow the schrs Michigan, Coyne, and E. Nicholson through to Buffalo as soon as they are loaded.

The tug Black Ball got a log in her wheel up the North Branch yesterday, and was towed to the derrick to have it removed.

A compromise has been made in the matter of the Alpena-Moss collision, the Goodrich Company paying Capt. Robinson $800 for the damage done his schooner. Litigation has thus been avoided.

Capt. William Harmon has turned poet, and talks of selling his tugs. Apropos of the departure of a tug for Green Bay, his muse muses thus: "Farewell, farewell to the Gregory; she flees from Chicago to escape beggary." The Gregory fled last evening.

The huge prop Commodore came very near crushing the little steam-barge Mary Groh into kindling wood yesterday afternoon, in the South Branch, near the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bridge. The Groh had the corner of her cabin knocked off and her rail and several stanchions broken.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Faxton, Michigan City, excursion.
Schr Spray, Holland, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Spy, South Chicago, gravel, Rush street.
Schr Annie M. Peterson, Erie, coal, North Branch.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries, Adams street.
Schr M. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr T. Y. Avery, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Iver Lawson, Grand Haven, lumber, Twenty-second street.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, lumber, Polk street.
Schr J. Catchpole, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Prop Trader, Pentwater, lumber, Rush street.
Schr M. Dale, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber, Polk street.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber, Polk street.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber, Twelfth street.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr Ethan Allen, Menominee, lumber, Market.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber, Mud Lake.
Prop C. Campbell, Ludington, lumber, Twelfth street.
Prop Mike Groh, White Lake, lumber, Mud Lake.
Prop City Toledo, Cleveland, sundries, Clark street.
Schr Erastus Corning, Buffalo, coal, N. B. R. Mill.
Schr C. C. Barnes, Buffalo, coal, Indiana street.
Schr Orphan Boy, Pt. St. Ignac, lumber, Market.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Schr Evaline, Traverse Bay, wood, Rush street.
Schr Christiana, Highland Park, gravel, Rush street.
Schr Milton, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Prop T. S. Faxton, Michigan City, Clark street.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr El Tempo, Muskegon, light.
Schr Norman, Manistee, light.
Schr Sunrise, Ludington, light.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, light.
Schr R. W. King, White Lake, light.
Schr Minnie Slauson, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Carrier, Muskegon, light.
Schr Parana, Sheboygan, light.
Schr Advance, Ludington, light.
Schr Nabob, Muskegon, light.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Muskegon, light.
Schr Iver Lawson, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Glad Tidings, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Ahnapee, Ahnapee, light.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, light.
Schr Two Brothers, Manistee, light.
Schr Mary Collins, Escanaba, light.
Schr Helen Blood, Manistee, light.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, light.
Schr Commerce, Menominee, light.
Schr Maud, Manistee, light.
Schr I. M. Hill, Ludington, light.
Schr C. Harrison, Ludington, light.
Schr G. Ellen, Muskegon, light.
Prop Mary Groh, Muskegon, light.
Schr Sea Bird, Manistee, light.
Prop Trader, Pentwater, light.
Schr Amoskeag, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. North, Pentwater, light.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, light.
Schr Liberty, Muskegon, light.
Schr Resumption, Ford River, light.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Muskegon, light.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Hercules, Milwaukee, stone.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, light.
Prop Dunbar, Muskegon, light.
Prop Tempest, White Hall, light.
Prop Argyle, Milwaukee, to load.
Schr George L. Wrenn, Muskegon, light.
Schr Swallow, Escanaba, light.
Schr Windsor, Manistee, light.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, light.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, light.

The President on the Negro Exodus.

New York Tribune, June 3.

It having been denied that the President promised protection to a steamboat going down the Mississippi for colored emigrants, a statement has been made to the Associated Press on that subject, of which the following is the substance:

Early in the day, one of the President's secretaries notified us at Wormley's Hotel that the President would meet us at 8 in the evening. He did so, and we were in consultation with him till 9 o'clock. While all that the President said to us was yet fresh in our minds, we wrote out a brief and correct abstract of it. This we took to the Associated Press. The agents of the latter thought it too lengthy, so we abbreviated it. The abbreviation was still further cut down by the Press Agent. Had our original report been published, it would have more clearly represented to the country all that transpired. Nevertheless, we aver that what was transmitted was substantially true.

The President is reported as denying that he told us he favored the exodus of the negroes from the South. He was not asked by us whether he favored or opposed it. Our business with him was not to elicit his views touching that matter. We went to see him for the purpose of setting forth the fact that large numbers of colored citizens were refused transportation by the steamboat companies regularly doing carrying business upon the Mississippi because of the terrorism employed over those companies by the planters or their agents, and to ask him whether, in case boats regularly chartered for the purpose of going to the rescue of those citizens, were interrupted by violent and lawless persons, we could rely upon the Government for protection. We also inquired whether he approved and recognized our right to take this step, and whether, if we did take it, the Government could be depended on for protection. The President positively stated that the propriety of such an undertaking could not be questioned, and that the Government would defend it. His language was unequivocal and positive, and it was impossible that it could be misunderstood.

THOMAS W. CONWAY, New Jersey.
JOHN TURNER, Missouri.

A Big Horned Snake.

Gainesville (Ga.) Eagle.

On Thursday last Messrs. George Johnson and Davie Wills killed on the former's farm in Hall County, Ga., a huge horned snake which measured eight feet in length. Its horn, which is on the end of the tail, and used as a weapon of defense, was over two inches in length.

WATER WASTE.

Each Inhabitant Uses 122 Gallons Per Day,

At Which Rate New Pumping Machinery Will Be Needed Next Year.

Extensions of the Mains—Miles of Pipe in Use—New Hydrants.

That portion of the report of the Commissioner of Public Works for 1878 relating more especially to the consumption and waste of water has been received from the printer. The facts it gives are interesting and deserve serious consideration. There is a tabular statement giving the number of inhabitants, the number of gallons actually supplied daily, the average number of gallons per inhabitant, etc., from 1858 to 1880. In 1858, with 91,000 inhabitants, the number of gallons actually supplied was 2,991,000,—32 8-10 gallons to each inhabitant, and 19 5-10 people to a tap. In 1862, with 138,000 inhabitants, 6,000,000 gallons were supplied,—43 3-10 gallons to each inhabitant, and 18 5-10 persons to a tap; while, according to the estimate made in 1851, it was figured that during that year only 3,000,000 gallons would be used. In 1866, with 200,000 inhabitants, the supply was 8,600,000 gallons, or 43 3-10 per inhabitant, with 14⅓ individuals to each tap. In 1870, with 298,000 inhabitants, 21,766,000 gallons were supplied, while the estimate which had been made in 1851 was that, in that year, only 4,536,000 gallons would be required. The consumption in 1872 was 72 8-10 gallons per inhabitant, and there were 8 2-10 inhabitants to a tap. In 1874, with 395,000 inhabitants, the number of gallons per head was 96 3-10, and the number of persons to a tap 7 7-10. In 1878 the consumption had risen to 53,600,000, or 122 7-10 gallons per inhabitant and 7 1-10 persons to a tap. These figures show very plainly how the consumption per head has increased from thirty-two gallons in 1858 up to 122 in 1878, having nearly quadrupled; and the extension of the water system is shown by the fact that in 1858 there were 19 5-10 inhabitants to a tap, and now 7 1-10. The average consumption is slightly greater this year than last.

The report then says:

WASTE.

That for all legitimate purposes whatever, in a city like ours, it should require a hogshead and a quarter of water for each man, woman, and child is not possible, and is simply evidence of enormous waste. How to prevent it has become, in this as well as other cities, a great and perplexing problem. Everywhere the conviction is gaining strength that nothing but meters can do this within available means. So far as used here, they bring a revenue twice as great in proportion as the frontage and other rates for the balance of the water furnished to the city. Yet they are not popular, and various objections are made to them, none well grounded, however, against their accuracy, or the strict justice of charging according to their registers. Their immediate and universal adoption would cause a serious decline in the total water revenue; but a very few years, however, would restore the revenue, and be accompanied by other and lasting benefits.

NECESSITY FOR NEW PUMPING MACHINERY.

To show the pressing demand for a diminution in the waste of water, and the absolute necessity there is for immediate steps toward procuring new pumping machinery, a diagram of average and extreme daily consumption each month during the past twelve years is presented. It shows the entire pumping capacity of the city, together with what may be considered the available capacity at all times, that is supposing the largest engine to be at rest, as every engine must occasionally, and ought twice in a year, to be stopped for examination, and, if necessary, repairs. On the diagram is a line showing the increasing average demand for water during the past six years. This line cuts the line of present available and reliable pumping capacity in 1880, or before it will be possible to have new pumping-engines of proper size erected. Of course, it is not certain that the average daily consumption by the whole city will continue to increase as it has done; but the era of renewed prosperity, which we hope has begun to dawn upon the country, is not likely to be accompanied by a diminished demand for water. Without then either a very prompt stoppage of waste, or increased pumping capacity, great inconvenience, and, in some sections of the city, suffering, must be felt. The prospect of stopping waste to any great extent is so slight that the erection of two new pumping-engines is earnestly recommended. These, it is believed, should be of not less than 15,000,000 gallons capacity each, and placed at the West Side station in an extension southerly of the present building. They could scarcely be completed before it will be necessary to renew the two oldest engines at the North Side station, which occupy too valuable space for machinery of such limited capacity as well as age. This could not possibly be done without great danger to the interests of the city before the completion of those at the West Side station.

The old inlet basin, though no longer available as a means of supply, still affords protection to the new one, ready for use in case of necessity, which new one was of considerable value early this year, owing to the accumulation of anchor ice at the crib.

PIPES LAID.

The actual increase in the total length of pipes laid in the city was less last year than during any other year since 1861. This was owing mainly to the great depression in financial matters and the consequent limited number of buildings erected. The work of replacing small pipes with larger ones was continued to a moderate extent, but should be contained still further. It is very gratifying to know that most of the valuable business portion, as well as several other parts of the city, is liberally supplied with pipes of ample size for fire purposes; but there are still considerable districts of which this cannot be said. Attention was called to this subject in 1864 and 1866, as well as subsequently, in the published annual reports. The fearful rapidity with which fires sometimes spread makes more apparent than ever the necessity of continuing to replace the four-inch pipes, of which so many were laid in former years, by those of a larger size. In the laying of new pipes the importance of having larger mains has been kept constantly in mind; hence the apparent inconsistency that will be found in the plans of the distributing system, large mains on some streets connecting only with small ones; but, as the Department may be allowed to carry out future work, the gaps in the lines of larger pipes should be filled up. This would greatly improve the efficiency of the pipe system for fire protection in several parts of the city.

The day is probably not far distant when the thirty-six-inch pipe which now connects the North Pumping-Works with the centre of the city will be extended to the West Side works. The value of this, even in ordinary times, would be quite appreciable either in giving a better water pressure where it is most needed, or in the saving of fuel under the same pressure; but, in case of extraordinary accidents to the largest engines, it would be of very great advantage by preventing the pressure from falling so low in many parts of the city as it otherwise would.

During 1878, 8,024 feet of water-pipe were laid on the South Side, 14,333 feet on the West Side, and 8,768 on the North Side; total, 31,950 feet. The greater portion were 6 and 8 inches in diameter.

The total length of pipe laid and in use at this date is about 2,270,000 feet, of which 24,000 is 36-inch, 68,000 24-inch, 57,000 16-inch, 116,000 12-inch, 410,000 8-inch, 873,000 6-inch, and 691,000 4-inch. Of the 3-inch pipe, but about 21,000 feet remain in use.

Much time and expense are necessarily devoted to the establishment and maintenance of hydrants. For their protection in winter sawdust has proved to be the best material. By the use of tar and felt paper it is believed one packing can be made to last several years. About 1,300 have been thus treated. During the year thirty-three new hydrants were put in on the South Side, eighty-two on the West Side, and thirteen on the North Side, making a total in the city of 3,130, of which 1,075 are double nozzled.

The Great Pittsburg Strike.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 2.—The great strike of the iron-workers began here to-day. Not a mill that uses union men in its employ is at work. The only mill which is running is that of Clarke & Co., and they have only a few puddlers. On the south side of the city everything is silent, for square after square, where the largest of the iron mills are located. Groups of idle men are to be seen on every corner and in front of every saloon. Some few of the firms are running parts of mills where puddlers are not necessary, but this will only last a day or two if the strike continues. Between 35,000 and 45,000 men have been thrown out of work by this strike in this city and in Allegheny. Not only are mill hands affected, but all the coal-diggers in the mines connected with mills and the men employed in other connections.

This morning, about 10 o'clock, 200 puddlers formed into a line and marched up Liberty street and Pennsylvania avenue to the steel-works of Hussey, Howe & Co. They threatened the employes of this firm with unpleasant results if they did not stop work. The firm has only sixteen puddlers, although it employs 500 hands. The men would not stop work in the middle of the day, but said they would to-night. The strikers then separated and went to various mills where they thought there were any "black sheep" or men who were disposed to work at less than regular rates, and they ordered all such men not to go to work. This is the first strike in which the iron-workers have stopped the steel-workers.

The firms which refuse to sign the scale and will go out on the deadlock are: Jones & Laughlins, largest mill here, employing 3,500 men; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, two mills; Chess, Smythe & Co.; A. M. Byers & Co.; Graff, Bennett & Co., two mills; Sparr, Chalfant & Co.; J. H. Shoenberger & Co.; Lloyd & Co.; National Tube Works; W. D. Wood & Co.; Everson & Mocrum; Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company; J. Painter & Sons; Zug & Co.; Phillips, Nimick & Co.; Moorehead & Co.; Lindsey & McCutcheon; Wilson, Walker & Co.; Carnegie Bros. & Co.; Brown & Co.; United States Iron and Tin Plate Company; Smith, Sutton & Co.; Hussey, Howe & Co.; and possibly Clarke & Co.

The actual capital that will be idle if the strike lasts is estimated by business men to be $25,000,000 in this county alone. At Youngstown, O., $3,500,000 capital and 2,500 men will be idle. At Sharon, Pa., $2,500,000 and about 1,000 men idle. At Newcastle, Pa., $1,500,000 and about 600 men will be inactive. There are dozens of other places in Eastern Ohio, Virginia, and Western Pennsylvania where the iron-mill owners belong to the Western Iron Manufacturers' Association, who pledged their honor not to take any action not indorsed by the committee appointed to take charge of their side of the case.

ROBBERY AND BLOODSHED.

Fierce Struggle with a Midnight Marauder.

An era of crime seems upon us. Outrageous robberies and assaults are the order of the day, and each succeeding one seems more vicious than its predecessor. What might have proven a dastardly murder occurred at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning at No. 459 North Clark street, a thickly settled and business locality. The building is a three-story brick, occupied on the first floor by a saloon, and upon the two upper floors as domiciles. The third floor is occupied in front by George Schori, proprietor of a saloon at No. 46 State street, and in the rear by W. J. Cash, until recently a conductor on the North Division Street Railway. At the hour above mentioned Mr. Cash saw the door leading to the kitchen move, and, thinking it singular, looked to see if his son was in bed. Finding him fast asleep in bed, Mr. Cash concluded that his visitor was a burglar, and jumped out of bed; he seized a chair, and assaulted him in the kitchen. The blow brought the burglar to his knees, and caused him to drop Mr. Cash's watch, which he had already stolen. Recovering himself, the burglar started for the door, and as he was leaving Mr. Cash again struck him down with the chair by throwing it at him. He then overtook him, and, remembering that the thief must have also taken his wallet containing all his money, he made a desperate effort to overpower him. They scuffled half-way down the stairway, Mr. Cash doing his best to hold him, and to alarm the other occupants of the house. But the burglar, seeing that he would be captured unless he did something desperate, drew a weapon, supposedly a razor, and cut his assailant across the back of the head, and on the right breast. This did not have the desired effect, for the weapon was so keen that he did not feel the cuts until some moments later. The villain then drew a billy, and dealt Mr. Cash a stunning blow on the left side of the head, which caused him to drop for the moment senseless upon the stairway. So stunned was he by the blow that he does not know how the fellow left the building. Dr. Bartlett, who was called in to attend the injured man, found a long gash over the crown of the head, and another some three or four inches in length reaching down to the nipple of the right breast, but this latter wound was not very deep nor serious. The blow with the billy might have caused considerable concussion of the brain, but last midnight Mr. Cash was feeling so much better that there is but slight probability of that. He suffered considerably from loss of blood.

The intention of the burglar was undoubtedly to rob Mr. Schori, and he either made a mistake in entering the apartments occupied by Mr. Cash, or else was unable to enter Mr. Schori's apartments owing to the security with which the doors were fastened. The latter is the more probable. Mr. Schori states that during last Tuesday he was engaged for some time in a conversation with a man who called upon him at his saloon, and while he was conversing with him two men came in at different times, one to get a $50 bill changed and the other to get $20 worth of small change. To oblige them Mr. Schori took out a large wallet which he carries, and in which there was a large sum of money, a lot of valuable papers and $4,000 in gold-bearing bonds. The visitor eyed the roll pretty closely, and Schori considered him so suspicious that he abruptly abandoned all further talk with him. That night between 11 and 12 o'clock he is quite confident that three men, one of whom at least was his visitor during the day, followed him from the saloon nearly to his home. In consequence he took extra precautions in retiring.

Mr. Cash loses only about $25 cash, but that is all he had, and he feels the loss deeply, because of his injuries, and his lack of employment. He is not able to describe the burglar, as the fight was in the dark; he only knows that he a was low-sized, stoutly-built man, wearing a tight-fitting skull-cap.

THIEF CUT THIEF.

An Excellent Method of Killing Off Criminals.

At 10 o'clock last night Cal Hennessey, a notorious thief, was stabbed twice in the right breast by an equally notorious thief named John Keenan, and according to the best accounts the wounds are fatal. They were not upon good terms for some time past, and last night Hennessey, while seated upon the sidewalk with a young girl, was approached by Keenan, who made some insulting remark to the girl. This led to a fight, in which the stabbing was done. The location, Robey and West Ohio streets, is so far west and so much out of the way of live policemen that the affair was not currently reported until an early hour this morning, and then only in the above meagre form. At last accounts, at 3 o'clock a. m., Keenan had not been arrested, and the whereabouts of his victim was not exactly known.

Both are young and notorious characters, and have frequently been arrested by the police. Keenan was arrested not long ago, and was held in heavy bonds to the Criminal Court for burglarizing the house of Mrs. Usirger along with "Snotty" Connell. As nearly as known at present, he was out upon bail. Monday he was in the West Division Police Court for vagrancy, but was discharged. Hennessey is almost equally notorious. He received a portion of the plunder stolen from Mrs. Usirger, and helped hide it away in a barn on Western avenue. When caught, he owned up that "Snotty" and Keenan had given it to him, and did all in his power to convict them for the burglary in the hope of clearing himself, but Justice Morrison held that he knew it was stolen property, and held him to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bonds. This, more than the insult to the girl, perhaps, was the cause of the affray.

An Irish Home-Ruler—Col. O'Gorman Mahon's Extraordinary Career.

One of the most remarkable men alive, says the London *Morning Advertiser*, has been added to the roll of members of Parliament by the election of Col. O'Gorman Mahon for the County Clare. It is doubtful whether, outside the record of Munchausen or his many rivals, there is to be traced a more extraordinary career than that of the gallant patriarch who will resume his seat in the Imperial Legislature after a twenty-years' interval of absence from it. But it is a longer time than that since the Colonel entered Parliament. He was elected in 1830 by the constituency which adopted him again last Saturday, after nearly forty years. In the interim the Colonel has amused himself with other than political pursuits. He has fought eighteen duels, in six of which he was wounded by the enemy's fire, in seven of which he pinked his man, and in five of which honor was satisfied without hurt to either principal. His affairs of honor were but trivial episodes in the strangely varied and adventurous career of the member for Clare. He began life in 1828—over half a century ago—as one of that "Fighting Brigade" whose duty and delight it was to support at fifteen paces or so whatever Mr. Daniel O'Connell said of a political or personal antagonist. Then he went to Parliament. The turn of time found him a journalist in Paris, where, had he been contemporary with the fire-eating Paul de Cassagnac, Greek would assuredly have met Greek. Then he plunged into finance and politics, and disported in the troubled waters of both. Having skimmed the cream of Old World excitements he set out like a knight errant in quest of fresh exploits. His search met with more success than falls to the lot of the crowd. Joining the Peruvian army, he rose to the rank of commander-in-chief. There was a question of appointing him President of the Republic, but he evaded the perilous eminence by throwing up his exalted post in a fit of *ennui* and passing into the naval service of Chile, the neighbor State. The ex-Generalissimo of the Peruvian land forces actually became Lord High Admiral of the Chilean fleet—such as it was. Col. O'Gorman is a cousin of Maj. O'Gorman—a fact which will not render him less welcome to all who appreciate rollicking humor and a natural geniality which is altogether above the petty spitefulness of Irish "national" politics. The Colonel is a Home-Ruler, of course, but we doubt if he will identify himself with the obstructive section of that party. He is full of fire and vigor in spite of his age, but if he has the energy of a partisan, he has the instincts and habits of a gentleman. His adventures should make a singularly interesting memoir; and if he would only leave politics to his colleagues and oblige the world, we should welcome from his own hand the story of his life from year to year.

CROP PROSPECTS.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Eau Claire Co., June 4.—Spring wheat and oats in fine condition. Corn all planted. Frost Monday night injured all corn above the ground.

OCONTO, Oconto Co., June 4.—Small grain not doing well. Want rain. Corn planted, but not up.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Jackson Co., June 4.—Spring wheat, oats, and barley first-rate. Winter wheat never better. Not headed out yet. Considerable corn re-planted.

SPARTA, Monroe Co., June 4.—Crop prospects good. Winter wheat is heading out splendidly. One-third more corn planted than usual. No old wheat on hand.

JANESVILLE, Rock Co., June 4.—Since the rains small grains have greatly improved. Winter wheat short straw, but a good stand. Generally a good stand of corn. Farmers feeling better.

MARSHALL, Dane Co., June 4.—Grain looking well, and bids fair now to make a full crop. Winter wheat not headed yet, but very promising. Corn very backward and poor stand.

DELAVAN, Wis., June 4.—This section has been visited by several heavy showers during the last ten days, the latest occurring last night. With very few exceptions, crops of all kinds are looking splendidly, with the weather as favorable as could be desired. The area of wheat sown has diminished but 25 per cent from last year, while barley has been increased in about the same ratio. About the usual quantity of oats sown, while the acreage of flax has probably been doubled over any previous year. The superiority of "drilled" over broadcast sowing has been satisfactorily demonstrated this spring. While the latter was suffering from the early drought, the drilled grain never wanted a day for rain. At present there are good reasons for expecting a good growth of straw, but of course it is too early to tell "what will the harvest be."

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

BUTTERNUT VALLEY, Blue Earth, Co., June 4.—Spring grains of all kinds improving. Copious rains. Corn a good stand. Old wheat well cleaned out.

MONTICELLO, Wright Co., June 4.—Wheat and oats look well. A close examination of the fields show the growth to be thin. Corn is just coming up. No vermin.

NORTHFIELD, Rice Co., June 4.—Three weeks ago the prospects were anything but encouraging for wheat. Since the recent rains prospects have greatly improved. Late sown wheat will ripen uneven. Weather cool.

GRANITE FALLS, Yellow Medicine Co., June 4.—Small grains never looked better. Corn is coming up well. No grasshoppers.

OWATONNA, Stelle Co., June 4.—Barley and oats are thin on the ground. Prospects now for a fair crop of wheat. Corn is all up and being cultivated.

ZUMBROTA, Goodhue Co., June 4.—On old ground and late-sown wheat will be light, but the prospects for a crop are good. Considerable corn had to be replanted.

HOME, Brown Co., June 4.—On old ground and breaking spring-wheat and oats are weedy. Considerable corn has been planted and stands well.

AUSTIN, Mower Co., June 4.—Wheat, oats, and barley are thin and a poor stand. Do not expect more than half a crop. Having heavy falls of rain, and ground getting very weedy.

WINONA, Minn., June 4.—Reports just from all parts of this county and adjacent country are to the effect that winter wheat is headed out and looks well,—never promised better at this time. Spring wheat is seven or eight inches high, and looks first rate, though a little thin in spots, owing to dry weather. Reports from the western end of the Winona & St. Peter Road say wheat never looked more promising than now.

IOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

POCAHONTAS CENTRE, Pocahontas Co., June 4.—Late rains have brought out the oats and barley finely. Best stand of corn we have ever had. Very little old wheat left.

MANCHESTER, Delaware Co., June 4.—Within the last week the first heavy rains of the season. All crops except grass are doing well. Chinch-bugs are showing themselves, and will ruin wheat unless we have frequent and timely rains. Stand of corn uneven on account of drought.

CALLIOPE, Sioux Co., June 4.—The drought has, together with the hoppers, entirely destroyed all small grain in this region. The ground is being plowed up and put into corn.

SIDNEY, Tremont Co., June 4.—Winter wheat is just spreading out all right. Spring wheat, oats, and barley growing finely. Corn coming up. Few chinch-bugs.

BUSSEY, Marion Co., June 4.—Ground now sufficiently wet for growing crops. Fall wheat heading out. Oats in fair condition. Corn looking finely and being very well cultivated. Fruit crop light.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEARNEY, Buffalo Co., June 4.—Spring wheat, oats, and barley never looked so well. Increase of average over 1878 in Buffalo, Kearney, and Phelps Counties is 80 per cent. Twice as much corn planted as in 1878, and it is a splendid stand.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WINTERWOOD, Effingham Co., June 4.—Winter wheat in bloom. Expect about one-half crop. Stand of corn bad. General outlook gloomy. Everything suffering from drought. Pastures cut off badly.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GIRARD, Crawford Co., June 4.—Winter wheat will be ready to cut by the 15th to the 20th inst. Good stand of corn. Spring grows short.

Jules Ferry's Educational Diploma Bill.

PARIS, May 21.—M. Jules Ferry's Educational Diploma bill is not to come into operation till the 1st of October, 1882, thus giving ample time to ecclesiastical teachers to obtain a diploma, nor is it to apply at all to schoolmistresses who have been ten years at the head of schools. The introduction to the bill states that out of 37,216 nuns, only 5,733 are certificated, the remainder holding the Episcopal "letter of obedience," which by favor up to 1850 and by law since dispenses with the certificate. M. Jules Ferry attributes to this exemption the gradual supplanting of lay teachers. In 1843 only 3,800 communal schools were in charge of religious communities, whereas there are now 9,000, their free schools or schools not supported by the municipalities having also increased from 2,700 to 3,800. Out of 59,000 female teachers in elementary schools, 37,000 are nuns and 22,000 lay persons, and out of 2,100,000 girls 1,200,000 are being taught by nuns. The abolition of "letters of obedience" was one of the points of the Dufaure programme, and will not, therefore, it is to be presumed, excite the violent opposition provoked by the University bill.

Cruikshank.

London World.

In his later years, George Cruikshank used to regret that he had been betrayed into drawing coarse caricatures. He had taken a highly comic view of the marriage of the poor young Princess Charlotte, and Leopold came in for a good deal of what was anything but pleasant. The Prince Regent, too, and his vices used to be satirized unmercifully, and neither the pencil of George nor the taste of the day was especially delicate. As George regretted these caricatures, I made quite sure he had destroyed his stock of them. But, after all, it seems that his repentance did not take quite so practical a turn. The caricatures—a very good investment—were carefully preserved, and only lately, in the auction-room, collectors fought with each other over the possession of them."

The Dumb Made to Speak.

A Petersburg, Va., dispatch says: "During the past few weeks deep religious feeling has prevailed among the colored people of this city, and a hundred have been converted and baptized. Seventy-five received the ordinance the other day. Among them was a colored man named Burwell Lancaster, who since infancy has been a deaf mute, and was never known to utter an intelligible word. Immediately after an immersion, to the amazement and awe of the assembled multitude, he found voice, in loud and distinct tones, to give thanks to God for his happiness. The circumstance is regarded as a miracle by the colored people, among whom the event creates great comment. After the strange exhibition, Lancaster reverted to his mute condition."

"Hair Revivum" restores gray hair to its original color for 50 cents.

SPORTING NE[WS]

The Cincinnatis Defeat [the Syracuse] Nine by a Score of 6...

Notable Trotters and Runn[ers to] Speed It in Chicago [this] Summer.

The Winners at the Jerome [Park and Cin]cinnati Races Yeste[rday].

BASE-BALL.

SYRACUSE VS. CINCIN[NATI].

Special Dispatch to The T[ribune].

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 4.—T[he game] between the Syracuse Club and [the Cincinnatis] was won to-day by the latter [...] fielding. While the Stars b[...] visitors kept their lines clos[e ...] chances escape. The fatal er[ror ...] Carpenter in the fifth inning.

THE SCORE.

Cincinnati. Hotaling, c. f. ... Barnes, 2 b. ... Kelly, r. f. ... McVey, 1 b. ... Dickerson, l. f. ... White, J., c. ... Burke, s. s. ... White, W., p. ... Gerhardt, 3 b. ... Total ...

Syracuse. Dorgan, 1 b. ... Farrell, 2 b. ... Purcell, r. f. ... Carpenter, 3 b. ... Richmond, c. f. ... McCormick, p. ... Mansell, l. f. ... Macullar, s. s. ... Kelly, c. ... Total ...

Innings—	1	2	3	4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	[...]
Syracuse	1	0	0	0

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; S[yracuse ...] Two-base hits—Gerhardt, 1. First base on balls—W. White[...] First base on errors—Cincinnati[...] Struck out—Cincinnati, 1; Syr[acuse ...] Balls called—On White, 96; [...] Strikes called—White, 14; Mc[Cormick ...] Passed balls—White, 1; Kelly[...] Wild pitches—McCormick, 1. Time of game—Two hours and [...] Umpire—C. E. Wilour, of Ro[...]

BASE-BALL AT ROC[KFORD].

Special Dispatch to The [Tribune].

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 4.[—...] Omaha, 0. The Rockfords p[...] error.

Base hits—Rockford, 18; O[maha ...] The pitching and catching of [...] and their support were the [...] ever seen on these grounds.

POSTPONED.

Special Dispatch to The [Tribune].

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 4.[—...] played to-morrow.

THE TUR[F].

CALIFORNIA CRACKS [...]

Notice has been received b[y ...] ager of the Jockey Club, of a [...] California runners and trotter[s ...] cisco last Saturday for this c[ity ...] will all take part in the me[eting which] commences June 21 and co[ntinues ...] and comprise the stables of [...] and Mr. Henry Schwartz. I[...] the celebrated mare Mollie [...] in the Garden City Cup her[e ...] meet thirty-seven other crack[s ...] c., 3 years, by Lexington, da[m ...] in the Illinois Derby, the Inter[...] the Trial Stakes; b. f. Gle[...] imp. Glenelg, dam Lark, [...] Allerton Stake; b. f. Blossom, [...] dam Blunder, entered in the [...] Clara D., 4 years, by imp. [...] Nun, entered in the Garden C[ity ...] old sister to Clara D., ente[red ...] Oaks, the Trial Stakes, and [...] Stakes; a ch. f., 3 years, by [...] Regan, entered in the Illi[nois ...] Trial Stakes; and a purse hor[se ...]

Mr. Schwartz's stable conta[ins ...] ones, the list being as follows[: ...] 4 years, by Mundy, dam Jen[...] the Allerton Stakes; Lottery, [...] Mundy, dam Virginia, ente[red ...] City Cup. There are also thre[e ...] the lot.

In the same car with the ho[rses ...] Mr. Schwartz are the celebra[ted ...] Fullerton, record 2:18, and S[...] 2:20¼. Fullerton, although [...] New York, has been in Ca[lifornia ...] years past under charge of [...] is now returning to his o[wner ...] Humphrey, of New York City[...] bred on the Pacific Coast, bu[t ...] Budd Doble's stable in 1876, [...] cessful through the Central [...] Cleveland, where he be[at ...] Joe Brown, and Cozet[te ...] 2:23¼, 2:25¼, the first [...] with Badger Girl in 2:2[...] he won over Cozette, who t[...] Prospero, Lady Turpin, an[d ...] time being 2:22¼, 2:20¼, [...] did not start at Rochester, [...] fourth to Adelaide, Idol, a[...] heats, of which Idol won the [...] in 2:21¼, 2:28¼, 2:25, 2:2[...] at Springfield, the race bein[g ...] one of seven heats, Adelaide [...] and sixth, Slow Go the third[...] Time, 2:22¼, 2:22, 2:23¼, [...] 2:22¼. He has not since ap[peared] on the turf, and on reachin[g ...] delivered to his owner, M[r ...] who will drive him on the ro[ad].

THE FOURTH-OF-JU[LY ...]

The second payment in th[e ...] be given here July 4 fell [due ...] thus far but two nominato[rs ...] race have made good, so th[...] vices are received it will be [...]

In the race for 5-year-olds [...] inators of Lida Lewis, Id[...] Sprague have not written, a[nd the] chances are against their en[...] them out, the race will [...] "cracks," as there are no f[...] be made in any of the races[...] is as follows:

Purse, $1,250, for 5-year-[olds ...] to first, $315 to second, $[...] fourth (Maud S. barred).

1. H. M. Bowman, Harro[...] So. 4 years, by George Wilk[es ...] Edwin Forrest.

2. Gilbert Adams, Frank[...] Jennie C., 5 years, by Blue [Bull ...]

3. Samuel Keys, Pittsburg[...] 5 years, by Kentucky Pri[nce ...] mare.

4. George B. Hayes, Sterl[ing ...] 5 years, by Sentinel, dam by [...]

5. Budd Doble, Chicago, [...] years, by Dictator, dam the [...]

6. A. C. Fisk, Coldwater, [...] Bill, by Hambletonian St[...] Wayne.

7. E. H. Broadhead, Milw[aukee ...] Kentucky Wilkes, 5 years, [...] by Red Jacket.

8. Andy McDowell, Bay C[ity ...] Walton, 5 years, by Cadie's [...] to be thoroughbred.

9. Samp Wilson, Rushv[ille ...] G., 5 years, by Blue Bull.

10. James Wilson, Rush[ville ...] K., 5 years, by Blue Bull, [...]

In the 2:20 race, those y[...] Chicago Maid, Mazo-Mani[a ...] Bonesetter, and Scott's [...] Chief retires on account o[f ...] Girl, because her stable [...] was out of fix and cann[ot ...] part in the 3-year-old race [...] his driver, Higbie, is susp[ended ...] Review.

Each race has now be[en ...] real good ones, and excit[ing ...] follow.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June [4.—...] day of the spring meeting [of the] Jockey Club, the weathe[r ...] the track in splendid co[ndition ...] ance was large, a great m[...] ent. The first race, of [...] starters. At the first a[...] with Claudia in the lea[d ...] headed, winning with eas[e ...] third. Essillah, the favo[rite ...] the start, fully twenty [...] came in last. Time, 2:51[...]

The second race—two [...] starters. Just before the [...] Dillon, 80; Bumblebee, 4[...] composed of Cash Clay, [...] Bush, 20.

First heat—All got off [...] with Dillon in the lead[...] Bumblebee, Cash Clay, T[...] The first two ran neck and [...] mile, when Charley Bush [...]

SPORTING NEWS.

The Cincinnatis Defeat the Syracuse Nine by a Score of 6 to 5.

Notable Trotters and Runners that Will Speed It in Chicago This Summer.

The Winners at the Jerome Park and Cincinnati Races Yesterday.

BASE-BALL.

SYRACUSE VS. CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 4.—The fourth game between the Syracuse Club and the Cincinnatis was won to-day by the latter by their splendid fielding. While the Stars batted hard, the visitors kept their lines closed, and let few chances escape. The fatal error was made by Carpenter in the fifth inning.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Cincinnati.							
Hotaling, c. f.	5	1	0	0	3	0	0
Barnes, 2 b.	5	1	1	1	2	3	0
Kelly, r. f.	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
McVey, 1 b.	4	1	1	1	13	0	0
Dickerson, l. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
White, J., c.	4	1	2	2	6	2	2
Burke, s. s.	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
White, W., p.	3	2	0	0	0	8	1
Gerhardt, 3 b.	4	0	2	3	0	3	1
Total	37	6	7	8	27	20	4
Syracuse.							
Dorgan, 1 b.	4	1	1	1	8	0	0
Farrell, 2 b.	4	0	0	0	4	2	0
Purcell, r. f.	4	1	2	2	0	0	0
Carpenter, 3 b.	4	1	1	1	4	1	1
Richmond, c. f.	4	1	1	1	4	0	2
McCormick, p.	4	0	1	1	0	3	2
Mansell, l. f.	4	1	2	2	2	0	1
Macullar, s. s.	4	0	1	1	2	2	1
Kelly, c.	4	0	0	0	3	1	6
Total	36	5	9	9	27	9	13

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	—6
Syracuse	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Syracuse, 2.
Two-base hits—Gerhardt, 1.
First base on balls—W. White, 1.
First base on errors—Cincinnati, 4.
Struck out—Cincinnati, 1; Syracuse, 5.
Balls called—On White, 96; on McCormick, 98.
Strikes called—White, 14; McCormick, 2.
Passed balls—White, 1; Kelly, 4.
Wild pitches—McCormick, 1.
Time of game—Two hours and fifty minutes.
Umpire—C. E. Wilbur, of Rochester.

BASE-BALL AT ROCKFORD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 4.—Rockford, 17; Omaha, 0. The Rockfords played without an error.

Base hits—Rockford, 18; Omaha, 3.

The pitching and catching of the Rowe brothers and their support were the finest exhibitions ever seen on these grounds.

POSTPONED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 4.—More rain; game played to-morrow.

THE TURF.

CALIFORNIA CRACKS COMING.

Notice has been received by Col. Conley, Manager of the Jockey Club, of a large shipment of California runners and trotters from San Francisco last Saturday for this city. The runners will all take part in the meeting here which commences June 21 and continues six days, and comprise the stables of Mr. E. J. Baldwin and Mr. Henry Schwartz. In the former are the celebrated mare Mollie McCarthy, entered in the Garden City Cup here, where she will meet thirty-seven other cracks; Lexington, ch. c., 3 years, by Lexington, dam Volga, entered in the Illinois Derby, the Inter-Ocean Stake, and the Trial Stakes; b. f. Glenita, 4 years, by imp. Glenelg, dam Lark, entered in the Allerton Stake; b. f. Blossom, 4 years, by Virgil, dam Blunder, entered in the same event; b. f. Clara D., 4 years, by imp. Glenelg, dam The Nun, entered in the Garden City Cup; a 3-year-old sister to Clara D., entered in the Illinois Oaks, the Trial Stakes, and the Inter-Ocean Stakes; a ch. f., 3 years, by imp. Glenelg, dam Regan, entered in the Illinois Oaks and the Trial Stakes; and a purse horse or two.

Mr. Schwartz's stable contains several noted ones, the list being as follows: Mark L., ch. c., 4 years, by Mundy, dam Jennie C., entered in the Allerton Stakes; Lottery, b. c., 4 years, by Mundy, dam Virginia, entered in the Garden City Cup. There are also three purse horses in the lot.

In the same car with the horses belonging to Mr. Schwartz are the celebrated trotters Judge Fullerton, record 2:18, and Sam Purdy, record 2:20½. Fullerton, although bred and owned in New York, has been in California for three years past under charge of Orrin Hickok, but is now returning to his owner, Mr. W. M. Humphrey, of New York City. Sam Purdy was bred on the Pacific Coast, but came East with Budd Doble's stable in 1876, and was very successful through the Central Circuit, winning at Cleveland, where he beat Badger Girl, Joe Brown, and Cozette, in 2:25¾, 2:23¼, 2:25½, the first heat being dead with Badger Girl in 2:23½. At Buffalo he won over Cozette, who took the first heat, Prospero, Lady Turpin, and Badger Girl, the time being 2:22½, 2:20½, 2:22¼, 2:23¼. He did not start at Rochester, but at Utica was fourth to Adelaide, Idol, and Joe Brown, the heats, of which Idol won the first, being trotted in 2:21½, 2:23¼, 2:25, 2:22¾. He won again at Springfield, the race being a hotly-contested one of seven heats, Adelaide winning the second and sixth, Slow Go the third, and Bella the first. Time, 2:22¼, 2:22, 2:23½, 2:23, 2:26¼, 2:27¼, 2:22¾. He has not since appeared prominently on the turf, and on reaching New York will be delivered to his owner, Mr. James R. Keene, who will drive him on the road.

THE FOURTH-OF-JULY STAKES.

The second payment in the trotting races to be given here July 4 fell due yesterday, and thus far but two nominators in the 3-year-old race have made good, so that unless later advices are received it will be declared off.

In the race for 5-year-olds and under the nominators of Lida Lewis, Idolwood, and Kate Sprague have not written, and consequently the chances are against their entries starting. With them out, the race will be left entirely to "cracks," as there are no further payments to be made in any of the races. The list of starters is as follows:

Purse, $1,250, for 5-year-olds and under; $625 to first, $315 to second, $185 to third, $125 to fourth (Maud S. barred).

1. H. M. Bowman, Harrodsburg, Ky., b. f. So-So, 4 years, by George Wilkes, dam by Alexander's Edwin Forrest.
2. Gilbert Adams, Frankeville, Wis., gr. m. Jennie C., 5 years, by Blue Bull.
3. Samuel Keys, Pittsburg, Pa., b. g. Wiry Jim, 5 years, by Kentucky Prince, dam a Denmark mare.
4. George B. Hayes, Sterling, Ill., b. s. Capoul, 5 years, by Sentinel, dam by American Clay.
5. Budd Doble, Chicago, Ill., b. g. Donald, 5 years, by Dictator, dam the dam of Rosalind.
6. A. C. Fisk, Coldwater, Mich., b. g. Buffalo Bill, by Hambletonian Star, dam by Anthony Wayne.
7. E. H. Broadhead, Milwaukee, Wis., b. s. Kentucky Wilkes, 5 years, by George Wilkes, dam by Red Jacket.
8. Andy McDowell, Bay City, Mich., b. g. Tom Walton, 5 years, by Cadie's Champion, dam said to be thoroughbred.
9. Samp Wilson, Rushville, Ind., b. m. Effie G., 5 years, by Blue Bull.
10. James Wilson, Rushville, Ind., b. m. Lula K., 5 years, by Blue Bull, dam by Davy Crockett.

In the 2:20 race, those yet in are Clementine, Chicago Maid, Mazo-Manie, Elsie Good, Ethel, Bonesetter, and Scott's Thomas. Kansas Chief retires on account of a bad leg; Orange Girl, because her stable companion, Memento, was out of fix and cannot come here to take part in the 3-year-old race; Little Fred, because his driver, Higbie, is suspended by the Board of Review.

Each race has now been narrowed down to real good ones, and exciting contests are sure to follow.

CINCINNATI RACES.

CINCINNATI, O., June 4.—This, the second day of the spring meeting of the Queen City Jockey Club, the weather was beautiful, and the track in splendid condition. The attendance was large, a great many ladies being present. The first race, of 1¼ miles, had eleven starters. At the first attempt they got off, with Claudia in the lead, and he was never headed, winning with ease. Eli second, Surge third. Essillah, the favorite, was badly left at the start, fully twenty lengths behind, and came in last. Time, 2:51½.

The second race—two-mile heats, had six starters. Just before the race pools sold: Bill Dillon, 80; Bumblebee, 45; Wheeler, 36; field, composed of Cash Clay, Tolema, and Charley Bush, 20.

First heat—All got off at the second attempt, with Dillon in the lead, followed closely by Bumblebee, Cash Clay, Tolema, and Wheeler. The first two ran neck and neck till the last half mile, when Charley Bush was let out and forged ahead, winning by a length, Cash Claw second, Bill Dillon third, Wheeler fourth, Bumblebee fifth, Tolema distanced; time, 3:43½.

Second heat—Pools sold, Bill Dillon, 50; Wheeler, 30; Bush, 20; field, 12. All got off at first effort, with Wheeler in the lead, closely followed by all the others. This position was maintained throughout the first mile. Bush and Dillon then worked to front and Wheeler fell to rear. Coming around the last mile Dillon gained first position, followed closely by Bumblebee, and down the homestretch the latter horse took first position and won by a length and a half, Bill Dillon second, Cash Clay third, Bush fourth, Wheeler distanced; time, 3:45½.

Third heat—There was a lively scramble in the pools, and Bumblebee was selling at 100 to 25 on Bush, other horses being ruled out. A good start was made, with Bush in the lead, which he soon opened to a gap of twenty lengths, which he held until the last half-mile. Bumblebee then rapidly closed in on him and finally won by a length; time, 3:48½.

The third race was a dash of three-fourths of a mile, with the following starters: Col. Sprague, Kirk, Hinkston, Parrissa, Annie Love, and Buster. Pools sold before the race: Cottrill's entries, 225; Annie Love, 85; McClellan's entries, 50; field, 80. At the start Annie Love led, Cottrill's second. Coming around the lower turn Annie Love ran into the fence and Cottrill's two came to the front, winning easily, Kirk first, Col. Sprague second, Hinckston third, Parrissa fourth, Annie Love and Buster a bad fifth and sixth; time, 1:23.

JEROME PARK.

JEROME PARK, N. Y., June 4.—The attendance was small and track heavy.

The first race, one mile and a furlong, was won by Bertha, Una second, Maritana third. Time, 2:08½.

The Maryland Stakes, one mile for 3-year-old fillies, was won by Ferida, Anna Augusta second, Idler third. Time, 1:51.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	*Time.*	*Second.*
1875—Olitipa	1:49	Ascension.
1876—Sultana	1:47¼	Merciless.
1877—Zoo-Zoo	1:46¾	Idelia.
1878—Jersey Belle Filly	1:50¼	Belle.

The third race was for the Westchester Cup, two and a quarter miles. The starters were Bramble and Invermore. Small interest was taken in this race, and the betting was 100 to 15 that Bramble would win. Bramble won by 120 yards. Time, 4:20½.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	*Time.*	*Second.*
1867—Loadstone	4:10¾	Onward.
1868—Local	4:03¾	J. A. Connelly.
1869—Banshee	4:19½	Pleasureville.
1870—Helmbold	4:11	Vespucius.
1871—Preakness	4:15¾	Glenelg.
1872—Harry Bassett	4:18¾	Littleton.
1873—Wanderer	4:04	True Blue.
1874—Shylock	4:13	Wanderer.
1875—Ballankeel	4:06¼	Reform.
1876—Viator	4:10½	St. Martin.
1877—Tom Ochiltree	4:09¾	Athlene.
1878—Gen. Phillips	4:13	Paroie.

The selling race, one mile and a half, was won by Dick Sasscer, Kenny second, Viceroy third. Time, 2:48½. It was any one's race up to within 200 yards of the finish, and the horses came along well bunched, with Kenny and Charley Gorham leading. Suddenly Dick Sasscer drew to the front, and won by two lengths. The betting against Dick Sasscer was 20 to 1 at the start, and the bookmakers lost heavily.

The handicap steeplechase was won by Problem, Disturbance second, and Lizzie D. third. Time, 4 minutes.

DES MOINES, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 4.—Rarus went on the driving park half-mile track to-day for a purse of $1,000 if he beat 2:20, and another $1,000 if he made 2:14. He made two heats in 2:22 and 2:20¾. He will trot to-morrow. Sweetzer and four other horses from Splan's stable will trot in the free-for-all race, Rarus barred, for $1,000. In the 2:50 class Sultan, from Prairie City, took three straight heats in 2:40½, 2:42, and 2:38¼. In the 2:35 class Fred J., from Oskaloosa, took three heats in 2:35, 2:31½, and 2:33¼.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 4.—The entries for the summer meeting of the Tri-State Trotting Association closed last night with a list of eighty horses, embracing nearly or quite all the best ones in the country. The meeting opens June 24, continuing four days.

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

LONDON, June 4.—The Manchester cup was won by Sartington.

PEDESTRIANISM.

PIERCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., June 4.—C. T. Pierce, who is to walk from Cresco, Ia., to Dunkirk, N. Y., a distance of 1,000 miles, in 1,000 hours, arrived here at 5:30 this evening, eighteen hours ahead of time.

CROSSLAND CHALLENGES O'LEARY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Now that the contest for the O'Leary champion belt has been decided, I feel that a few words from me will not be considered out of place by your citizens. I came here from England for the express purpose of competing against my old rival, Mr. Daniel O'Leary, and, owing to the short time given me for the late seventy-five-hour contest, I was in no condition to compete against the twenty-one pedestrians with whom I was obliged to contend. Having met Mr. O'Leary on two occasions in an honorable combat, and having defeated him once in a seventy-five-hour match, I hope the American people will bear with me when I say that I am not fully satisfied with the result of the recent walking-match in this city. I therefore challenge Daniel O'Leary to walk against me in a third or final seventy-five-hour match, in any city in the world, for any amount of money from £1,000 upward, the match to take place whenever the champion so desires, as I am ready to meet him, or any other champion, at any time.

In conclusion, I tender my heartfelt thanks and gratitude to Mr. O'Leary for the unexpected courtesies bestowed on me since my arrival in this city, as also to Capt. Turtle for the great kindness shown me since I have had the pleasure and good fortune of meeting him. My money and myself can be found at Capt. Turtle's office, on Lake street, at any time, and I hope the question of superiority as a seventy-five-hour walker between Mr. O'Leary and myself will be settled at an early day.

PETER CROSSLAND.

ARCHERY.

A FRIENDLY SHOOT.

A number of well-known archers from Crawfordsville, Ind., visited this city yesterday, and in company with some Chicago lovers of archery visited White-Stocking Park and indulged in a practice-shoot. The shooting was at the Single York Round, 76 arrows at 100 yards; 48 at 80 yards; 24 at 60 yards. The shooting was not up to as high a standard as all these archers are capable of attaining. The shooting of Will Thompson was especially fine, and was much admired by the few spectators present. That of the members of the Crawfordsville team, Messrs. Brewer, Bove, and McMeacham, was very good, and showed considerable practice with the bow. Messrs. Conver, Hall, and Larned did the best shooting for Chicago. Mr. Joy, of Kokomo, was hardly up to his usual mark, though he showed evidences of skill.

The shooting was an impromptu practice affair, and to-day the Crawfordsville gentlemen pay a short visit to Highland Park, where they will have another shoot.

The Electric Light.

British Medical Journal.

Prof. Cohn, of Breslau, has been lately making experiments with the electric light on the eyes of a number of persons for the purpose of testing its influence on visual perception and the sensation of color. He has found that letters, spots, and colors are perceived at a much greater distance through the medium of electric light than by day or gaslight. The sensation of yellow was increased sixtyfold compared to daylight, of red sixfold, and of green and blue about twofold. Eyes that could only with difficulty perceive and distinguish colors by daylight or gaslight were much aided by the electric light, and the visual perception was also much strengthened. Prof. Cohn concludes from this fact that electric light would prove exceedingly useful in places where it is desirable that signals should be seen at a great distance. The engine used was Gramme's electro-magnetic apparatus, which rotates 600 times in a minute.

A Nihilist Outrage.

A Russian merchant has been the victim of one of the most diabolical of Nihilist outrages. Paul Fufajeff received a notice signed by the "Revolutionary Committee," in which a subscription of 40,000 roubles "for the use of the secret National Government" was demanded of him, the sum to be deposited by him at a certain place indicated by the 2d of May at the latest, under penalty of death in case of default. Fufajeff remained undecided whether to pay the money or hand over the anonymous letter to the police. At 10 o'clock on the forenoon of the 2d he went out, and then for the first time determined to appeal to the police for advice and assistance. Hardly, however, had he arrived in the neighborhood of the nearest police station when he received a violent blow on the head with an iron bar, which struck him senseless to the ground. The assassin immediately disappeared, taking with him 40,000 roubles which Fufajeff had in his pocket.

TRANSVAAL BOERS.

How a Republic Lost Its Independence—Romance of South-African History.

How Sir Theophilus Shepstone Annexed the Transvaal—A Dissatisfied People.

Result of Sir Bartle Frere's Meeting with the Boers.

New York Herald.

For the past two years upward of 30,000 people, who comprise the white population of the Transvaal, have been groaning under the weight of the power which has usurped their birthright and taken from them their independence. Up to April 12, 1877, the Transvaal—which is a country as large as France—was looked upon as a successful Republic. It had enjoyed its independence for over forty years, and had been recognized among nations since 1852. Since the day when England committed the piracy of annexing the country, persistent and repeated, though peaceful, efforts have been made by the people to have their independence restored. So far they have been unsuccessful, but still they use urgent endeavors to attain the much-desired end. To get a clear idea of the Transvaal it is not necessary to look far back. Fifty years ago the lion and elephant were masters of the troubled territory, and their right was only disputed by some natives who dwelt near the mountains. The great Zulu nation occupied what is now Natal and Zululand, and no white men had ever threatened its power. The Basutos under Mosheah held the best portions of what is now the Free State, and the white man was content to remain south of the Orange River in the Cape settlements.

A GLIMPSE AT TRANSVAAL HISTORY.

At that time the English had been masters of the Cape but a few years, during which period a great many of the old Dutch settlers, who called themselves Boers (farmers), became dissatisfied with the new Government, and sought homes in the northern wilds. Louis Trichard, a French Boer, accompanied by eighty of his neighbors, crossed the Orange and Vaal Rivers in 1825 and "trekked" on until Mosilikatze and his Northern Zulus stopped his path. The most northern portion of what is now the Transvaal was reached and for many years these pioneers were harassed by this King, until at last, fourteen years later, the remnant of the little band—twenty-five in number—were forced to take ship at Delagoa Bay, and go southward to Natal, where a strong body of their countrymen had established the "Republic de Natalia." Although the "Trichard party" had given up the northern portion of the land over the Vaal the Boers still held it, for prior to Trichard's departure one Potgeiter and his adherents had settled in the southwestern portion, on the banks of the Mooi (pretty) River, where a "dorp," or town, soon sprang up, which is now known as Potchefstroom. The Boers in Natal were not allowed to enjoy their Republic very long, for in 1842 the British, under Capt. Smith, took it from them, and most of the Republicans joined their brethren in the Transvaal. The power of Mosilikatze was soon broken, and the farmers were left in comparative safety in undisputed possession of their far-off home.

BIBLICAL WANDERINGS.

A very few years found the restless settlers probing the interior again. They moved to Zoutpansberg and Lydenberg. The Amaswazi nation of Kafirs lived to the north of the Zulus and east of the Transvaal. Among some hills between the Amaswazi country and that occupied by the Boers was a detached tribe of Basutos, called "Bapedi," who were regarded by the Swazies as "dogs," or slaves. The King of Swazieland offered, in a friendly way, to exterminate the Bapedi, so that they might not prove troublesome to his new Dutch neighbors. Potgeiter declined this proposal, preferring rather to take the forlorn Bapedi under his protection. A treaty was accordingly made between Seposa, King of the Amaswazies, and the Dutch farmers that for 100 head of cattle the King should transfer his right to the land and persons of the Bapedi over to the Boers. Sequati, the chieftain of the outcast Basutos, was highly pleased with the exchange of masters, and so expressed himself to Potgeiter. Under Dutch rule Sequati's people thrived.

In 1848, after the Boom Plaats affair, the insurgent free State leader, A. W. Pretorious, sought a refuge in the Transvaal, and was hailed with delight. In him the people found a man capable of converting their crude ideas of home and country into a substantial form. After this the British Government became alive to the persistent attitude of the Boers against its rule and showed a more liberal spirit. Seeing that a powerful and growing community, situated without the pale of civilization, was eager to be recognized as a law abiding power, her Majesty sent Maj. Hogg and C. M. Owen across the Vaal as Commissioners. A deputation of Boers, headed by Gen. Pretorious, met the Commission at Sand River, on Jan. 16, 1852. The result of the meeting was that a guarantee was given the Boers in her Majesty's name whereby they were recognized as an independent State.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

In February, 1858, the title of South African Republic was taken by the Transvaal, and their power was recognized by England, Holland, and America. It is to be feared that when the Boers got their independence they shut themselves up within an exclusiveness which is not healthy for a young and growing State. In their long and wearisome wanderings in search of their new home they likened themselves to the children of Israel journeying towards the promised land, and now that they had reached their haven of rest they kept the books of Moses before them as a guide to their future conduct, and they formed a barrier to prevent strangers, and especially Englishmen, from interloping. The simple-minded farmers felt that since they had got their promised land the Divine Power had given the surrounding heathen tribes into their hands to be dealt with as it suited their purpose. With such ideas as these in their minds it is not surprising that acts of cruelty were practiced towards the Kaffirs—witness the "eating up" of the Secheli tribe and the roasting of 900 natives in the Makapan caves. These are dark stains on the pages of their history; but as years went by it was noticeable that the Boers' actions were guided by an inclination to act righteously, and men with broader and more intelligent views were constantly coming into prominence. The benefit of education and industry became apparent to them, and in public works a liberal mindedness was shown which was quite creditable to a community so isolated and ignorant of the spirit of the age. It must be remembered that the bulk of the population lived in solitariness and were without literature of any kind, except their Bibles and an occasional newspaper. Their language—Low Dutch—was one into which translations of sound Northern policy were infrequent. One evidence of this wish to enter into the path used by more enlightened nations was evinced in 1872, when the people sent to the Cape Colony for a ruler, and made choice of a man of sound principles in Thomas F. Burgers.

THE ELECTION OF BURGERS.

It was then that the country seemed to enter upon an era of prosperity, for in this year gold was discovered in the northeastern corner of the Lydenberg district, adjacent to the country occupied by the Bapedi tribe of Basutos. Diggers from America and Australia were attracted to the spot, and small camps were formed at Pilgrim's Rest, Macmac, and Eerstelling. The checkered experience of most gold diggings soon fell to the lot of this one. Some made fortunes, others walked away penniless, but on every hand it was acknowledged that the Transvaal diggings were very peculiar. They were hard to work and incomprehensible to even the most experienced diggers. In its palmy days Pilgrims' Rest had a population of 500 and boasted a lively newspaper. Under President Burgers' Administration the Transvaal seemed to "go ahead." He was a man of impulsive action, and, while he suited the Boers in many ways, his activeness was foreign to their nature. In his time better systems of education and native law were introduced, enterprise was encouraged in many ways, and a railway scheme was broached. It was then that the little Republic sought to make a stir in the world, and all South Africa was emulated by her example. If evils in government or among the natives were deplored in Natal or the old colony, the Transvaal was pointed to as the exemplary place where such things did not exist. The gold excitement commenced to abate in 1876, when President Burgers was in Europe negotiating a railway loan and otherwise advancing the country's interests. When gold became scarce at Pilgrims' Rest the miners naturally looked about for prospecting territory, and saw it at hand in the Bapedi's land, now ruled over by Sekukuni, the son of Sequati, who had died. In the old King's time there had been encroachments by the Boers on the land which his people occupied, but not feeling strong enough to protest nothing was said. Meanwhile the tribe was growing in numbers and power, and when Sekukuni took up the reins of government the Bapedi was no despicable nation.

WARS WITH THE NATIVES.

They viewed the encroachment of the Boers with distrust, and had no very friendly feelings toward the mining camp at Pilgrim's Rest, but when the miners showed a disposition to "prospect" in Sekukuni's country, there was an outcry which was soon fanned into a trouble. This took place while President Burgers was away in Europe. He returned in April, 1876, and on passing through the British South African towns the municipal corporations presented him with addresses couched in terms of great praise of both himself and his country. At this juncture the trouble with Sekukuni had assumed a serious phase and demanded the immediate presence of the President. Several of the receptions which had been arranged never took place, as the chief figure in them hurried post haste to Pretoria to give his attention to Sekukuni. The loudest clamor came from the gold fields. Extravagant and sensational reports concerning the threatened danger were "cooked up" here, and, of course, reached the ears of the British colonies in the South. Sekukuni was said to be well armed and fortified in a national stronghold, equaling Gibraltar. Masleroon and Mathebi—allies to the chief—were reported to be unassailable, and it was said of Johannes—another turbulent chief who occupied a fortified kraal near Lydenberg—that he had a trained and disciplined army of horse and foot.

SHEPSTONE COMES ON THE SCENE.

All this undue significance of danger was magnified considerably by the Colonial press, and without doubt reached the English statesmen at home in even a more disturbed state. It so happened that when the news reached England Mr. Theophilus Shepstone, Secretary for Native Affairs for Natal, was there. The greatest bugbear that could appear at the Colonial Office in Downing street was the prospect of a native war, and from the extravagant accounts it was easy to conjure up one here of no small import. Just then Mr. Shepstone was knighted and sent to the Transvaal on a secret mission of grave importance. Long before he arrived in Durban, President Burgers had gathered together a large "commando" (army) of farmers and moved out against the turbulent Bapedi. The dreaded Johannes had succumbed to the impetuous attack of 2,000 Swazie allies, who scaled the walls of the fortress and swept through the town like an avalanche, killing the eighty men who formed the garrison, together with every other living object in the doomed place. Through a mistake the Transvaal force proper, which was composed of 200 Boers and English, took up a position with a cannon on a hill, from which it was impossible for them to join the Swazie attacking force as intended, more especially as the impatient natives had made a dash prematurely. The Johannes affair, though really insignificant in every particular, was made much of against the Boers, and through it they were stigmatized with cowardice and incapacity. President Burgers gathered his grand army, 2,000 strong, at Oliphant River, and marched it toward Sekukuni's stronghold, intending to carry it by an impetuous assault.

THE BOER METHOD OF WARFARE.

Hitherto Boer fighting had been a slow process; they believed in investing a place and slowly but surely bringing it to terms. The President endeavored to introduce European military tactics, which proved unsuited to the Boer taste, and owing to lack of military knowledge in those who commanded failed, without even striking a blow. Dissension was produced at the outset when the Boers saw that most of them had been brought hundreds of miles away from their homes to participate in an affair which the people of the immediate neighborhood were capable of attending to alone. The farmers complained that their crops were in their fields at home, rotting for want of hands to harvest them, and said they must return to provide food for their families. Burghers' hasty action was condemned by the deliberate breaking up of the army and its return home. Then volunteers were called for, and a splendid band of soldiers of fortune under the brave Von Schlickmann soon brought Sekukuni to his knees. Thus a couple of hundred men subdued the vaunted savage, and Capt. Ferriera, after defeating nearly 3,000 Bapedi with about twenty-five Boers, made a treaty of peace with Sekukuni on behalf of the Transvaal, by which the Chief agreed to pay 2,000 head of cattle as an indemnity. Thus the war died a natural death.

AN INIQUITOUS ANNEXATION.

While this had been going on Sir Theophilus Shepstone arrived in Natal with his secret powers in his pocket. It was known that he was on a mission to the Transvaal. After a month or so of preparation he started from Pietermaritzburg with a picked staff of soldiers and statesmen. An escort of mounted police accompanied the party and a detachment of soldiers followed in the rear. These latter were left on the borders, and her Majesty's Commissioner entered the Transvaal. As he was proceeding toward Pretoria an army of Zulus appeared on the borders of their country overlooking the Transvaal, and it was given out that they threatened the Boers with an invasion. After the country had been annexed, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, in his report to the Colonial Secretary, Lord Carnarvon, stated that one of his chief reasons in so doing was "the presence of an army of Zulus on their frontier, who threatened the Transvaal with invasion." Since then it has been ascertained on good authority that Sir Theophilus himself had caused the Zulu warriors to take up the position they occupied, he having sent word to King Cetywayo that "he was going to take the Transvaal, and that as the Boers would no doubt go into Zululand to drive cattle, the King had better send his warriors to be ready for them." This action is the keynote to the present Zulu war.

UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.

Meanwhile Sir Theophilus and his attaches proceeded to Pretoria with friendly assurances on his lips. He told the people he had been sent by the Queen to help them settle some native troubles which jeopardized the peace and welfare of the country at large. The Boers received the party with much hospitality, and amid the feasting which followed, Sir Theophilus was assured that the native troubles were over and that the Volksraad (Congress) was about to meet to receive the treaty of peace. It was true, they said, the affairs of the country did not look very bright, but as he came as a friend no doubt he would assist in righting them. The Volksraad met and the President laid the treaty of peace on the table, when it was ratified. Sir Theophilus then explained that although they had "patched up" a peace with Sekukuni, still the Zulus threatened the country. "And if they do," answered the Boers, "wont they have to overrun the Transvaal first?" It then became evident that her Majesty's Commissioner had designs on the independence of the Republic, and many of the English and a few of the Dutch clamored for annexation, while the bulk of the people and the press stood aghast and protested. As a means of saving their independence, the Volksraad submitted a new Constitution to the Commissioner. This was not entertained. It was then rumored that the English would take possession on a certain day.

THE BOERS PROTEST.

On April 11 a protest signed by the President and the Executive Council in the name of the people was issued against annexation, and next day, on April 12, 1877, the Transvaal was proclaimed British territory pending her Majesty's pleasure. The gentlemen who had accompanied Sir Theophilus were at once put into office to assist him in administering the Government, while the troops marched with all haste to the Capital. On their arrival, insuring it a safe undertaking, the Union Jack was hoisted. The Boers were assembled in strong numbers outside the city, ready to prevent the hoisting of the flag, but Paul Kruger, an ex-President, counseled them to abstain from violence, saying he was sure the annexation was a mistake which would be easily rectified on being explained to those in power in England. A petition signed by 5,000 Boers protested against the annexation, as also did the Free State Government, and the liberal press everywhere. As an offset to this, 350 persons signed a petition asking for annexation. A deputation, carrying the petition of 5,000 signatures, left at once for England to seek redress. On having an interview with Lord Carnarvon he admitted that the affair had been misrepresented to him, but asked the deputation to return and see how matters progressed. On the return of the people's delegates they found a most distressing state of affairs. The new Government had proved itself utterly incapable, and everything was going wrong. Sekukuni had broken out again, showing less respect for the English than he had for the Dutch, the Zulus had turned against Shepstone, under the belief that he had thrown them overboard, and the people almost to a man demanded their independence back. No Volksraad had been assembled, and the Administrator, backed up by the military, ruled the country as he pleased. He issued a proclamation prohibiting the Boers from meeting to discuss their own affairs, and when the people came to Pretoria to hear Paul Kruger tell the story of the mission to England a battery of artillery was trained on the crowd.

STILL HOPING FOR INDEPENDENCE.

In April of last year 1,100 Boers met at Doornfontien, where a committee was appointed to consider what was best to be done. One hundred and twenty-seven petitions were handed in, signed by upward of seven thousand of the enfranchised voters of the Transvaal, begging the Queen to give them back their country. These names were appended to a memorial setting forth the anarchy and bad government which prevailed in the land and praying for the re-establishment of the Boer Government. A second delegation was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Kruger, ex-President; Piet Joubert, ex-Vice-President; and Adam Bok, Secretary. These repaired to Downing street in July of last year, and, after several months of disheartening work, returned to the Transvaal just when the British army was concentrating around Zululand. They had seen Sir Michael Hicks Beach, who told them in substance "that what had been done could not be undone."

They found Sir Bartle Frere, the High Commissioner for South Africa, at Pietermaritzburg and addressed him twice on the subject, meeting with rebuffs each time. The last interview was on Feb. 4, 1879, when Mr. Joubert made a last supplication on behalf of the people, saying "they were determined to regain their independence, and if it was denied them he was afraid they could not be restrained any longer," and "that a great many persons were ready to 'trek' to escape the bondage and oppression." Sir Bartle Frere warned the people of the Transvaal, through their representative, that, if they refused the advantages offered them by the English Government, they must stand the consequences, at the same time saying that, as soon as Zulu matters permitted, he would go to the Transvaal and speak to the people and endeavor to bring them to his way of thinking. Mr. Joubert returned, disheartened. Now Sir Theophilus Shepstone has been recalled and Col. Lanyon, late Administrator at the diamond fields, is to govern the Transvaal in his stead. The people are sullen and determined now, expressing every determination to rise, if, when Sir Bartle Frere arrives, their demands are not acceded to. It does seem hard that the avaricious blundering of certain unscrupulous men should bring so much sorrow on a devoted and peaceful people, whose only crime is a wish to govern themselves in their own country. What the next move here will be Heaven alone can tell!

SIR BARTLE FRERE'S INTERVIEW.

To make the story of the Transvaal Republic complete it is only necessary to add the reports of the meeting of Sir Bartle Frere and the 4,000 Boers who had assembled and formed a camp about twenty miles from Pretoria. The High Commissioner arrived at Pretoria on the 10th of April last, having passed through the Boer camp. On his way thither he had some conversation with the Boers' committee, but postponed any political discussion until the 12th. On that day his Excellency met twenty-two of the Boer delegates at a river about seven miles from Pretoria. He took up a firm stand, telling them that to clamor for their independence was but idle talk. He said: "There are those who think the country may be given up again, but I think you will see in the promptitude with which the reinforcements lately asked for were sent a clear proof and guarantee that no territory over which the British flag has once waved will be abandoned." The *Standard and Mail* gives an account of the meeting of the Boers on the 19th and 20th. Several speakers at the meeting said it was for the people to decide whether they would submit to British rule or continue to resist. [Cries of "We will not submit, we would rather die!"] It was suggested that the people should give their decision in writing, and that no one should be deterred from expressing his opinion by threats or intimidation of any kind. A letter was read from the High Commissioner, in reply to an invitation to attend the meeting. Mr. Joubert said he did not believe his Excellency would come to restore the independence of the country. Letters of the High Commissioner to Mr. Kruger were read, and met with a general cry of "We have nothing to do with Zululand!" A committee, chosen by the people, brought up a proposal as follows: "The people here present, having heard the report of the delegate, Mr. P. J. Joubert, and reply of the High Commissioner, resolve to delegate to their present Committee in full confidence further to act for the restoration of their independence." It was then called out that those who were willing to submit to the British Government should go to one side. Not a single one stirred. The question was then put, "Are you all satisfied with the proposal now submitted?" which was responded to by loud cries of "Yes" and three vociferous cheers. Next day a document unsigned was read, recommending that the people should demand back the independence of the country, and enforce the demand if necessary. It was met with cries of assent and dissent. Mr. Dreyer read a more moderate proposal, and Messrs. J. S. Joubert, Senior, and F. Kruger impressed upon the meeting the immense responsibility of taking violent measures before all peaceful and constitutional means had been exhausted.

THE PETITION TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The meeting of the Boers resulted in the determination to petition the Colonial Secretary for the restoration of the independence of the Republic, which Sir Bartle Frere promised to present. The following is the text of the dispatch which Sir Bartle Frere has addressed to the Colonial Secretary respecting his interview with the Boers:

PRETORIA, April 17, 1879.—*To the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, Colonial Office*—SIR: I have the honor to forward a report drawn up from the notes of a shorthand writer of what passed at a meeting which Col. Lanyon and myself held with the Committee from the Transvaal at the Boer meeting near Erasmus Farm, about six miles from this town. I have also the honor to forward the memorial since presented to me by the Committee for submitting to her Majesty's Government, at the particular request of the Committee, a request to which it is evident they attach great importance. I have promised them to state in my own words, for the information of her Majesty's Government, the arguments they have addressed to me, as I understand them, and which will, no doubt, receive your earnest consideration. They maintain that their independence was unjustly taken from them by the act of annexation, and which, they alleged, was founded on incorrect representations of the state of the Transvaal, and of the feebleness of its Government. They desire their independence to be freely and unreservdly restored; they desire nothing more in the shape of concession, and cannot be content with anything less. By independence they understand the same entire freedom from all control in choosing their own form of government and administrative machinery as was guaranteed them by the Sand River Convention of 1852. In making this demand they claim to represent the wishes of the very great majority of the Boer population of the Transvaal. They consider that the Boers now assembled represent the very great majority of that population, and in proof they gave me the strongest assurance that besides those I saw there on the occasion of my visit to the camp, and who, undoubtedly represented a strong party, there would, had there been time, have been many more, indeed, fully 5,000 burghers of the land,—who, they state, all cordially agree with their expressed wishes and views, and that such number would certainly be a decided majority of the burghers of the land as estimated by the latest official authority. How far this is the case I have, of course, no opportunity of judging personally; but I have no doubt that I may say, as the result of my own observation in the camp and elsewhere, that certainly it is a very strong party that has kept up this movement to the present time; and as a proof of their earnestness I may confirm the fact that they have been in open camp for four weeks waiting my arrival. And looking to the bearing and temper of the members of the Committee whom I met—men of position in the country and respected, and leaders who have, since the earliest establishment of the Republic, taken a prominent part in the government of the country—I think I may say that their representations are worthy of your earnest consideration. They maintain that they are voluntarily assembled, and that what the Committee state is the voice, not of delegates or representatives, but of the very great majority of the people. They therefore pray that her Majesty's Government, on taking these facts as herein represented into consideration, will restore their independence. I have endeavored in the above sentences, as correctly as possible, to epitomize their statement and their view of the case as explained to me at great length, and have requested the members of the Committee to inform me, after the perusal of this letter, whether I have truly described what they have said. They have to-day assured me they are satisfied with my summary of their argument. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

H. B. E. FRERE.

Attempted Suicide of a Famous Russian Authoress.

Odessa has just witnessed the attempted suicide of Mme. Pashkoff, one of the most talented of modern Russian novelists. Her career, as sketched by the *Golos*, is singularly varied and full of interest. Her father was a bahrin, or serf proprietor, of the old school, the owner of 7,000 souls, and a descendant of the ancient Tartar Princes. He was of an exceedingly despotic temperament, and brought up his daughter according to masculine principles, teaching her to wrestle, to fence, to use the sword and revolver, and to ride astride on horseback like a man. At the age of 16 she wrote her first novel,—"The Princess of Vaira Glenski,"—which at once took the public taste, and made her name famous among the elite of Moscow. A year later her father married her offhand to a man she did not see previous to the night of the betrothal, and it is not surprising to learn in consequence that at 19 she was already divorced and living alone in her father's Moscow mansion. Here she created one of the most fashionable salons of the old Capital, and in the very zenith of her popularity married Pashkoff, the millionaire, and retired for a twelvemonth to his mining estates in the Urals. Her second husband was then appointed Russian agent in Egypt, and she accompanied him thither, and before long had the rare and singular honor of dining alone with the Viceroy. Tiring of leading the Russian colony at Cairo she set out on a journey through Syria and Palestine, not confining herself, like ordinary lady tourists, to the main roads, but roaming about in the most unsettled districts. On her return to the Mediterranean she went on a yachting cruise in the Levant, visited Italy, darted off afresh to Mount Lebanon, and equally unexpectedly made her appearance at the end of a year at Mentone. She now wrote a number of novels, and became a corresponding member of the French Geographical Society, a connection which led her after a while to proceed on a journey round the world. This terminated last winter, and about the same time she lost her colossal fortune. Separated from her second husband, forsaken by her friends and reduced to extreme poverty, she retired a few days ago to a room in one of the meanest hotels in Odessa and attempted to take her life. By chance, a button on her dress caused the bullet to miss her heart, and to bury itself in her shoulder, whence it since has been extracted. The tragic circumstances investing the wayward descendant of the Tartars have created great sympathy among the admirers of "The Princess Vaira Glenski," and should Mme. Pashkoff recover from her serious wound a fund will be formed to place her once more in a position above penury.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

His Ancestry, and His Own Career.

The New York *Herald* has the following in regard to the Duke of Argyll, who has arrived in this country on his way to visit his son, the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada:

George Douglas Campbell, Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Lorne and Kintyre, Earl of Campbell, and the owner of many other titles of nobility, was born on the 30th of April, 1823. A brief glance at his lineage will be sufficient for the purpose of this sketch. It appears from Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage" that about eight centuries ago Gillespick Campbell acquired, by marriage with Eva, sole heiress of the Lords of Lochow, the large estate of that family in Argyleshire. From the said Gillespick Campbell descended the distinguished Scottish warrior Sir Colin Campbell, who was one of the nominees on the part of Robert Bruce in the contest for the crown of Scotland in 1291. He obtained his rank of Knight from Alexander III., and acquired the surname of More, or Great, by his achievements in arms. He was slain in a conflict with the Lord of Lorne, at a place called the String of Cowal, where a great obelisk is erected over his grave. The event occasioned continued feuds for a series of years between the houses of Lochow and Lorne, which terminated about 1460 by the marriage of the first Earl of Argyll with the heiress of Lorne. Sir Neil Campbell, the next representative of the family, was no less illustrious. He swore fealty with his brothers in 1296 to King Henry; but afterward, joining Robert Bruce, adhered to him in prosperity and adversity, and fought by his side in almost every field from the battle of Methven to that of Bannockburn. Alexander III. had so high an opinion of this chieftain's services that he gave him his sister, Lady Mary Bruce, in marriage, and granted to him the lands and possessions of the Earl of Atholl. When the triumph of Bannockburn had decided the independence of Scotland, Sir Neil Campbell was one of the great Barons in the Parliament which met at Ayr in April, 1315, and fixed the succession to the crown. A descendent of this nobleman, Sir Duncan Campbell, of Lochow, assumed the name of Argyll, and was raised to the dignity of Lord of Parliament by James II., in 1445, by the title of Lord Campbell; the grandson and successor of the latter was created Earl of Argyll in 1457 and Lord High Chancellor of Scotland. The second Earl fell in the command of the vanguard at the celebrated field of Flodden, 1513; the third became Justice General of Scotland; the fourth is remembered in history as the first person of importance in that country which embraced the Protestant religion, and the fifth, supporter of the cause of Queen Mary, was commander of her Majesty's forces at the battle of Langside, in 1568. This nobleman married Lady Jane Stuart, a natural daughter of James V., and sister of Queen Mary. The sixth Earl became a Privy Councillor and Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, and his successor, the seventh Peer of the same name, attained a high military reputation. He entered the service of Philip III., of Spain, and took a distinguished part in the wars of that monarch against the States of Holland. His son and successor, Archibald, eighth Earl, was created Marquis of Argyll in November, 1641. When King Charles II. was crowned at Scone on the 1st of January, 1651, His Lordship had the honor of placing the crown on his head. In the political troubles which occurred soon afterward he took the part of Cromwell, and signed an engagement to support the Protector's Government. On the restoration of the monarchy the Marquis was committed to the Tower, indicted for high treason, and beheaded in May, 1661. His son was allowed to inherit the estate and title of Earl of Argyll in 1663; but, refusing to subscribe to the Test oath in 1682, he was found guilty of high treason and condemned to death. Escaping to Holland in the disguise of a page his Lordship organized a considerable force and made a descent into Argyleshire; but being made a prisoner, he was executed at a single day's notice on his former sentence. His own son had offered to serve in the Royal army against his father when he invaded Scotland previous to his execution. This son was created Duke of Argyll, "him and his heirs male whatsoever." From that period to the present the heads of the family have borne the ducal dignity and have all won more or less distinction in the public service. The second Duke was created a British Peer by Queen Anne, as Baron Chatham, and was afterward advanced to the Dukedom of Greenwich, which honors, however, became extinct on the failure of direct male issue.

The present Duke is the second son of the seventh Duke of Argyll by his second wife, the only daughter of John Glassel, Esq., of Long Niddry. He was born at Ardencaple Castle, Dumbartonshire, and succeeded his father in the month of April, 1847. Previous to the death of his father, and before reaching the full age of manhood, he had become favorably known as an author, politician and public speaker. As Marquis of Lorne, he took an active part in the controversy of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland relating to patronage, and was looked upon by Dr. Chalmers as an important and valuable adherent. In the month of January, 1842, he published a pamphlet which exhibited considerable literary ability, under the title of "A Letter to the Peers from a Peer's Son." This brochure "On the Duty and Necessity of Immediate Legislative Interposition in Behalf of the Church of Scotland, as Determined by Considerations of Constitutional Law," was a historical view of the Church, particularly in reference to its constitutional power in ecclesiastical matters. In the course of the same year he published another pamphlet on the same subject, entitled "A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D. D., on the Present Position of Church Affairs in Scotland and the Causes Which Have Led to It." In this pamphlet, which attained considerable circulation, the writer objected strongly to the anti-patronage agitation. He also maintained the right of the Church to legislate for itself, but condemned the free church movement then in agitation among certain members of the General Assembly. Evidently with the pen of a ready writer he maintained the position taken up in his letter to the Peers, and expressed his dissent from the extreme view embodied in the statement of Dr. Chalmers, that "lay patronage and the integrity of the spiritual independence of the Church has been proved to be, like oil and water, immiscible." In 1848 the Duke published an essay, critical and historical, on the ecclesiastical history of Scotland since the Reformation. This work was entitled "Presbytery Examined." It was a careful and clever expansion of his earlier writings, and on its appearance was received with much public favor. The work soon reached a second edition, in the meantime involving its noble author in some controversy. Several pamphlets in opposition made their appearance, and in one or two of them the Duke's views were severely criticised. As a politician his Grace achieved a worthy reputation. His maiden speech in the House of Peers was delivered on the 25th of May, 1848, on the Marquis of Lansdowne's motion for the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Removal bill. After hearing the Earl of Ellenborough and the Duke of Cambridge both implore the assembled Peers to reject a bill so fraught with danger to the country; after listening to the earnest protest of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the prediction of the Earl of Winchelsea that if they passed the bill they would in a year cease to sit as members of the House of Peers, the young Duke of Argyll rose, and, in a strain of clear and forcible argument, supported the bill, mainly on the ground that the Jews were abstractly entitled, as a matter of right, to all the privileges of subjects, and that there was not sufficient ground of argument on the side of the exclusionists. Mr. Macaulay's inference that religion had nothing to do with the question, was eloquently repudiated by the noble Duke; he believed that Christianity had nobler and wider fields of action than those defined by many who resisted the admission of Jews into Parliament, and argued that Christianity was best advanced by not maintaining these distinctions, which only produced division and perverted Christian union. This brief and argumentative address was listened to attentively by a very full House, and the young orator was afterward warmly congratulated upon the marked success of his debut as a legislator. He spoke on several other bills during the same session, and always with a closeness of reasoning which indicated a thorough acquaintance with the subject before the House. Among the legislative work in which he took part during 1848 may be mentioned the Scottish Marriage bill, the Corrupt-Practices-at-Elections bill, the sugar duties, foreign affairs, the Scottish law of entail, etc. In 1849 the Duke opposed the amendment to the address moved by the Earl of Derby. He spoke strongly in favor of free trade, and intimated that the Scottish farmers had mostly expressed themselves friendly to it. During the Administration of Lord John Russell he gave the Government a general support, at the same time identifying his political views with those of the Liberal Conservatives. In March, 1850, he brought before the House of Peers the case of a Mr. Ryland, who, it was alleged, had been unjustly treated in Canada, and demanded some recompense in consequence. The Duke actively interested himself in all questions affecting Scottish interests brought before the Legislature, especially in the affairs of the Church of Scotland. In 1851 he took part in the agitation on the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption question, and addressed a letter to the Bishop of Oxford in reference to the protest of the Bishop and his clergy against the Pope's pretensions to divide England into certain new dioceses. When Lord John Russell's bill on the subject had passed the Commons and was introduced into the Lords, in the month of July, his Grace delivered a speech of great ability, which attracted general public attention, and is said to have influenced the House in its decision. In the course of the same year he was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews. In 1852 he accepted office in the Cabinet of the Earl of Aberdeen, as Lord Privy Seal. On the breaking up of that Ministry, in February, 1855, in consequence of the secession of Lord John Russell and the appointment of Mr. Roebuck's famous Committee of Inquiry into the state of the British army before Sebastopol, his Grace retained the same office under the Premiership of Lord Palmerston. In the latter part of 1855 he resigned the Privy Seal and became Postmaster-General. He was elected Rector of the University of Glasgow in November, 1854. In September, 1855, the Duke of Argyll presided over the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Glasgow. His inaugural address was a masterly composition, descriptive of the great advances made in science since the British Association visited the same city fifteen years previously, and was listened to with rapt attention by a crowded audience, including, among others, the Earls of Eglintoun and Harrowby, Lord Wrottesley, and Prince Lucien Bonaparte.

The Duke of Argyll married, in 1844, Lady Elizabeth Georgiana Gower, eldest daughter of the Duke of Sutherland and niece of the Earl of Carlisle, by whom he has a numerous family. His eldest son, the Marquis of Lorne, now Governor-General of Canada, was born at Stafford House, St. James', in the year 1845. His Grace is Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland and Hereditary Sheriff of Argyleshire; also Vice-Lieutenant of that county, having been appointed to the latter office on the death of his father in 1847. In Lord Palmerston's Cabinet of 1859 the Duke resumed the office of Lord Privy Seal. He held in the Gladstone Ministry of 1868-'74 the post of Secretary of State for India. As an author he has gained enviable distinction by his volumes on "The Reign of Law" (1866), "Primeval Man" (1869), and "Eastern Question" (1879). He made two weeks ago a notable speech in the House of Lords in opposition to the Beaconsfield Cabinet.

"Think a Minute First."

Harper's Magazine.

Apropos of the sayings of the little ones, I am reminded of an incident which touched me very much at the time, and may find a responsive chord in the hearts of some who are parents. I was sitting on my porch on a pleasant summer morning, when up runs little 5-year-old Bell, intent on a visit to a playmate across the way. "Papa," she asks, "may I go over and play with Carrie awhile?" and then, as she seemed to discern a dissent in my face, she put her little rosebud lips to mine, and quickly added: "Please don't say no; think a minute first." Was there ever a more charming protest against a hasty and inconsiderate answer? Of course the little girl had her wish. We are, perhaps, all too ready, thoughtlessly, to deny many of the requests of the little ones,—things that seem trifling to us, but are everything to them. And when their little appeals come, before letting the "no" rise too quickly to our lips, let us think a minute.

The Dutch War in Acheen.

London Times, May 21.

The "little war" which Holland has been waging with the Achinese for so many years is not yet finished, though there have been no important active operations for some months and the affair is generally almost forgotten. The incessant rains have rendered military movements impossible, and the Dutch troops have been employed as far as possible in intrenching their positions, collecting provisions, and repairing the roads to the coast. There is much sickness among the troops. Some of the native Chiefs have opened negotiations for a treaty of peace, but the state of the country has prevented regular and rapid communications, and, although hostile attacks on the part of the natives have temporarily ceased, the war is apparently almost as far from an end as ever.

Delicacy of Mint Scales.

New Orleans Times.

The fine gold-weighing scales made in Philadelphia for the New Orleans Mint, and placed in position yesterday, are marvels of mechanical invention and accurate workmanship. The larger of the two has a capacity of 10,000 ounces troy, or about 686 pounds avoirdupois, and, when loaded to its full weight, will indicate a variation of 1-1,000 part of an ounce, or the 1-1,000,000 part of its weighing capacity. Another pair of scales is the one intended for weighing gold only. It has bearings composed of the finest agates, which have been ground with wonderful precision. So delicate is this machine that it will give the precise weight of a human hair, and is susceptible to the slightest atmospheric changes. Millions of dollars' worth of precious metals will be weighed annually upon these scales.

Insanity and Matrimony.

A remarkable breach-of-promise case has been tried in London. Mr. Jackson contracted to marry Miss Paris. Subsequently he became insane, whereupon Miss Paris sued him for not marrying her, and has actually recovered £250. The Lord Chief Baron ruled that the action could be maintained, and that the defendant's lunacy did not make a bit of difference. It was argued that, so far from being incapacitated for marriage by his lunacy, he all the more needed a wife to take care of him.

Why Gen. Spinner Resigned.

Gen. F. E. Spinner has written a letter, in which he says he resigned the position of United States Treasurer because Secretary Boutwell interfered with the employes of his office, and suppressed that part of his annual report in which he recommended the issue of a currency convertible into a bond bearing a low rate of interest, the latter to be reconvertible into currency.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'CORMICK HALL.

APOLLO CLUB CONCERT

TO-NIGHT.

Oratorio of Messiah.

The general public can secure seats at 156 State-st. TO-DAY, and at the Hall THIS EVENING.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY............Manager and Proprietor.

LAST NIGHTS OF

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MISS ANNIE PIXLEY,

In the highly popular play, in 4 acts,

M'LISS, Child of the Sierras!

With New Scenery and Attractive Effects.

Mr. J. E. McDONOUGH as............YUBA BILL.

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.

Monday—Chicago Church Choir Pinafore Company.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Commencing MONDAY, June 9—Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

The New York Juvenile Pinafore Co.,

60 TALENTED MUSICAL CHILDREN,

IN

H. M. S. PINAFORE.

The Most Remarkable Performance Ever in Chicago. Box-Office open from 9 a. m. until 10 p. m.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST MATINEES!

PINAFORE,

COX and BOX,

By the New York Standard Theatre Company.

Every Night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Monday, June 9, first production in this city in a correct manner of Lecocq's Comic Opera.

THE LITTLE DUKE.

NORTH-AV. PIER (Lincoln Park).

THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, June 5, at 3 p. m., and every afternoon this week,

Capt. PAUL BOYTON

THE HERO OF THE DEEP.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

P. Barbour, Louisville, is at the Palmer.

F. L. Clarke, of Boston, is at the Gardner.

J. M. Hoover, of St. Louis, is at the Gardner.

H. Waterbury, Albany, N. Y., is at the Sherman.

C. M. Depew, New York, is sojourning at the Pacific.

W. S. Carey, of Rochester, N. Y., is at the Gardner.

J. S. Clarkson, Des Moines, Ia., is a guest of the Sherman.

Henry and R. H. Barran, England, are guests of the Pacific.

Frank Hatton, editor of the Burlington *Hawkeye*, is at the Pacific.

Judge J. McRoberts, Joliet, is among the guests of the Pacific.

Lloyd Ferris, San Francisco, is one of the guests of the Palmer.

Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, is a guest of the Pacific.

Mr. W. A. Hovey, editor in chief of the Boston *Transcript*, is in the city.

W. Scheffle and Miss Anna Guerra, Vienna, Austria, are registered at the Tremont.

E. C. Brown, General Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, is at the Tremont.

The Rev. S. McChesney returned from his vacation Tuesday, and will occupy his pulpit Sunday.

W. H. McDoel, General Freight Agent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, is stopping at the Pacific.

Augustus Schell, New York, Vanderbilt's representative in the Northwestern Railroad, is at the Pacific.

A. Booth, Esq., sails for Europe on the White Star steamer Adriatic to-morrow for a business and pleasure trip through Europe, to be gone all summer.

A meeting of the Coal Exchange was held in their rooms at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon, but an adjournment was had without the transaction of any business.

At a reception at Jefferson Park Church, Prof. Patton remarked that he was as yet undecided about going to London or staying in Chicago, and would not be able to give his congregation an answer before July 1.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 67 degrees; 10 a. m., 73; 12 m., 77; 3 p. m., 83; 8 p. m., 77. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.37; 8 p. m., 29.30.

C. M. Atwell, 39 years of age, living at No. 319 Douglas avenue, was found by Policeman P. Soergel at 9 o'clock yesterday morning suffering from an epileptic fit near the corner of Clark and Madison streets. He was attended by a physician, and when restored to consciousness was sent to his home.

Samuel Moore, 9 years of age, living with his parents at No. 215 Augusta street, would make a hero for a Sunday-school book. He yesterday found and returned to Mrs. Shannon, of No. 450 Milwaukee avenue, a pocket-book containing $110 and some valuable papers, which she had lost in the street.

The Republican Campaign Committee held a session at their rooms at the Grand Pacific yesterday morning. C. B. Farwell presided. The business was entirely confined to the settlement of accounts and paying outstanding bills. Everything has been adjusted, and the Committee have adjourned sine die.

James Redden, 9 years of age, while playing in the street in front of No. 606 West Lake street, was run down by a horse and buggy owned by Christoph Runge of No. 616 West Lake street, and driven by his son Albert. The boy was only slightly wounded and bruised about the head and shoulders.

J. W. E. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Exodus Emigration Aid Society, will forward in a few days twelve boxes of goods to the colored refugees in Wyandotte, Kas. All contributions in this benevolent cause will be most gratefully received at Thomas Hall, 196 Fourth avenue.

The paragraph in yesterday's paper in regard to Edward Andrews, the wife-beater, was incorrect in one or two particulars. Andrews did not live in the rear of Gilmore's saloon, but in the rear of the house next door, and the 14-year-old son is not employed by him, he simply giving the lad a refuge when driven from home.

H. G. Bird, of the Grand Trunk Railway, F. H. Bishop, of the Pullman Palace-Car Company, and W. A. Wilde, of James Wilde, Jr., & Co., have just returned from Bluff and Maria Lakes, near Wisconsin State Line, where they found plenty of fish, and captured a large number of pickerel, black bass, strawberry bass, and roach.

A correspondent complains that the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets is infested with "bunko" men, who catch victims coming from the Union Depot. It is well known that the city is full of these thieves. Will Assistant-Superintendent Dixon, who has full charge of the Police Department now, make an effort to drive them out?

Policeman Thomas Shanley yesterday shot a dog belonging to Mr. Guines, of No. 288 Harrison street, which had gone mad during the day. When the cur first exhibited symptoms of madness, it ran furiously into the house, snapping and snarling at the furniture, and then jumped out of a window into the yard. Fortunately, no one was injured.

The engineer at the Court-House tried to hoist a fourteen-ton stone to the fourth story yesterday afternoon, and got it about forty feet from the ground when down it came with a rush, dragging the engine and boiler some distance and damaging them considerably. No person, however, was hurt. How the stone is to be gotten in position is a puzzling question.

Madame Garrity, for twenty years a Sister of the Order of the Sacred Heart, died at the convent in this city yesterday. She was for a time at St. Mary's Mission, Kansas, and at St. Joseph, Mo. The most of her work, however, has been done in Chicago, where she was an efficient teacher until a short time ago, when ill-health forced her to relinquish her labor. She was the sister of Mr. P. L. Garrity, a tobacconist of this city.

The many friends of Mr. John R. Bauer will regret to learn of his death, which occurred yesterday. Mr. Bauer was a young man, genial and kind-hearted, and was highly esteemed by his many friends. For a number of years he represented the piano wareroom of Julius Bauer & Co. at New York, where he made many friends. His remains will be conveyed to their last resting place this afternoon at 2 o'clock p. m., from the residence of Mr. William Tonk, 693 North Franklin street.

The regular monthly meeting of the Military Order of the Loyal League was held at the Grand Pacific last evening. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., occupied the chair. The principal business was the election of new members, as follows: Gen. William E. Strong, Lieut. Samuel Appleton, Capt. Roswell H. Mason, Col. D. N. Welch, Lieut. Thomas C. Edwards, Lieut.-Col. Edward B. Knox, Lieut. John McLaren, and Lieut. Albert E. Coe. The rest of the evening was spent enjoyably in a social way.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Home of the Friendless was held yesterday morning. The report of the Matron, Mrs. Grant, showed the following: Inmates May 1, 122; admitted, 78 adults and 27 children; dismissed, 77 adults and 32 children; leaving now in the Home 118 persons. There is a balance of $346.60 in the Home account, but the Treasurer's report showed a deficiency of $80. A reception will be given at the Home this afternoon and evening, at which there will be music, recitations, etc.

Dr. W. P. Dunne, City Physician, while standing in front of the County Building about half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was suddenly seized with a fit, and for several minutes was insensible. On recovering, Dr. Dunne stated that he had been considerably overworked during the past week, and had been compelled to take bromide of potassium to quiet his nerves. He thought that the drug and the heat combined to produce the attack, the first with which he had ever been affected. In the course of half an hour or so he had so far recovered as to be able to drive home.

The auction sale of the Gale collection of fine paintings last evening was largely attended, but the interest manifested was not by any means proportionate. Out of sixty-nine pictures offered only some sixteen were sold, as follows: Spohler's "Scenes in Amsterdam" (1 and 2), $10 each; Hyes' "Morning" and "Evening on the Norman Coast" (3 and 4), $30 each; Le Bruyere's "Landscape with Figures" (23), $30; Frolich's "Happy Days of Childhood" (26 and 27), $35 each; Boogaard's "Interior of a Stable" (28),—a very fine example,—$40; Cortez's "Cattle and Landscape" (29), $30; Van Severdonck's "Sheep and Goats" (35),—a large and important work,—$150; Rosiere's "Fruit Vender,"—a fine study of candle-light effect,—$165; Petite's "Domestic Interior" (65), a fine specimen of this artist's careful attention to detail, $200; Richter's "Winter in Bavaria" (69), a charming bit of color, $30; Hulk's "Scene in Amsterdam" (68), a fine street view, $42.50. The sale will be resumed this evening, beginning with No. 69, and running through to 150. Among them will be found good examples by Pieron, De Sylia, Lambdin, Verschuur, De Hagerman, Van Leemputten, Samfelt, Simon, Richter, Kuwasseg, W. H. Beard, Schutze, David Col, and Couturier.

Since the commencement of the sale of refunding certificates there have been a number of jokes perpetrated on different parties, but mostly on people standing in the long lines waiting for their turn to clutch the coveted notes. The latest was played upon a suburban Postmaster who has been anxiously waiting for his allotment of certificates, having filed his bonds and application some time ago. Some of the young men of the town, knowing it was about time for them to arrive, determined to have some fun at the Postmaster's expense. So they prepared a neat package of the right proportions, neatly sealed with wax, and, getting the express agent to co-operate with them, word was sent to the Post-Office that a package had arrived. The Postmaster was absent at the time, but a telegram reached him and he came back post haste in a carriage. He soon presented himself at the express office and received the package. After receipting for it, he asked the agent what he would give for it. The agent thought $1.50 would be a good price for it. The Postmaster confidentially informed him that it was worth $4,000. After arriving at the Post-Office he called in a couple of friends to see him open the package and verify the count. What was his surprise to find only a cigar-box filled with sawdust. A loud laugh from the young men who had stationed themselves so as to witness the operation showed the Postmaster that he had been the victim of a joke.

ROBERT COLLYER.

The New York *Tribune* of the 3d has the following:

The members of the Church of the Messiah met last evening to take action in reference to the call of a pastor in place of the Rev. Dr. Alger, resigned. It was expected that a formal call would be made to the Rev. Robert Collyer, who preached in the church on Sunday. The Committee appointed to visit the Boston churches reported that it had been well received both by the pastors and members, and that when it made known its views in regard to calling a pastor, the advice was given to defer action for the present. Several names had been suggested, and while the Committee had its views, the whole matter was in a state of uncertainty. The choice had narrowed down to a few, and the Committee recommended that no action be taken at present. The report was accepted, and next Monday night was named as the evening when definite action could be taken.

After the adjournment a member of the Society said that the first choice of the congregation was the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, and that he had requested that formal action by the church be deferred for a week to enable him to consult with his wife and his congregation. "Mr. Collyer," he added, "is perplexed over the call. He has been connected with the Unity Church at Chicago for over twenty years, and his attachment for it is very strong. His wife is in delicate health, and her physicians have recommended a change of air; Mr. Collyer says that as soon as she reaches any part of the country swept by the sea breezes her condition improves. We tried to secure his services at our church a number of years ago, and when this was learned at Chicago, a meeting was held by his church, and his salary was advanced. We have every reason to believe that he will accept our call, and we are ready to pay him any salary that he may ask. Our church is free from debt, and we have a surplus of $7,000." It is understood that in case Mr. Collyer should be persuaded to stay in Chicago, the choice of the members of the Church of the Messiah will be either the Rev. Ellery Channing Butler, of Beverly, Mass.; the Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Springfield, Mass.; or the Rev. Mr. De Normandy, of Portsmouth, N. H.

THE NORTHWESTERN PRESS ASSOCIATION

held an adjourned meeting at the Sherman House yesterday, commencing at 11 a. m.

Mr. J. W. Clarkson, of the Des Moines *Register*, presided, and the following other papers were represented: Keokuk *Constitution*, Thomas Reeves; Davenport *Democrat*, D. N. Richardson; Peoria *Democrat*, W. S. Dowdall; Davenport *Gazette*, Ed Russell; Keokuk *Gate City*, J. B. Howell; Burlington *Gazette*, Thomas Rees; Burlington *Hawkeye*, Frank R. Hatton; Dubuque *Herald*, D. D. Carver; Springfield *Journal*, Paul Selby; Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, J. W. Chapman; Omaha *Republican*, C. E. Yost; Rock Island *Union*, Walter Johnson. Proxies were also present for the Peoria *Transcript*, Quincy *Whig*, and Sioux City *Journal*.

The report of the Committee on Incorporation was presented by W. S. Dowdall, and finally adopted.

The following Directors were then chosen: Edward Russell, J. S. Clarkson, L. Richardson, W. S. Dowdall, Walter Johnson, Paul Selby, and Frank Hatton.

A long and desultory discussion in regard to the proposed by-laws resulted in the matter being left in the hands of the Directors.

The application of the Moline *Review* for membership in the Association was referred to the Local Board at Rock Island.

After some further miscellaneous and routine business the meeting adjourned until the June meeting in 1880.

Immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders, the Directors met and organized by electing the following officers: President, J. S. Clarkson; Vice-President, Paul Selby; Secretary, Walter Johnson; Treasurer, Mr. Clendenning; General Agent, William Henry Smith; Financial Agent, J. J. S. Wilson. The Executive Committee, as elected, is composed of Messrs. Dowdall, Russell, Selby, and the Secretary and Treasurer. It was decided to place the by-laws as adopted among the articles of incorporation, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE TRIBUNE HOME CLUB

opened its fair in the store-room recently vacated by Field, Leiter & Co., on Wabash avenue, near Madison street, yesterday, and it was well attended throughout the day and evening. Upon entering, one sees the faces of The Home contributors arranged about the room. "Grandma Ol. ways," a genial, motherly-appearing matron and the President of the Club, presides at a large cake cut into many slices, which she sells at a quarter each. The pieces are numbered, and somewhere inside is a gold ring worth $5, which will certainly fall to some lucky individual. "Kitty," the Secretary, sits by the door and manipulates the tickets;—10 cents each, and for sale at Root & Sons', and at Jansen, Clurg & Co.'s. "Maine," the Treasurer, keeps a sharp lookout upon all the money that comes in. "Aunt Lucy" smiles behind a domestic counter, and "Mamie C." presides at the refreshment table, where are sold strawberries, ice cream, lemonade, etc. "Norwood" will officiate at a floral table as soon as she gets it arranged. "Edna," "Schwess," "Robbie," and "Ophelia" act as saleswomen at the table of fancy articles, and "October," "Calumet," "Georgiana," and others, loiter about the premises, turning a helping hand wherever they are needed. But the country store attracts as much attention as anything. Here is sold everything, from a flat-iron to an elephant, by "Rosebud," "Patsy," "Myrtle Thorn," and "Orlena." The little girl in pink who sells boutonnieres must not be forgotten, either. She looks well to the nickels, and does her part to perfection. There are books for sale cheap; sofa pillows "on raffle," one of which—a handsome affair—is made by "Fern-Leaf," and other things too numerous to mention, including a pair of small panel pictures. The ladies say they are making money, and appearances indicate that they are.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Gen. W. A. Smith, of Quincy, Ill., Grand Chancellor of Illinois, K. of P., is in the city. A reception and banquet will be given in his honor to-morrow evening at Klare's Hall, North Clark street.

At a regular meeting of Duane Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., held Monday evening, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year: E. R. Wilcox, N. G.; Joseph Soloman, V. G.; H. R. Hopkins, Secretary; and M. M. Gerstley, Treasurer.

The Endowment enactment which was passed at the last session of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows of this State, and which has given rise to much discussion, has been declared null and void by the Grand Sire, John B. Harmon, of San Francisco.

At a regular meeting of Peabody Lodge, No. 613, I. O. O. F., held Monday, the following officers were elected: Albert Weil, N. G.; Adolph Dryfus, V. G.; W. B. Thomas, Recording Secretary; N. T. Ormsby, Treasurer (fourth time); Samuel Stein, Representative to Grand Lodge for two years.

At the regular communication of Normal Lodge, No. 509, I. O. O. F., Englewood, held at their rooms Tuesday evening, the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: William Spinks, N. G.; Edwin Kirk, Jr. V. G.; George H. Chase, Secretary; E. H. Jarrett, Treasurer; J. R. Terpenny, Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge.

THE TICKET-SCALPERS.

Yesterday afternoon the following dispatch was sent to the Union Pacific Railroad office in this city, at No. 57 Clark street:

OMAHA, June 4.—*J. W. Morse, Chicago:* Party here named Joseph Bell bought Monday morning, at No. 79 South Clark street, a scalping office, name forgotten, an emigrant ticket to San Francisco, Pennsylvania form, S. 433, E. No. 1,614, sold May 28, 1877, New York, dates on face and back altered to 1879, and paid $50 for it. It is a clear case of forgery, and obtaining money under false pretenses. Party will return and prosecute unless the whole amount paid is refunded. Please see if you can collect, and answer as soon as possible.
L. L. KIMBALL.

Mr. Morse was absent, and the dispatch fell into the hands of Mr. I. S. Hodson, the General Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad in this city. That gentleman at once went to the office of Mulford & Mackenzie, for it was at their office that the ticket was bought. Some words were exchanged, and the scalpers were shown the dispatch. They cursed their luck, and, after some little parley, Mr. Hodson was handed $50, and the amount at once forwarded to Omaha.

THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts were $500.

The City Treasurer gathered in $9,270, and paid out $14,500.

The police have donned their summer uniforms, and now have no clubs.

Policeman Jeremiah Flynn has been assigned to duty as Bailiff at the Armory Police Court, vice Codman, transferred to the day squad.

The Department of Public Works opened fifteen bids for 6,000,000 sewer brick, the offerings ranging from 250,000 to 1,250,000, at prices running from $6.45 to $8 a thousand. No contracts were awarded.

Among the building-permits issued were the following: C. E. Converse, two-story and basement stone-front dwelling, No. 726 West Monroe street, to cost $4,500; F. C. Hotz, two-story and basement brick dwelling, Van Buren street, near Morgan, $6,500; L. Hodges, two-story and basement brick store and dwelling, Nos. 180 and 182, on Clybourn avenue, $5,500.

The Mayor has not yet selected architects to examine the City-Hall,—that is, he has not appointed any one. He had made up a list, but none of the gentlemen would serve; hence he has to have personal interviews before doing anything further. The refusal of the Council to pay the architects who were designated to examine the Custom-House foundations several years ago seems to have frightened the craft.

The fertilizing firms which caused more stink than all others at the Stock-Yards—the ones which collected material from all over the West and kept it on hand until able to dry it—are about to move away from the city. The odor Tuesday night was caused by an effort to get rid of the stuff on hand. When these establishments are gone Commissioner De Wolf says it will be much easier to prevent "bad smells."

The report of the Health Officer for May shows that there were 1,532 notices served to abate nuisances, 1,319 nuisances abated, 551 sewer notices served, and 38 sewer connections made. The dead animals removed numbered 1,557, of which 212 were horses, 1,214 dogs, 11 cattle, 17 cats, 52 calves, and 51 quarters of beef. There were employed in the day scavenger work 26 teams, the average cost per day being $60, and the whole $1,620. The weight of bad meat condemned was 25,421 pounds.

The report of the Register of Vital Statistics for May contains the following: Deaths, 555, a decrease of 37 for the preceding month, but an increase of 69 over the corresponding month in 1878. The ages of the decedents were: Under 1 year, 134; 1 to 2, 32; 2 to 3, 29; 3 to 4, 15; 4 to 5, 18; 5 to 10, 43; 10 to 20, 27; 20 to 30, 50; 30 to 40, 51; 40 to 50, 46; 50 to 60, 48; 60 to 70, 34; 70 to 80, 25; 80 to 90, 5. The males numbered 315 and the females 240. The main causes of death were: Convulsions, 50; croup, 15; diphtheria, 29; scarlet fever, 32; other fevers, 18; heart diseases, 23; meningitis, 32; consumption, 64; pneumonia, 40. The mortality by wards was as follows: First, 6; Second, 14; Third, 15; Fourth, 20; Fifth, 45; Sixth, 38; Seventh, 42; Eighth, 36; Ninth, 21; Tenth, 15; Eleventh, 16; Twelfth, 15; Thirteenth, 26; Fourteenth, 70; Fifteenth, 23; Sixteenth, 29; Seventeenth, 20; Eighteenth, 26. The ratio was 1.265 in 1,000 of population of 460,000.

COUNTY BUILDING.

Insane cases, of which there are three on the docket, will be heard in the County Court to-day.

Probably as a result of the recent Democratic uprising, the number of marriage licenses issued by the County Clerk shows an alarming falling off. Yesterday only three were applied for.

The Committee on Public Charities yesterday visited the Insane Asylum for the purpose of receiving supplies. The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service will meet to-morrow.

Deputy-Sheriffs Currier and Healey will travel to Joliet to-day with eighteen convicts, and two boys will go down to the Reform School at Pontiac. Harris, the embezzler, is one of the Joliet party.

The offices of the County Clerk and County Treasurer will be closed to the public Saturday, as the officials will be engaged in comparing the records preliminary to the application for judgment against property on which taxes for 1878 still remain due and unpaid.

The Sheriff levied yesterday on Goldstein's furniture and crockery store, No. 175 Randolph street, and Deputy-Sheriff T. E. Stacey is now in charge of the stock, which is valued at about $15,000. The executions on which the levy was made are for $5,465. One was issued by the Superior Court in favor of F. Weiskopf for $3,232.50, and the other for $2,232.50 from the Circuit Court in favor of Emanuel Sondheimer. There is also an attachment for $279 issued from the County Court on complaint of Jesse Dean.

Some days ago Sheriff Hoffmann intimated to Mrs. Eyster, the lady who has for several months past filled in a very acceptable manner the position of Matron of the jail, that he would like to receive her resignation. No reason was assigned for this peremptory removal, for such it was, but Mrs. Eyster promptly submitted to the inevitable and resigned. In her place a Mrs. Pappendick has been appointed. The Sheriff says that the only reason for making the change was that Mrs. Eyster was well fixed pecuniarily, while the new Matron has to support an invalid husband, who was formerly employed in the County Treasurer's office. The salary is only $30 per month, so that the matter is not an important one; but several of the County Commissioners have taken it up and declare that they will abolish the position altogether, as they hold that removals should be made for cause only.

THE CAREY CASE

has been again postponed, this time until Friday. Yesterday morning Mr. Mills announced that the State was ready to proceed, whereupon Mr. Simons, of the counsel for the defense, read an affidavit made by Carey in which it was set forth that the Hon. Henry W. Booth was prejudiced against the said defendant, and that the fact that such prejudice existed only came to Carey's knowledge on June 2. This precious production was backed up by affidavits made by Joseph Ryan and John Collins, which also alleged prejudice against Judge Booth. It was openly suggested that an error had been made in Mr. Collins' front name, and bets were offered that he was the mystic Thomas Collins for whom so many men have looked so long. Ryan and Collins swore they were citizens and knew the facts, but it was very doubtful whether Judge Booth ever told them that he entertained a prejudice against Carey.

The State's-Attorney said that it was needless for him to condemn the application as a manifest untruth, knowing Judge Booth as he did. But the statute was peremptory, and, therefore, the change of venue must be granted as prayed. Accordingly a Bailiff was sent over to the South Side in search of a Judge who could spare time to hear the case. None of the retiring Judges could do so, others were sick or engaged, and in the end the choice narrowed down to one, as intended by Carey, and his "friend," Judge McAllister, will hear the case Friday. The impression is that Carey has put his foot in it.

"THAT ALLEGED COAL TEST"

is in progress at the County Building, and, as a test, is about as ridiculous a farce as could well be imagined. The Committee on Public Service were instructed to give a fair and impartial trial to the coal, instead of which they have turned the job over to the engineer of the building, who will report about Saturday. Yesterday two tons of Wilmington coal was used: to-day the Coal Creek product will be tested, and to-morrow Baker's coal will have its turn. The hollow fraud of the whole business will be seen at once when it is understood that the building has no water-meter, and that the engineer simply guesses at the amount of water used.

The fact is, and the sooner the citizens understand it the better for Cook County, that it is utterly impossible to give a fair test of coal in any of the county institutions, for too many of the old-timers have influence there. The only fair plan, and the one which honest bidders have unsuccessfully pressed upon the Committee, would be to give the trial into the hands of some responsible business firm without prejudice in the matter. But this would not suit the views of the majority, and although the better class members of the Board may kick as they threaten, and may vote against the confirmation of the cut-and-dried report, the Baker-Wilmington combination will carry their point.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Two hundred and fifty barrels of alcohol were exported from this city yesterday.

The United States Sub-Treasury disbursements yesterday amounted to $39,000. Of this amount $18,000 was for pensions.

John W. Morris, of Blackberry, Kane County, was held yesterday by Commissioner Hoyne in $500 bail to the District Court. Selling liquor in violation of the Internal-Revenue laws was the trouble.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday at Collector Harvey's office amounted to $24,840. Of this, $18,112 was for tax-paid spirits, $4,384 for tobacco and cigars, $1,428 for beer, and $784 for special licenses.

Assistant Treasurer Gilbert was in receipt of a circular from the Treasury Department yesterday modifying the regulations relating to the presentation and acceptance of landing certificates covering merchandise exported under Internal-Revenue laws.

The occupation of the certificate speculators, in this region at least, is gone. Assistant Treasurer Gilbert received a batch of instructions yesterday afternoon from Secretary Sherman to the effect that all unsold certificates in the hands of persons authorized to sell them should be returned forthwith to Washington, together with certified claims for commissions. Postmaster Palmer and Collector Harvey accordingly turned over what they had on hand to the Assistant Treasurer, and will to-day forward their claims for commissions. A placard, officially sounding the death-knell of the certificate brokers, was pasted in the Sub-Treasury during the afternoon with such prominence that the wayfaring man, though a fool, might read and take notice.

CRIMINAL.

John Ryan is a bad boy, and snatched a pocketbook from a lady. Justice Wallace sent him to jail in default of $1,000 bail, and John will have to tell a jury how he came to do it.

Henry Gaskins and Pat Hickey, charged with burglariously entering upon a boat in the Illinois Central Slip, were yesterday sent to jail, in default of $1,000 bail each, to wait a hearing before Justice Wallace on the 11th inst.

Justice Hudson yesterday discharged Roach, who was charged with the larceny of an overcoat from B. Lindgrens, because the transcript showed that the offence was committed in June, 1875, thus giving John the benefit of the statue of limitations.

Before Justice Brayton yesterday, J. E. Gardner, charged with the unlawful removal of chattel-mortgage property, waived examination and gave bail in $1,000 to appear at the Criminal Court. The case of B. F. Schwartz, charged with obtaining money by false pretenses, will be heard to-day.

Helena Beiderman made oath before Justice Hudson yesterday that on May 23 she became the mother of a bouncing boy, and that Julius Marquart, in her opinion, ought to contribute to the support thereof. Julius was was held in $1,000 bail until the 11th inst., by which time Helena expects to be so as she can get around again.

Deputy-Sheriff E. M. Delano, of Morrisville, Mead County, N. Y., yesterday passed through this city, on his way home from Kansas, with a prisoner named Louis Kenney, who, upon the 14th of last April, succeeded in getting $600 at the First National Bank of Morrisville upon a forged check. He was captured in Cowley County, Kansas, with a portion of the money still in his possession.

Michael Crimmins went to sleep yesterday in the notorious Star saloon on West Madison street, near Canal. The bartender, Paul Thoesen, thought he must be a prince of bummers who could sleep in a place where there is always so much racket and noise, and proceeded to wake him up. Crimmins became angry, and, drawing a razor, threatened to carve him wide open, until Detective H. F. Smith came up and arrested him.

Detective Heinzman yesterday arrested a machinist named Arthur Penfield upon a warrant for larceny sworn out by his employers, A. H. Andrews & Co., manufacturers of school furniture, having an office at No. 213 Wabash avenue. It is understood that the prisoner was detected in a systematic thievery of small articles from his employers, but the reticence of the latter concerning the affair is considered a sign that the difficulty will be compromised.

Minor arrests: James Sullivan, complicity with Michael Casey in burglarizing houses on Eldredge court; Charles Hicks, only 10 years of age, and a notorious thief, charged with stealing some brass faucets from John Whelan of No. 153 North Market street; Frank Lauer, assault and battery upon complaint of William Kalkstein, of No. 404 Clybourn avenue; John Jawinsky, a candy-maker on Michigan avenue, who was caught brutally beating a fellow employe named Gus Funk, living at No. 14 Fox place; Henry Moore, a small boy, caught stealing railroad iron; Johanna McGraw and Thomas Martin, disorderly conduct in an alley near Harrison street; Michael Fanning and George Gibson, youthful pickpockets, arrested by the detectives at Central Station.

At 11 o'clock last night some citizens called the attention of the police to a man lying asleep upon a small peanut stand at the corner of Desplaines and Randolph streets, and, as the man had only a shirt and vest on him, the neighbors were all shocked beyond measure. Some one said that a notorious loafer named John Miller had been seen to take the stranger's boots off and put them on his own feet, after first throwing the ones upon his own feet into the street. Miller was arrested, but the stolen boots were all that was found upon him, and evidently some other tramp had been there before him for the pants, coat, and hat of the sleeper. The stranger was aroused out of his drunken stupor, and, after recovering himself somewhat, told the policeman that he was D. C. McClellan, of California, and that he had been in this city only long enough to get drunk, lose his valise, all his money, valuable papers, and nearly all his clothing. He, too, was taken to the West Madison Street Station.

THE LARNEY ROBBERS.

Detectives Wiley and Murnane yesterday sighted at the corner of Harrison and State streets the notorious thief, William, alias "Bid," Houlihan, who was airing himself with a horse and buggy. He was halted, arrested, and taken to the Harrison Street Station upon no specific charge, the police only knowing that he had been wanted on suspicion for several recent burglaries and robberies. It was ascertained that the horse and buggy was not stolen, but hired from a livery in the usual manner. The suspicion against Houlihan is that he is one of the four men who committed the daring and successful robbery upon the Larney Bros., at Brighton, a few days ago. The brothers describe him accurately as the larger one of the quartette, and one important fact is that Houlihan is lame, which fact was also noted by the brothers. A photograph of the prisoner was almost positively identified, and to-day the Larneys will be given an opportunity to see the fellow in person. The police are quite confident that the prisoner will be identified as the leader of the gang. Houlihan's lameness was caused by a "pal" named Albert Emmell shooting him some four weeks ago in the calf of the leg, they having quarreled over the division of $1,350 in cash, and a dozen fine watches, the proceeds of the burglary of a deposit bank at Notre Dame, Ind., of which they were always suspected. When Emmell was last arrested the itemized account of the plunder taken was found in his possession, but at the time the police did not know to what it referred. Both men are first-class professional thieves and burglars, and have been arrested in this city time and again.

THE DEADLY GLASS.

Late Tuesday night two young men, both of them badly intoxicated, entered the saloon of Joseph Ruth at No. 296 Division street and demanded beer. The proprietor was not in at the time, but Mrs. Ruth, who was behind the bar, refused to give them anything more to drink, and told them so in plain terms. She also cautioned them not to make so much noise, as the neighbors were all asleep, and the saloon was about to be closed for the night. They used indecent language, and were becoming furious, when a man named John Stauber interfered on behalf of Mrs. Ruth, and told the young men that they had better go about their business. One of the men talked loudly and wanted to fight, and, getting no satisfaction, picked up a beer-glass and struck Stauber two stunning blows with it on the head. The injured man fell to the floor senseless, and his assailants ran out and escaped. Dr. Simpson, who was called in to attend him, found two severe scalp wounds, with the skull-bone slightly dented and depressed. The injuries were pronounced quite serious, although not necessarily fatal, and the physician hopes, by keeping down the inflammation and attending to any concussion of the brain that may ensue, to save the patient's life. Mr. Stauber is a German, 34 years of age, and a partner in the firm of Binder & Stauber, tailors at No. 142 Jackson street. He lives next door to the saloon.

The man who struck the blow is known as John Galligan, and lives with his parents at No. 244 Sedgwick street. He has not been home since the occurrence, and, owing to the inability of the police to find him, they think he has jumped the town. Late last night Mr. Stauber was reported slightly improved.

JUSTICE COURTS.

Justice Walsh: Adam Hembes, driver of one of M. Brand's beer wagons, who ran down Mrs. William Maypole, of No. 39 Plum street, injuring her severely, $1,000 to the 13th; Thomas Howard, larceny of a suit of clothes from F. Underwood, of No. 51 Michigan street, $500 to the Criminal Court; John McAlister, Daniel O'Connell, and Andrew Waters, disorderly, $25 fine each; Alice Boyd, petit larceny, $100 fine; West Waters, a notorious denizen of Meridian street, $100 fine; Patrick Carbine, disorderly conduct and resisting an officer, $125 fine; Hugh Hutton, disorderly, $25 fine; Mary Mulconnery, an old-timer in the police courts, $100 fine; John Conway, vagrancy, $50 fine; John Keating, charged with larceny as bailee in selling some goods that were left in the laundry for more than thirty days, $100 to the Criminal Court, the Justice holding that such action was not legal; Frank Weckler, assault with intent to do bodily injury, $500 to the 6th; Catherine Bickley, Mary Ann McGill, Ellen Simmons, and John Fisher, drunken and disorderly inmates of a hovel on Kinzie street, $100 fine each. The women bore a most abandoned and besotted appearance, and the youngest of the trio must have seen at least 50 years of wickedness. At an early hour yesterday morning three boys giving the names of Louis Art, Joseph Duane and Frank Hill were arrested by Special Policeman E. F. Dix at the corner of Morgan and Madison streets, for breaking into the notion store of Edward Cotter, No. 269 West Madison street, by forcing the lock upon a rear door, and stealing about $2 worth of toys. They were held in $200 each to the 5th. Justice Summerfield: Kittie Flynn, drunkard, $50 fine, to be served out in scrubbing at the Cottage Grove Police Station; C. P. Morgan and N. Reeves, ticket-scalpers, $500 to the 7th; Henry Vaughn, caught attempting to rob a woman named Jennie Foster late Tuesday night near the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, and whose only excuse for the act is that he was compelled to, $500 to the Criminal Court. From papers found upon him it was shown that he had a bad record in Boston before coming here. Lena Franzen, larceny of $11 from Johanna Hanner, of No. 265 Hurlbut street, where they were working together, $300 to the 11th; nine vagrants, captured about a free-lunch stand in a saloon at No. 459 Clark street, $25 fine each; Julius Wentzel, turning his family out of their home, No. 168 Cottage Grove avenue, and assaulting his son, discharged for want of prosecution. Justice Kaufmann: Patrick Sharkey, disorderly, $100 fine, and $500 to keep the peace; Martin Oleson and Emelie Halvorsen, adultery, $500 to the 9th; Louis Winter, assaulting his wife, Margaret, living at No. 577 Superior street, $50 fine, and $900 bonds to keep the peace for one year.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

John W. Sterling, N. Y.	E. M. Wood, Dayton, O.
F. L. Fiske, Ottawa.	J. H. Balch, Boston.
S. Reynier, Pittsburg.	H. H. King, Denver.
J. B. Tarbox, St. Paul.	Thos. Snell, Bloom'g'n.
W. B. Mack, Boston.	John S. Cook, Peoria.

PALMER HOUSE.

T. J. Sedwick, Louisville.	J. E. Low, St. Louis.
S. R. Woolley, Detroit.	J. Dixon, London.
G. J. Lewis, Memphis.	J. H. Beattie, Cincinnati.
W. W. Hutchinson, Ap'l'n	G. D. Gould, Moline.
C. W. Johnson, Min'a'lis	C. K. Bartlett, St. Cloud.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

G. R. Tooliff, New York.	E. R. Driver, Nashville.
D. A. Cobb, Wilmi'gt'n, Ill	E. Russell, Davenport.
E. F. Wager, Covington.	J. A. Baldwin, Akron, O.
S. L. Gillett, Boston.	J. F. Ellis, Providence.
W. Johnson, Rock Island.	G. R. Hubbard, Connec't.

TREMONT HOUSE.

E. W. Brooks, Red Wing.	C. J. Andrews, Santa Fe.
A. G. McAusland, Omaha.	J. H. Calkins, Galesburg.
P. M. Moore, Arcola.	R. Stuart, Cedar Rapids.
J. S. Hawks, Madison.	J. L. Hough, Pittsburg.
R. C. Clarke, Frankf't, Ind	D. Frank Ellis, Boston.

GARDNER HOUSE.

S. C. Williams, Albany.	R. W. King, New York.
Andrew Bates, Cairo.	Amos Barlow, Peru.
Hiram King, Montreal.	J. L. Bowman, Mokena.
J. R. Case, Marquette.	H. Page, Havana, Cuba.
S. F. Cooper, Indianapolis	R. H. Nott, Dubuque.

THE DEMOCRACY.

A MILD JUBILATION.

What was known as a Democratic rally for the purpose of organizing a Club in the Thirteenth Ward was held last evening at No. 541 West Indiana street. To give the thing eclat, a brass band, diminutive as to size, but noisy as to effect, was brought into requisition. The officers elected at a preliminary meeting held last Saturday night were duly installed into office. They were headed by J. C. Hitchcock, the President, who is one of Mr. Harrison's chief supporters. After getting under way, the Club was addressed by M. J. Dunne, who was full of the "grand victory" of Monday, and who wanted the borders of Democracy enlarged in the ward. When he had exhausted himself, he gave way to W. J. Hynes, who urged the necessity of better organization and the selection in the future of first-class tickets, such, for instance, as the one just elected. In this connection he threw out a sop to the independent voter, who didn't seem to be present, however, to any appreciable extent. While spreading himself on the necessity of first-class tickets, the speaker touched on 1880, prophesying that such a ticket then meant success. One of the crowd at this point wanted to know what they would do if the other fellows counted them out. The speaker silenced this petty objection in a breath. "They can't do it," he said. "We've got both Houses of Congress. We've got the count." Tremendous applause greeted this reassuring reply, and the speaker went on to eulogize McAllister in the most extravagant terms. This, too, took the crowd off their feet.

MAYOR HARRISON.

At this stage Mr. Harrison made his appearance, and was greeted with the applause of the crowd and a violent fife-and-drum demonstration. When he got up to talk, a fellow in the back part of the hall said something about the Irish, and was promptly chucked down-stairs amidst great applause. Starting out with a compliment to the patriotism of "the old, unwashed Democracy," he reviewed the recent victories, declaring that they were due to the fact that the party had put its best men forward. The masses, now that the Republican party was running itself out, had some show of rising. Corporations had grown richer and richer, while the masses had been robbed. One of the rivets which bound the people down was severed in the spring election. The secret of that victory was that the Democratic party put up good men, who could call forth the Democratic voters all over the city. [Applause.] He was very popular himself just now [laughter], and it wasn't the bummers, as some people had prophesied would be the case, who were seeking office. In fact, his greatest difficulty lay in choosing the best appointees out of so many good men. The ticket just elected had triumphed for the same reason,—that it was composed of the best kind of material. [Applause.] With the pursuance of such a policy in the future the Democracy would not be a by-word and a hissing, as the papers were now fond of calling it. Good government, and not offices, was what the people should go for. The Democratic party didn't want office, but good government, and it was bound to have it. Past victories should not lull the party into any false security, however. The Republicans would, he suspected, put up their very best men in the fall, and the Democrats should match them. If they did that, they were sure of a "walk away." Having indorsed the Judges once more, Mr. Harrison assured his hearers that the the City Government under him would be an honest and economical one. [Applause.] It wouldn't be seen in a day, but it would come. The economy would be seen before he got through. He meant to seek his advisers in the Democratic party, and of course he would succeed in his desire for economy. He had been congratulated till his arms ached [laughter], and he hadn't much time yet to do all of his appointing. Before he got through, however, he would have a great many good Democrats around him. [Great applause.] Of course he couldn't satisfy all. If he made any mistakes, he hoped his hearers and the public generally would think charitably of him. He intended to lighten taxation, and there would be no leakage that he could help. All he was working for, all he could get, was an honest name when he went out, and he meant to have it. [Cheers.] Speaking of organization, he alluded to the strides of the Socialists, but, while praising their organization, contended that they couldn't do any more for the people than could the Democratic party. They had the city now, and they would have the County Treasury in the fall, with all its patronage, if they put up their best man, and after that they would have possession of the White House. [Applause.]

Three cheers were given for the speaker, after which the crowd quit.

CITY FINANCES.

ISSUE OF SCRIP.

There was much speculation among the city officials, especially Comptroller Gurney and the members of the Finance Committee, regarding the bill limiting the issuance of scrip to 75 per cent of the tax-levy. No one around the "rookery" has yet seen it, and therefore ignorance prevails as to its language. It was the intention to keep the expenses within 85 per cent of the appropriations, as was done last year, but if the law puts the limit at 75 per cent a great deal of confusion and annoyance is apt to result. As the Comptroller looks at the proposition, with his present knowledge, the employes after July 1, when scrip will be issued, can receive only 75 per cent of their pay before the taxes are collected. Whether this would be preferable to discharging enough men to make 75 per cent of the levy pay those remaining in full is to be determined. The Finance Committee will meet this afternoon, and, as they expect to have the full text of the bill before them, they will doubtless consider the matter and make some progress toward a solution.

THE TWO PER CENT LIMITATION.

There is also another bill, passed by the Legislature, which will at some future time prove of interest to the city authorities. It is one limiting the rate of taxation for city purposes to 2 per cent on the assessed valuation, that being the valuation for county and State purposes. The rate per cent of taxation in 1878 was 2.863. The assessment that year was considered a rather high one. The Assessors, or some of them, started out with the intention of making it at a higher rate than before. It will be remembered how the Assessor of the South Town cut down his figures in some sections nearly 50 per cent, and yet left what was considered to be quite a high valuation. The Assessors this year will hardly return as much as they did last, and unless the State Board of Equalization should shove up the assessment much more than they did last year, the Council will find that 2 per cent will not raise as much money as they appropriated this spring. Of course, the assessment made this year is the one on which the taxes of 1879 are levied, but in voting the appropriations for 1880, which is done before the assessment for 1880 is made, the assessment of 1879 has to be taken as a standard, and the Council cannot appropriate more money than can be raised by a tax of 2 per cent on the assessment of the previous year. It will be necessary for them to cut down their appropriations, or they will have to go down to the State Board of Equalization this summer and petition it to shove up the valuation in Cook County, which will be strenuously resisted by every taxpayer,—and justly,—as it always has been.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The Trustees met Tuesday night. The expenditures of the Water-Works for May were $311.38; of the Street Commissioner, $148.51; and of the Treasurer for May and April, $4,589.08; receipts of latter, $5,064.18, leaving a balance on hand of something over $16,000. The bonds of several village officers were approved. Sewerage bids were opened and referred. The resignation of John Ebbert and Robert Commons, of the Water-Works force, accepted. Thirteen thousand dollars' worth of bonds that expire July 1 were ordered advertised as redeemable at village office June 15–25, inclusive. G. W. Smith resigned as Village Treasurer. Adjourned till 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, when the annual appropriations will be made.

HIGH-SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.—Senator Davis' School bill No. 371 has been signed by the Governor. The chief opposition to this bill arose from the supposition, which was quite generally entertained, that the bill would allow all the High-Schools in the State to be abolished by a vote of the people, and that the question of abolishing them could be raised and a vote taken thereon every year. This was a mistake. The bill only provides that *Township High-Schools*, of which there are but about half a dozen in the State, may be discontinued, in the same way that they are established, by a vote of the people. High-Schools operated under special charters, or under Sec. 80 of the School-law, are in no way affected by this bill. The history of the amendment is this: A bill was introduced by Mr. Scroggs, of Champaign, in the interest of two towns in that county, which had found their Township High-Schools too heavy a burden. This bill passed the House on its merits by a vote of 118 to 3. When the Davis bill came up in the Senate it was proposed to amend the School law by striking out altogether the power to establish Township High-Schools, and this power was saved *only* by allowing the substance of the amendment proposed in the Scroggs bill to be added to this bill.

So far, then, from the High-Schools being attacked by the bill, the Township High-Schools were really saved by the amendment, and no other High-Schools are in any way touched by it.

There has been hardly any change in the School law since 1872, and the experience of teachers and school officers had shown that some amendments were very advisable. It is confidently expected by educational men who have examined the bill with the utmost care that it will do much to facilitate the harmonious working of the School law. S.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—In the proceedings of the Printers' Convention here to-day, Mr. Martin, of Chicago, presented a memorial setting forth that the Chicago Union had admitted 100 "unfair" men and women to membership, and asking that a charter be granted them for a union of book and job printers. Referred.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

NON-SUBSTITUTION.

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts are not made up from chemical poisons, but natural flavors, grateful to the most cultivated palate.

Burnett's Cocoaine is a perfect hair-dressing.

"Forget-Me-Not" 5-cent cigar, Havana filled, at Dawson's, 211 State street.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGES.

WOODFORD—LEONARD—On May 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. M. Worrall, D. D., Mr. Philip R. Woodford and Miss Carrie A. Leonard.

DEATHS.

GARRITY—At the Convent, West Taylor-st., at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, Mme. Garrity, of the Order of the Sacred Heart, in the 20th year of her religious life.

Mass will be said at the Convent this morning at 7 o'clock, after which the funeral, which will be attended by the immediate relatives only, will proceed to Calvary by carriages.

CHAMBERS—In this city, June 4, of cancer, Mrs. M. J. Chambers, aged 55 years.

Funeral from residence of her son-in-law, J. B. Carter, No. 230½ Ewing-st., Thursday, June 5, at 1 o'clock p. m. Carriages to Rosehill.

HALE—On the 3d inst., at 47 Twenty-fourth-st., city, Alice Mary, beloved daughter of Daniel and Mary Hale, aged 5 years and 9 months.

ROONEY—On Wednesday, June 4, at the residence of her parents, No. 586 East Division-st., Josephine, youngest daughter of William Rooney.

FENN—On Wednesday morning, Margaret Fenn, 78 years old.

Funeral will take place Friday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 236 North Clark-st.

BAUER—June 3, of consumption, John R. Bauer, aged 36 years.

Funeral from residence of William Tonk, 693 North Franklin-st., Thursday, June 5, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends are invited.

☞ New York City papers please copy.

SHANLEY—In this city, June 4, 1879, Mary Emelia Shanley, beloved daughter of Terence Shanley, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Funeral from his residence, 84 South Jefferson-st., by carriages to Calvary, at 1 o'clock. Friends are invited.

BURKHARDT—Adolph Burkhardt, aged 36 years, at his late residence, 646 State-st., Wednesday afternoon, of an abscess of the liver. The deceased was a Lieutenant in the Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers during the rebellion, and at the time of death was a member of Whittier Post No. 7, G. A. R.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEAL GENTLY WITH THE STOMACH.

If it proves refractory, mild discipline is the thing to set it right. Not all the nauseous draughts and boluses ever invented can do half as much to remedy its disorders as a few wineglassfuls—say, three a day—of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will afford it speedy relief, and eventually banish every dyspeptic and bilious symptom. Sick headache, nervousness, sallowness of the complexion, fur upon the tongue, vertigo, and those many indescribable and disagreeable sensations caused by indigestion, are too often perpetuated by injudicious dosing. An immediate abandonment of such random and ill advised experiments should be the first step in the direction of a cure; the next step the use of this standard tonic alterative, which has received the highest medical sanction and won unprecedented popularity.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS, D. D., LECTURES on "The Four Johns of History," at Grace Reformed Episcopal Church, corner Hoyne-av. and Le Moyne-st. (Wicker Park), at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

THE TRIBUNE HOME CLUB WILL CONTINUE their Fair Thursday and Friday afternoons and evenings, from 2 until 10 o'clock, at 147 Wabash-av., the building formerly occupied by Field, Leiter & Co. Tickets of admission, 10 cents. For sale at Jansen & McClurg's, or at Root & Sons', and at the door.

THE ATTENDANCE ON THE NOON MEETINGS held in Lower Farwell Hall is increasing. L. A. Willard conducts the meeting to-day.

WEDDING CARDS.

WEDDING NOTES & CARDS. Elegant Styles, Shortest Notice, Least Money. Stationery and Fine Engraving. S. D. Childs & Co., 76 Washington-st., Cor. Dearborn.

CANDIES.

CANDY CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb. and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely pure—made from Grape Cream of Tartar, imported exclusively for this Powder from the Wine district of France. Always uniform and wholesome. Sold only in cans by all Grocers. A pound can mailed to any address, postage paid, on receipt of 60 cents. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 171 Duane-st., New York. Most cheap powders contain alum; dangerous to health; avoid them, especially when offered loose or in bulk.

AUCTION SALES.

NEW YORK.

Elegant Carriages AT AUCTION, To close the Estate of WOOD BROTHERS.

The entire stock of Carriages of that well-known firm will be SOLD AT AUCTION By VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, at No. 84 FIFTH AVENUE, Corner of Fourteenth-st., New York, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

The stock contains almost every variety of Pleasure Carriage, unsurpassed in design or quality. Also some second-hand Carriages, in good condition. The sale will BE ABSOLUTE, WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE. Catalogues may be obtained from the auctioneers, No. 84 Fifth-av., where the Carriages will be on view until the sale, or from BROWN & PRAY, successors to Wood Brothers, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, Factory and Warerooms, BROADWAY AND THIRTY-NINTH-ST., NEW YORK.

BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., General Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

BRIC-A-BRAC, JAPANESE GOODS, Fine China and Old Furniture.

CLOSING SALE Mr. Waters' Collection

This Thursday Morning, at 10:30 o'clock, At 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

The entire remaining COLLECTION to be CLOSED OUT. Also 3 Pairs Fine Real Lace Curtains, 2 Elegant Silk Spreads.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auct'rs. Mr. B. SCOTT conducts the sale.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

THURSDAY, June 5, at 9:30 a. m., TRADE SALE Crockery & Glassware.

A full assortment of W. G. and Yellow Ware will be offered. Also, a fresh consignment of Glassware. Goods packed for country merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE June 6, at 9:30 o'clock.

IMMENSE DISPLAY. OVER 1,000 LOTS NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE And General Household Goods. 8 PIANOS.

The entire Furniture of Private Residence. 150 good Brussels and Wool Carpets, General Household Furniture, Merchandise, Refrigerators, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Chromos, &c., &c. Attend this sale for bargains. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO., 130 and 132 Wabash-av.

500 Lots Boots and Shoes AT AUCTION, THURSDAY MORNING, June 5, at 9 o'clock. JAS. P. McNAMARA, Auct'r.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ISLES OF SHOALS. Appledore and Oceanic Hotels.

Not often is it the fortune of the summer tourist to drift into pleasanter waters than those that break among the Isles of Shoals. Situated a distance of ten miles off the New Hampshire coast, they are blessed with an even temperature, a remarkably pure and invigorating atmosphere, perfect quiet and entire freedom from dust. The most eminent physicians recommend a sojourn at the Shoals as possessing all the sanitary influences of a sea voyage. Both hotels are first-class, lighted with gas, band of music, perfect drainage, regular physician, accommodations for 1,000 people; houses connected by steam-ferry; good boats and careful skippers; the best fishing in the world. The elegant steamer Appledore, Capt. Rand, leaves Portsmouth, N. H., for the islands daily at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m.; returning at 7 a. m. and 3:45 p. m., connecting with trains on the Eastern Railroad. Baggage checked through from Boston and returned free. LAIGHTON BROS. & CO.

WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors, WILL OPEN JUNE 19. The only Hotel at the Branch with Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths and Passenger Elevator. City Office, 52 Broadway, Room 48.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL, NARRAGANSETT BAY, Rhode Island.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort opens JUNE 18, with all the advantages of a first-class hotel. The following reduced terms are offered for permanent guests: $8 to $15 per week. Transient, $2.50 per day. Address E. H. KENT, Manager, Rocky Point, Warwick, R. I.

PIGEON COVE HOUSE. Pigeon Cove, Extreme Point of Cape Ann, Mass. Open SATURDAY, June 14, 1879. Mrs. E. S. ROBINSON & CO.

THE OAKWOOD, GREEN LAKE, WIS., HAS NO equal as a Summer Resort. Send for circulars. Address DAVID GREENWAY, Dartford P. O., Wis.

SULPHIDE OF ARSENICUM.

USE DR. DOHMES' SULPHIDE OF ARSENICUM, THE SUPREME SKIN REMEDY. $500 REWARD that it will eradicate ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, FRECKLES, MOTH, ETC., from the face of any and every LADY or GENT that uses it. It cleanses Malaria from the system, brightens the eyes, and beautifies the complexion. A certain cure for all skin diseases, and perfectly harmless. $1.00 Per PACKAGE or 6 for $5.00. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. BELL, MANN & CO., 185 WABASH AVE., Chicago, Ill.

...NG POWDER.
...YAL
...KING
...VDER
...on Grape Cream of Tartar. ...his Powder from the Wine ...s uniform and wholesome. ...ers. A pound can mailed ...d, on receipt of 60 cents. ...& CO., 171 Duane-st., New ...contain alum; dangerous ...cially when offered loose or
...N SALES.
...Carriages
...CTION,
...he Estate of
...ROTHERS.
...of that well-known firm ...be
...AUCTION
...& KEARNEY, at
...TH AVENUE,
...h-st., New York, on
...Y, JUNE 11,
...LOCK A. M.
...every variety of Pleasure ...sign or quality. Also some ...good condition. The sale ...ITHOUT LIMIT OR RE... be obtained from the auc... where the Carriages will be ...rom BROWN & PRAY, suc... CARRIAGE BUILDERS, ...ROADWAY AND THIRTY-
...M. BARKER & ...neers, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.
...-BRAC,
...E GOODS,
...Old Furniture.
...G SALE
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...COLLECTION to be ...OUT. Also
...al Lace Curtains, ...Spreads.
...BARKER & CO., Auct'rs. ...he sale.
...ORE & CO., ...Wabash-av.
...5, at 9:30 a. m.,
...E SALE
...Glassware.
...G. and Yellow Ware will be
...t of Glassware. ...merchants.
...P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.
...EROY & CO., ...80 Randolph-st.
...RIDAY SALE
...9:30 o'clock.
...DISPLAY.
...000 LOTS
...ECOND-HAND
...ITURE
...ousehold Goods.
...ANOS.
...Private Residence. 150 good ...General Household Furni... ...erators, Stoves, Crockery.
...OY & CO., Auctioneers. ...78 and 80 Randolph-st.
...DERS & CO., ...Wabash-av.
...ots and Shoes
...CTION,
...June 5, at 9 o'clock. ...P. McNAMARA, Auct'r.
...RESORTS.
...F SHOALS.
...Oceanic Hotels.
...e of the summer tourist to ...ers than those that break ... Situated a distance of ten ...hire coast, they are blessed ...a remarkably pure and in... ...rfect quiet and entire free... ...eminent physicians recom... ...as possessing all the sani... ...yage. Both hotels are first- ...nd of music, perfect drain- ...accommodations for 1,000 ...by steam-ferry: good boats ...est fishing in the world. ...ppedore, Capt. Rand, leaves ...e islands daily at 11 a. m. ...a. m. and 3:45 p. m., con- ...Eastern Railroad. Baggage ...ton and returned free. ...LAIGHTON BROS. & CO.
...L, LONG BRANCH,
...LDRETH, Proprietors.
...9. The only Hotel at the ...Sea Water Baths and Pas-
...adway, Room 48.
...INT HOTEL,
...BAY, Rhode Island.
...ular Summer Resort opens ...antages of a first-class hotel. ...ms are offered for permanent ...t. Transient, $2.50 per day. ...E. H. KENT, Manager, ...cky Point, Warwick, R. I.
...E HOUSE.
...me Point of Cape Ann, Mass.
...AY, June 14, 1879. ...E. S. ROBINSON & CO.
...EN LAKE, WIS., HAS NO ...esort. Send for circulars. ...WAY, Dartford P.O., Wis.
...F ARSENICUM.
$500 REWARD
...that it will eradi-cate ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, FRECKLES, MOTH, ETC., from the face of any and every LADY or GENT that uses it. It cleanses Mala-ria from the system, brightens the eyes, and beautifies the com-plexion. A certain cure for all Skin diseases, and positively harmless. $1.00 PER PACKAGE, ...on 6 for $5.00. Sold by Drug-...eipt of price. ...WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CASES.

Mr. Lackner Talks in Behalf of Mr. Prussing.

And Mr. McCagg Makes a Plea for Mr. Burling.

The first part of the twenty-fifth day's proceedings in the trial of the Custom-House was devoted to listening to the arguments of

MR. LACKNER,

counsel for Prussing. Mr. Lackner quoted largely from the testimony to show that the stone in the building compared very favorably with Buena Vista stone in the various private blocks throughout the city, and that it was quite as good as that in Mr. Boyington's vaunted Shreve Block. As to the third and attic stories, which contained 8,648 stones, there were only twelve that had ever been suspected or questioned, and six of these had been delivered six months ago, and the spots had developed since that time. Patching, Mr. Lackner contended, was not in the interest of the contractor, but in the interest of the Government, Prussing's desire being to save to the Government the cost of cutting a stone which afterwards revealed some of these iron spots. The testimony showed, so Mr. Lackner claimed, that the amount of work up to the summer and fall of 1876 increased fully 30 per cent, and that the Presidential election was mainly responsible for the falling-off about that time, although base-ball, battledore, and shuttlecock, matching pennies, etc., had a good deal to do with it. But Prussing knew nothing of the extent to which this idling was so slyly carried on. The testimony showed him to be a faithful, watchful officer, a regular terror to the men, who indeed had need of some such signal as "Big Square" to warn their brethren of his approach. He not only did not encourage idling, but the men worked faithfully when he was around, and were actually afraid of him. The workmen witnesses, in testifying for Prussing, simply performed a labor of love, believing that his indictment was an outrage. Mr. Lackner made a decided point of Burling's indorsement of Holman's letter complaining of Reed and the slowness of the men, claiming that this indorsement forever destroyed the pretense that Prussing and Burling were engaged in a conspiracy. It was conclusively proven by the testimony that Prussing hurried up the work, telling the men not to spend so much time in the needless details of carving and cutting. The estimate of the six experts, and the calculation as to the excessive cost of the third and attic stories over the first and second, were grossly unfair. Certain stones, which everybody admitted took too much time, were taken as a basis, and from that the gentlemen proceeded to say that if the rest cost at the same rate, why then the total excess was $178,000. The supposition, the "if," was purely baseless. The cubic foot test was equally unfair, because the ratio between surface and cubic measure was not first established. There was an attempt in all this to figure Prussing out of a reputation and, perhaps, reckon him into the Penitentiary, and it was simply outrageous to attempt to deceive the jury on those figures. It wouldn't be pretended that Prussing conspired with the timekeepers. The attempt to show wrong-doing on Prussing's part in letting Gindele go to the Centennial was quite as small as some other things in the case. Gindele believed he was entitled to his pay on the principle that "they all did it," and Mills and even Kalstrom advised that it was the practice of the Department to grant pay in such cases. Burling finally certified to the pay-roll. Prussing, on the stand, said he would admit receiving pay himself when he was sick, if the Government wanted to make any point on this matter. It was significant that many of the Government witnesses were, or had recently been, in Government employ. Boyington, while not in the Government employ, wanted to be very badly. He made no application for Hill's place; of course not, but "be was in the hands of his friends." So was Rector. This employment of Government witnesses for the mere sake of getting them to testify was an outrage and a disgrace to the Government. Had the Grand Jury known what there was in this case these men would never have been indicted. But in indicting them the object of the real prosecution had been accomplished. These defendants had been smirched, and that was all that was wanted, for nobody would even pretend that there was any ground for convicting any of them. Even the counsel for the prosecution would not dare to make such a claim before the jury, for they knew there was nothing in the case, and had no heart in it. The smallest reparation the jury could make for the stigma thrown upon these men was to acquit and thus vindicate them, and that such would be the result of this long trial he had not for a moment doubted.

After the recess,

MR. M'CAGG

had the floor. He began by saying that the stories of Rector and Morton had mainly caused him to alter his determination not to argue the case or comment on the testimony. From this he went on to speak of Mr. Burling's irreproachable character,—a factor which, in a case like this, should certainly be taken into consideration. He then examined the condition of affairs when his client became Superintendent of the new building,—the advanced condition of the work, the necessity for his obeying the contracts then in existence, and the necessity, also, of utilizing the material he found on hand for the best interests of the Government. The charge was not that he erred in judgment, but that he engaged in a conspiracy to defraud the Government. The Government counsel had simply presented the case the Government itself had made for them. What motive for the defendant committing this alleged crime? Did he get fortune, position, value among his neighbors, by what he was accused of doing? Would the jury say that a man 60 years old sprang suddenly into crime? Reason was against it. The developments in Angell's career showed that for years previous his character had been developing until he became fitted to do that which resulted in the sending him to the Penitentiary, and the history of crime was but a repetition of such beginnings and such developments. According to Nicholson's testimony, Burling was governed by one principle,—to work for the Government's interest as he would for his own. Other witnesses, from McGilvray to McDowell, spoke only in the highest terms of him. His general performance of his duty was not attacked by the Government, but, more than that, it was proved affirmatively. It was in evidence that the men loafed, and that the timekeepers winked at it, at the close of the work, and that Burling remonstrated, and did all he could to hurry it up. The fact that these very timekeepers certified to the men's pay-rolls was significant.

Mr. McCagg appealed to the speech of Mr. Boutell itself to show how little there was against Burling. Several witnesses testified that the attic was quite as good as the third story, Boyington to the contrary. The jury must test, however, the color of the spectacles through which the last-named gentleman looked. Burling tried to cut stone at the building for the purpose of saving money for the Government, and endeavored to do other things, for which he got himself into a controversy with Mueller, and yet the prosecution would have it appear that he was conspiring with the latter. Mr. McCagg said he believed that Gen. Morton intended to tell the truth, but his memory was bad,—as he admitted,—and the inferences now remaining in his mind unfair and unjust. Burling was making no inspection at that time, but was using the stone on hand, which had been previously inspected. How, then, could he say that he was not making a rigid inspection, for the reason that he thought Mueller was having a hard time? He might have stated that the 15 per contract was a bad one, and that the previous Inspector of stone hadn't done the full measure of his duty, but he never could have said that he was not making a rigid inspection, when in truth he was making no inspection at all, but simply using the stone on hand.

The colored man Rector's story was next analyzed, and charged up to that witness' animus and bad feeling. Burling had discharged this man to save the Government money, giving his work to another man, who thus did double duty. Holman was not relieved because of a letter from Burling to Potter, for Burling never wrote to Potter recommending Holman's discharge. Prussing was acceptable to Holman as well as to Burling. Unfortunately, Holman left the city before the negro was put on the stand, so that there was no opportunity to ask him if Burling procured his discharge. The truth was, Holman's discharge was first broached and sought by Potter in the interest of economy.

Mr. McCagg dwelt upon Burling's manifold duties and the necessity of his relying upon those under him, although he did not stop there, but attended personally to seeing that they did their duty. He had not been in place five days before he complained to the Department of the stone. To reject these stones would be to have played into the contractor's hands. So he wisely asked for instructions from Potter, who counseled repairing in certain cases and rejection in others,—of course at the expense of the Government. Burling, in short, was left to his own best judgment in future cases, remembering that the rejection of stones must be at the loss of the Government. As to the color of the stone, Nature nowhere in her vast arrangement or manufacture of stone produced uniformity. Potter instructed Burling that uniformity of color could not be had, and that the great desideratum was to see that the more important provisions of the contract were carried out. Burling's complaint in regard to scaling and efflorescence was also read and commented upon. Potter's instructions to Wilson, ordering the half-inch quarry allowance, were also read and commented on at great length. As to sawing, the only evidence of unnecessary work in that line had been given by people who couldn't say whether the Government had paid for it or not. The defense, however, showed that no sawing was paid for unless it was of use to the Government. The patching matter had been greatly exaggerated. It resolved itself into a question of judgment at best, and it was in evidence that Burling did no patching that was unwise or not of benefit to the Government. His whole course showed the utter absurdity of the charge that he was in collusion with the contractor in any way. He put his name to the first hauling voucher only when ordered to do so by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Supervising Architect. The documents in the case clearly showed, on their face, that he was an innocent and now an outraged man.

After examining the estimate of the six experts as to the excessive cost of the stone cutting, and claiming that it was grossly unfair, Mr. McCagg said a word about the timekeepers, their written reports that the men were working honestly, and their now contradictory statements on the stand. In determining whether Burling was guilty of conspiracy, the jury must consider his character, the kind of work he was engaged in, and his ability to make a living at it, and ask themselves what he weighed in the balance, what was his inducement, near the close of an honorable career, to sacrifice his reputation, to destroy his own individual peace, comfort, and happiness forever, and to carry about with him for the rest of his days the knowledge that he was a thief. And the jury must remember, too, that the chance of gain must be wholly inferred, for in no way had it been proved.

At the conclusion of Mr. McCagg's able and eloquent address, an adjournment was taken until this morning, when Mr. Swett will open out, to be followed by Mr. Campbell, who will close the case for the prosecution.

CURRENT OPINION.

Sammy and the Bar'l.

Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind.).

An exchange says Mr. Tilden is not a favorite in Texas as a Presidential candidate. Nor is he anywhere. But the bar'l is quite popular.

Puts Its Foot Down.

Charleston (S.C.) News and Courier (Dem.).

We don't know what other newspapers are going to do about it, but the *News and Courier* will not, under any possible circumstances, recall a single word it has said concerning Mr. Tilden, and in opposition to his nomination.

Will Know the Reason Why.

New York Tribune (Rep.).

The North is prepared to paraphrase a historical song of early Cornish days:

And shall the army die?
O shall the army die?
Then several million Union boys
Will know the reason why!

So They Will.

Baltimore Gazette (Dem.).

Our Democratic brethren in Congress are thinking seriously now of passing the Appropriation bills according to the model prescribed by Hayes. After doing this they propose to blow a horn and "go to the country." Some of them will be likely to remain in the country when they get there.

One Co-ordinate Branch Not Captured.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

Democracy is learning that, though "The Confederates have captured the Capitol," as the Okolona *States* expresses it, there is a veteran Union soldier in the White House who believes that the result of the War proved the United States to be a Nation, and not a partnership of sovereign commonwealths.

Hendricks.

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

Can we rely on Mr. Hendricks' promises not to accept the second place on the Presidential ticket? He said the same thing to the reporters several days before the St. Louis Convention in 1876. There is a sad possibility that his duty to his country will be placed before him in such a light that he cannot escape it. There are always a great many mental reservations in Thomas' resolutions.

The Duty on Quinine.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.).

If the present outrageous duty on quinine is to be continued, even by postponement, would it not be well for Congress to cheapen the drug by making an appropriation for the benefit of the Philadelphia apothecaries? In that event the tax would fall equally upon the whole people, whereas it now falls with crushing force upon the destitute sick and those who live in malarial districts.

A Republican Majority of 25,000 in Ohio.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

Regarded in every aspect, whether political, personal, or geographical, the combination of the civilian and soldier, the Stalwart and Liberal, the northern and southern divisions of the State, was as strong as the Convention could possibly have made. It will not only unify the party, but inspire it with confidence and enthusiasm, and we shall be disappointed if it does not sweep the State by a majority of 25,000 in October.

Nullification Rampant.

Washington Republican (Rep.).

Nullification is as rampant now in the Democratic camp as it ever was. The blacks have been freed, in name, it is true; but otherwise, so far as our much-to-be deplored Democratic Congress is concerned, the political aspect of to-day is the same as it was when Nullification and State-rights were the dominant influences in that same body nineteen and twenty years ago. These are facts, indisputable facts, that give rise to the question: "What did the War accomplish for us as a Nation?"

The Democratic Animus.

Pittsburg Commercial (Rep.).

The refusal to incorporate anything in the proposed legislation that would prevent violence by armed bulldozers, or that would in any way protect the purity of the ballot, shows their animus. All their legislation is aimed at the United States army, as though it had committed terrible outrages in the past. The significance of this is clearly understood. It means that the Democracy wish the army—the means of asserting National authority—hampered and repressed, while rifle-clubs and bulldozers that have broken down elections are to go on unrestricted. The issue is clear, the President firm, and the people will ultimately decide.

A Dress-Parade of Democratic Leaders.

New York Tribune (Rep.).

If there is a reasonable response to the call issued by the *World* newspaper in a recent issue, we shall shortly have a dress-parade of all the Democratic leaders in the country. That journal somewhat excitedly says: "If our public life is full of demagogues, and charlatans, and rogues, let them all come up into the light of day and show themselves in their true colors. Let us know who they are and how many there are of them." This looks either to a dress-parade or a census. Possibly it is the first step in the preparation for a Democratic victory in 1880, the idea being to find out "who they are and how many there are of them" in order to see if there are offices enough to go round. But where is this meeting to be? If anywhere out of Washington it will break up Congress.

The Uncommon Kindness of the Democracy.

Utica Herald (Rep.).

A study of the platform adopted at Cincinnati will show that the Democrats have mostly made it for us. It is a platform of opposition,—of opposition to every feature of the policy of the Democratic party since it assumed control of both Houses of Congress. The platform tersely summarizes the salient features of the situation at Washington. It points the people to the spectacle of a Solid South dictating the action of the Democratic majorities in Congress; and it unveils in that action the general purpose to make supreme again the political dogma which was responsible for the Rebellion and the Civil War. The debates at Washington are a warning that the fruits of the War are in danger; and the Ohio platform points out the danger, and calls upon patriotic citizens to unite to its second defeat.

The Old Fight Over Again.

Boston Advertiser (Rep.).

The Ohio resolutions very properly give the first place to the unity of the Nation, and the supremacy of the National Government in all matters placed by the Constitution under its control. Here the Democratic party, upon getting a foothold once more in the legislative branch of the Government, has chosen to make its first attack; and here it will be met. It was on this issue that party went out of power twenty years ago; and the country has not so far forgotten the agonies of that time as to permit its revival now. In forcing a needless and costly session of Congress for partisan objects exclusively; in agitating questions affecting the currency and public credit in a manner to cause general anxiety; in attempting to coerce the Executive under a menace of starving the Government,—and all this in the interest of a scheme to disfranchise a large portion of the voters of the country, and secure the permanent ascendency of a minority not in sympathy with the spirit of the laws and the Constitution,—the Democracy have offered a challenge which Republicans everywhere will gladly accept, as it has been accepted in Ohio.

A Thrilling Scene.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

The newspaper-correspondent used to be a person whom the commonest man could "tip,"—something like the rural editor who is prepared to receive gifts of all kinds, from a string of fish or a mess of greens up to a new hat. The correspondent was always ready to drink at anybody's expense, and it was unnecessary to conciliate him in any other way than by a direct present, which was regarded as a purely business transaction. He is now a man who is courted for himself,—about whose movements and acquaintances the world is anxious to hear. The Chicago *Times* has a model one in London (though he may be there only in his mind), who uses the cable at enormous expense to keep the readers of that paper informed as to his doings and his feelings. In his latest special cablegram he remarks how time passes,—heigh, ho! "It seems but the other day," he says, "since the *Times* correspondent greeted Sir Garnet Wolseley at Portsmouth on his return from Ashantee victories." But for this surprise of the *Times* correspondent at the rapid flight of time, the world at large would never have known that Sir Garnet had the unspeakable pleasure of being greeted at Portsmouth by the *Times* correspondent. Sir Garnet has never mentioned it, and, in the long accounts of Sir Garnet's reception published at the time, no hint of this important event is found. Sir Garnet has always borne honors modestly, which accounts for his silence; but it must have been a severe strain on him to hide from all the fact of the *Times* correspondent's greeting.

The *Times* correspondent seems to be in a communicative mood. "To-night," he says in his special cablegram, "the *Times* correspondent has shaken hands with the hero and bidden him godspeed on his mission. The scene was the Paddington railway-station, where others who came to say good-by mustered at 7 o'clock, though the train did not leave until 8. Wolseley is very popular, and the *Times* correspondent was not surprised to see the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and other distinguished people at the depot." There may be some who will be surprised that the *Times* correspondent takes up so much of his special cablegram with mention of his friend "Wolseley," and Dukes and Duchesses; but it ought to be evident that, in order to tell what the *Times* correspondent did, it is necessary to mention the persons with whom he shook hands,—as is plain in the special cablegram that Wolseley derives his importance from the fact that the *Times* correspondent shook hands with him. Conscious of the importance of the event, he says, "The scene"—the greeting of Sir Garnet by the *Times* correspondent—"was the Paddington railway-station,"—a place to be sought by American tourists along with the Tower of London. "Wolseley," says the *Times* correspondent, "looked radiant"; and well he might after shaking hands with the *Times* correspondent; "he smiled gayly, and did not betray the slightest emotion." This is a passing compliment to the wonderful power of self-control possessed by Sir Garnet; an ordinary man could never have concealed his emotion after shaking hands with the *Times* correspondent. It is evident, however, that the *Times* correspondent is not valued at his real worth in England, for he says: "Had the scene"—the meeting of the *Times* correspondent and Sir Garnet—"been in Berlin, St. Petersburg, or Paris, how different would have been the picture! We should have had a legion of Generals in uniform, with King or Kaiser at the head. Flags would have waved and bands played, and there would have been embraces all around." England seems to have been shamefully indifferent to the honor conferred on one of her Generals by the *Times* correspondent; not only was the Queen absent, but not even one member of the Royal family, not a flag, not a band, and not an embrace, commemorated the event. But, in defense of the Queen, it may be said that perhaps she had no idea the *Times* correspondent would be at the Paddington railway-station; and may have been especially ignorant of the intention of the *Times* correspondent to grasp Sir Garnet's hand and wish him godspeed. At any rate, public opinion should not condemn the Queen until it is positively known that she purposely ignored the condescension of the *Times* correspondent.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Speech by the Emperor.

VIENNA, May 18.—On Saturday at noon the Austrian Reichsrath, having completed its legal term of six years, was closed by his Majesty in the throne-room of the Palace. His Majesty, seated on the throne, read the following speech handed over by the Minister-President:

GENTLEMEN OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE REICHSRATH: When six years ago I called you round my throne, I pointed out the great and difficult problems devolving on you to solve in concert with my Government. Bills aiming at extensive reforms in taxation, the administration of justice, and religious relations were then laid before you. In the course of the session other important questions arose claiming in an equal degree your patriotic devotion and political insight. Although all those matters could not in the time given you be finally settled, great and difficult problems have by your co-operation found their solution. You gave your full attention to the disturbed economical condition of the country, and, in concert with my Government, have by a number of measures been endeavoring to mitigate the effects of a crisis unusually long and violent, affecting two hemispheres. Signs of a revival of industrial activity are at last becoming more and more numerous. The success of our native industry molded by art, achieved at the Exhibition may be recorded with just satisfaction. Thanks to your efforts to regulate, in concert with my Government, the State expenditure, and thanks to the revived confidence in our economical strength, the credit of the Government has remained unimpaired. Although circumstances did not allow a more rapid development of our means of communication, a beginning has by your co-operation been made toward reforming our railway system so as better to satisfy general interests. The general customs tariff has laid down a sound basis agreeable to the political and commercial condition of the Empire, on which our commercial relations with foreign countries could be regulated by a series of commercial treaties. The position of the Catholic Church has been settled by the Legislature without any disturbance. You have with patriotic zeal met the demand of the militia for the improvement of the condition of invalided military men and for the reform of the *gendarmerie* in the interests of public security. I express to you once more my satisfaction at your co-operation in bringing about an agreement with the countries of my Hungarian Crown, by which numerous questions affecting material interests have been regulated in a spirit of mutual amity, and the relations between the two sides of the Empire have been consolidated. In face of the events in the East, it became an imperative necessity effectually to protect the interests, the prestige, and the authority of the Empire. Although the measures taken for this purpose entailed great sacrifices, you did not withhold your support from my Government, but enabled it to exert its whole influence towards the consolidation of the state of things established in the East by Europe to the end that peace, the interest of all the Powers, might be secured. It affords me great satisfaction to see that we are near the attainment of this object. The Monarchy is respected abroad and entertains the most friendly relations with all the Powers. At home the Monarchy is united and elevated by sentiments of patriotism and loyal attachment to me and my family, of which only quite lately I have had such touching proofs.

The Chances of War.

A correspondent has supplied to the *Natal Mercury* an account of the defense of Rorke's Drift, describing himself as "an eye-witness." He says: "About 4:30 p. m. the Zulus came in sight, but the garden with its trees and surroundings gave great facilities for numbers getting near us unseen. The garden must have soon been occupied, for one unfortunate contingent Corporal, whose heart must have failed him when he saw the enemy and heard the firing, got over the parapet and tried to make his escape on foot, but a bullet from the garden struck him and he fell dead within 150 yards of our front wall. One of the mounted Chiefs was shot by Private Dunbar, Second Battalion Twenty-fourth, who also killed eight of the enemy in as many consecutive shots as they came round a ledge of the hill. As fresh bodies of Zulus arrive they take possession of the elvated ledge of rocks overlooking our buildings and barricades at the back, and all the caves and crevices are quickly filled, and from these the enemy pour down a continuous fire upon us. A whisper passes round among the men—'Poor old King Cole is killed.' He was at the front wall, a bullet passed through his head, and then struck the next man upon the bridge of the nose, but the latter was not seriously hurt. Mr. Dalton, who is a tall man, was continually going along the barricades, fearlessly exposing himself, and cheering the men, and using his own rifle most effectively. A Zulu ran up near the barricade; Mr. Dalton called out, 'Pot that fellow,' and himself aimed over the parapet at another, when his rifle dropped, he turned round quite pale, and said that he had been shot. The doctor was by his side at once, and found that a bullet had passed quite through, above the right shoulder. Unable any longer to use his rifle (although he did not cease to direct the fire of the men who were near him), he handed it to Mr. Byrne, who used it well. Presently Corporal C. Scammell, N. N. C., who was near Mr. Byrne, was shot through the shoulder and back; he crawled a short distance and handed the remainder of his cartridges to Lieut. Chard, and then expressed his desire for a drink of water; Byrne at once fetched it for him, and while giving it him to drink poor Byrne was shot through the head and fell dead instantly. The garden and the road—having the stone wall and thick belt of bush as a screen from the fire of our front defenses—were now occupied by a large force of the enemy; they rushed up to the front barricade, and soon occupied one side while we held the other; they seized hold of the bayonets of our men, and in two instances succeeded in wresting them off the rifles; but the bold perpetrators were instantly shot. One fellow fired at a Corporal of the N. N. C. (a Swiss by birth, who was a hospital patient), the charge blowing his hat off; he instantly jumped upon the parapet and bayoneted the man, regained his place and shot another, and then, repeating his former exploit, climbed up the sacks and bayoneted a third; a bullet struck him in the instep early in the fight, but he could not allow that his wound was a sufficient reason for leaving his post, yet he has suffered most acutely from it since. Afterwards Gunner Howard, R. A., ran out of the hospital and managed to hide himself in the long grass, on the upper side of the stone wall, below our front parapet. He covered himself as well as he could with twigs and grass, and there, in company with a dead pig and four of our horses (which had been shot where they were tied up), he lay unobserved all night, and came in unharmed at daylight. Another, Private Waters, First Battalion Twenty-fourth, secreted himself in a cupboard in the hospital, and killed many Zulus who entered the room, he himself getting wounded in the arm. At last he put over him a black cloak, and ran out of the burning building among the bushes, in one of which he lay concealed and unharmed until morning, with hundreds of Zulus moving about during the night upon all sides of him. The rushes and heavy firing of the enemy did not slacken until past midnight, and from that time until daylight a desultory fire was kept up by them, from the caves above us in our rear and from the bush and garden in front."

KANSAS.

The Towns, Population and Improvements, Farms, Stock, and Birdseye View of Country Along the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

GREAT BEND, Kas., May, 1879.—In my last I mentioned that I stopped at Newton, Kas. I will now pass on over the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad westward, and notice the country and towns along the route; and at another time will return to Newton and give a description of that thriving city.

The face of the country between Newton and Hutchison is very similar to the Cottonwood Valley,—the land having a gently-rolling surface, being well watered, and all capable of cultivation. New farms are dotted over the surface of the prairies, and many very pleasant-looking farm-houses meet the eye. A tract of land lying eight or ten miles north, on which can be seen a range of sand-hills, is not good for anything but grazing purposes. Along this stretch of road, in the farming section, are seen scattered over the prairies what appear to be large sand-hills sparkling in the sun; but, on observing them closer, it is found that they are huge stacks of straw from last year's abundant harvest.

The first town reached is Halstead, with a population of about 700. A very large grist-mill is located here, also two elevators. I counted twenty-eight new houses being constructed. The town presents a live appearance. Between here and Burton is seen a section that the great hail-storm swept over some time since: many of the wheat-fields have been plowed up and planted in corn, and on some of those left the grain will not pay for cutting. The corn all looks splendid, most of it having been cultivated. Other grain looks equally well. In all directions can be seen new farms being opened up; and a few years hence this beautiful tract of country will blossom into a perfect Garden of Eden. I found, through this section, some parties who had gone farther west, and, after looking around, returned and settled here.

Burton is a new town, but one of the enterprising ones. It has about 800 inhabitants, two large elevators, and an extensive grist-mill. Fifty-two new buildings are being erected, comprising business-blocks and residences, some of which are stone and brick. Is surrounded by a rich and fertile farming country. The Railroad Company has a large amount of its best lands left through this section, which are to be had at very low rates.

There is a flourishing town a short distance from Newton, called Darlington, which is named after Darlington, Lafayette County, Wisconsin, and is settled with people from that section, all of whom are prosperous and contented. Through this section are to be found large communities of Minnesota, Kentucky, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, and Ohio people. Wisconsin people are thickly scattered along the line of the road from Newton to Dodge City, and are all satisfied with their new homes. The farmers claim that they will have over half a crop of wheat. They call fifteen to twenty bushels per acre a half-crop in this country. They have been having fine showers of rain lately, which will have the effect of bringing the wheat-crop out.

Hutchison is the point where the railroad strikes the Arkansas River; and from here west one passes through the Arkansas Valley. A richer and more fertile one does not exist on the globe. Here can be raised all kinds of grain in unlimited quantities; also tobacco and cotton, which have both been tried with good results; fruits, such as apples, peaches, pears, quinces, etc.; also, grapes and berries of all descriptions are brought to the greatest perfection, and with very little labor in proportion to what has to be used in the Eastern and Southern States. Hutchison at present is the largest town in the valley, and a point where a large amount of business is done. In a future letter I will speak of it at length, giving a description of its buildings, elevators, mills, and business interests.

After leaving there everything presents a new appearance. The farms have only been opened a few years, the larger part not over one year; but all look well, with few exceptions, where the fields look barren and give promise of hard times for the occupant for another year. No doubt some of them will get discouraged, and "want to go home," to the place they migrated from; but the plucky ones will "stick" and prosper.

Nickerson, a town which did not exist eight months ago, now is a town of nearly 1,000 inhabitants. One hundred and twenty-nine houses are now being built, or are just completed,—some of them very good ones, others mere shanties, but each representing a family; and these shanties will in time give way to larger houses. The town is named after the President of the road, and is a division headquarters. The Company has a large stone round-house and shops at this point, and intends to make it one of the principal points on the road. It is well located, and has a good farming country surrounding it, though but very few farms are yet opened.

Next comes Sterling, one of the handsomest towns in the valley, having a population of about 1,800, many very fine stone and brick buildings, and a large brick school-house. It is a live and prosperous town. Shade-trees have been planted along all the streets, and add much to the beauty of the place. Eighty-seven new buildings are being erected here, some of them expensive structures. Fine farms can be seen in all directions.

The next town reached, Raymond, is a small one; but it shows that there are life and enterprise in it, from the fact that there are twenty-four new houses being built. Between here and Sterling there are some very good farms, and some very poor lands. The farms appear to be in communities, as there can be seen off at a distance clusters of six to a dozen handsome farm-houses, with well-cultivated farms, and then there will be a long stretch of country not under cultivation. These people probably have come out in colonies from the same section of the East, and settled near together, and are building them up a little Paradise of their own on the prairies, which is a good plan. At this place the valley narrows some,—the high-rolling prairies approaching it on the north, and the sand-hills on the south side of the river. This narrow strip extends for a few miles, and then there is a broadening out again into a lovely valley, many miles in width,—the sand-hills disappearing, and the river flowing through the centre of the valley. This continues until we pass Ellinwood. Large farms in a good state of cultivation, with large white farm-houses, can be seen on both sides of the river as far as the eye can reach.

The Town of Ellinwood is inhabited principally by Germans, and is a thriving, busy town. "Deutches Gasthauses" are numerous; and ye healthy, jolly-looking German can be seen on all sides. The town is located on a succession of little hills, and presents a very pretty appearance. Some groves of native timber can be seen from here. I counted fifty-four new houses,—some completed, and others nearly so.

Again on the go, passing through the beautiful valley, with large and well-cultivated farms and handsome buildings visible on all sides, one, on looking forward, sees, miles away, the City of Great Bend, which is beautifully located on a hill gently sloping down to the river, which makes a bend here and approaches the north side of the valley,—a fine bridge crossing it at this point.

From Hutchison west to-day I counted 207 immigrant-teams going westward, loaded with people seeking farms in the West. They had herds of cattle, and everything in the way of household-goods to commence their new homes in a rude way. They appeared cheerful, and had no fears for the future. How their expectations will be realized, the future will show. No doubt some will return to the East after a year's residence out here, and give a very gloomy account of the hardships in the West; but this class of people are to be met with in all countries. The corn along the road to-day looked splendid, giving promise of a big crop; but the wheat, most of it, looked poor, and will probably not reach over a third of a crop. Other small grains look well. Thousands of fat cattle were visible along the road, and large flocks of sheep feeding on the rich grasses to be found in the valley. The very best of drinking water can be had at any point along the valley, at from twenty to 100 feet in depth,—most of the wells being drive-wells. There are also a large number of springs along the line of the road, and the country is watered by living streams.

Government lands are very scarce; but the Santa Fe Railroad Company has hundreds of thousands of acres of the finest lands to sell at from $2.50 to $8 per acre, on eleven years' credit. Agents of the Company are to be found in most of the towns; and Col. Johnson, the Land Commissioner at Topeka, will at all times furnish information free to all.

In my next letter I will describe the towns and country farther west, and the Town of Great Bend. "GEN'L BICK."

SAFETY AT SEA.

Established Routes for Steamers—How It Is Proposed to Diminish Chances of Collision—Lieut. Maury's Paths Across the Ocean.

New York Tribune.

The increasing number of collisions at sea has brought forth many plans for averting such disasters, and for securing the safety of the 30,000 persons who cross the Atlantic every year. A correspondence has recently taken place between the owners of the White Star Line of steamships and the London Board of Trade, about the propriety and advantage of having a fixed, or "lane" route for steam vessels between the United States and Europe. It is said that no less than 2,500 full-powered steamers ply between Great Britain and the United States annually; and that at the present time these vessels, with the exception of a limited number, which follow a certain track, are guided indiscriminately, and according to the discretion of their respective commanders. It is contended that if an International Congress could establish some system which wold confine steam-vessels to one special track on the outward voyage, and another for the homeward voyage, the chances of collision would be lessened materially. The object in calling the attention of the London Board of Trade to the subject was that it might make some recommendations which would bring about an International Commission, to be composed of delegates from the maritime associations of Europe and America, which, it is hoped, would adopt a system of lane passages for the use of trans-Atlantic steamers.

Among steamship and sailing-vessel Captains there seems to be a general approval of the proposed system, which it is believed would lessen the risks of collision, particularly with sailing-vessels. It is believed, also, that while sailing-vessels must take advantage of the prevailing winds, were there an established lane route, they would avoid it to a great extent. There would also be greater probability that disabled vessels would be assisted. It was found, also, that some of the regular European lines had a lane route of their own for their steamships, but allowed their Captains to follow it or not as they chose, and that others always took an indiscriminate course.

The White Star Line follows practically the track laid down by Lieut. Maury, of the United States navy, in 1855, known as the "Lane Route." On the voyage westward from Feb. 1 to July 31, in order to avoid the dangers incident to fog and ice, their steamers come by the middle passage, so as to strike the southern edge of the Grand Banks; but this route is somewhat objectionable because of the opposing current of the Gulf Stream. The rest of the year these steamers take the northern route, or "great circle," and are only a short time in the stream. On the return voyage they follow Maury's line at all times of the year. The Inman steamers have a prescribed track, but the question of route is generally left to the discretion of the Captains. Had there been an established route for all lines, it is said that the White Star steamship Britannic, coming this way, would have spoken the City of Chester on her last outward trip, when her rudder was carried away and she was obliged to return to New York. The Hamburg-American Line have an entirely different route from the others, their steamers taking the same course both ways. From February to July they do not go north of 43 deg. until they have passed the 30th deg. meridian of longitude. During the other months they do not go north of 48 deg. until they approach the European coast. The National Line steamers, on the westward passage, do not go north of 43 deg. after passing the 50th deg. meridian of longitude, and those bound east do not go north of 42 deg. until after passing the 50 degrees meridian; thus vessels going in opposite directions are at least sixty miles apart. The North German Lloyd steamers have a course suggested to them by the Superintendent of the line, and then the Captain is allowed to use his own discretion. If the temperature of the water is found to grow colder, it foretells the approach of icebergs, and then the Captains go farther south. The French Line steamers take nearly the same course as the National Line.

There seemed to be among nearly all of the Captains of ocean steamers a unanimity in regard to the desirability of an established route, and the one mapped out by Lieut. Maury was the one preferred. This route is one result of the collision of the steamship Arctic with the French steamer Vesta off Cape Race, October, 1854, by which 562 lives were lost. It makes the shortest possible distance from Sandy Hook to Liverpool 3,009 miles, and the average distance accomplished 3,069 miles. The recommendation in favor of this route to the west is that it lies along the northern edge of the Gulf Stream, where an eddy setting to the westward, very often at the rate of a knot an hour, helps the steamer along, and makes the distance shorter as to time. As it is not always possible to follow this line, on account of ice, a middle route is laid down to be used between February and July. Owing to the indiscriminate tracks at present, fishermen lying on the Grand Banks are liable to be run down by steamers; but if the lane route were used it is thought that the liability to run down fishermen would be attached only to steamers bound west; and then fishermen would have the advantage of knowing pretty nearly where the steamers pass, and which way they are coming.

The Grand Banks also afford a very good landmark, it is said, which can be used in the thickest weather. Generally the water thermometer is found to fall as the Banks are approached. The eastern edge runs north and south, and therefore affords a pretty trustworthy connection for the longitude, as the surroundings are so well defined; and then the navigator can decide whether he is in or out of the lane; and, if out, on which side. The lane crosses the Banks near their greatest width, 275 miles. If the breadth of the Banks is less than 275 miles when crossed, and the soundings are not less than forty fathoms, it will be evident then that the vessel has crossed the Banks north of the lane; but, if she finds herself in thirty fathoms, then she has crossed south of it. If the steamer finds herself in water which suddenly shoals to less than twenty fathoms, and as suddenly deepens again, then she is near the Virgin Rocks or the rocks, and the nine-fathom bank east of them.

Lieut. Maury, in speaking of these lanes, wishes to impress sea Captains that they are not channel ways, however, in which steamers must be kept or lost. Gales of wind, ice, or other circumstances would now and then force the steamer aside. In such cases she would be in no great danger, yet would be in less danger when she got back in the track. As the lane approaches Newfoundland it turns to the south, in such a manner as to render it impossible for a vessel to miss her way and get ashore. An exaggerated case was suggested. A steamship being a hundred miles out of position when she nears the Great Banks on the Newfoundland side, by steering parallel with the lane, if bound to New York, would clear Cape Race; if bound for Halifax, by steering east too soon, she might run upon the land. But since the land to Halifax turns off on soundings, a west course from where the lane from England strikes soundings on the Great Banks, would take the vessel clear of danger. Indeed, by taking the proper precautions, and by a free use of the lead, it is thought that it would be almost impossible to run a vessel into danger.

In the longitude of the Grand Banks the lane to Europe is 200 miles south of the lane westward, and it is claimed that, as a rule, this lane can be followed at all times and in any season. It runs east 15 degrees south from Sandy Hook to the meridian of 70 degrees, whence it takes a course east, 12 degrees north, towards its junction with the arc of a great circle, south of the Grand Banks. While the distance by this lane, from Sandy Hook to the junction, is a few miles longer than the direct line, yet, on account of the current of the Gulf Stream, it is, in time, the shortest distance a steam vessel can take. Particularly is this said to be the case from the Capes of Delaware.

The following case was supposed, in illustration: If two steamers bound for Cape Clear, and of exactly equal speed, were to start from Halifax, to see which should get first into the great circle part of the lane to Europe from New York; and if one were to steer straight to the eastward for it, and the other were to follow the European lane from Halifax, as projected, the latter would reach the point of destination as soon as the other, the drift of the Gulf Stream compensating for the greater distance. Vessels from Halifax would have to make the greatest detour in adopting the lane to Europe; but for them, it is less than a hundred miles out of their way as they now go, and probably it would prolong their average passage eastward only two or three hours, for the Gulf-Stream would set them forward in the lane, on an average, forty or fifty miles.

The distance by the lane route to Europe is as follows:

	Miles.
Halifax to Cape Clear	2,285
Capes of Delaware to Cape Clear	2,873
Sandy Hook to Cape Clear	2,829

The distance from Europe to America is:

	Lane route. Miles.	Great circle. Miles.
Cape Clear to Halifax	2,192	2,170
Cape Clear to Capes of Delaware	2,789	2,765
Cape Clear to Sandy Hook	2,723	2,695

It appears that one route shortens the distance from Cape Clear to Sandy Hook and the Capes of Delaware by thirty miles, while the other prolongs the distance to Europe by seventy-five miles. This extra distance, when measured, not by safety but in time alone, is compensated for by the advantage of the Gulf Stream, by better weather, and by fewer fogs.

One steamship Captain said the advantages of the lane route were still open for discussion. If steamers could always sail in direct courses, and were not liable to be headed off in occasional heavy seas, such an arrangement, he said, might be advantageous; but as it is otherwise, and as screw vessels sail while steaming, they cannot always keep in prescribed routes however desirable it might seem. Yet as the traffic was increasing between Europe and America, some arrangement should be made by which all vessels going west should keep north of a certain parallel, and vessels going east should keep south of a certain parallel. He also believed that some legal penalty should be enforced against vessels proceeding at high rate of speed in fogs and heavy storms.

Capt. Andrews, of the steamship Erin, thought the project of a lane route a good one, but it would be necessary to have it international to make it practicable. In case of a gale blowing a vessel out of the track, or if set to the northward or southward of it by an unknown current, the position of the vessel could readily be determined by soundings where an observation had not been obtained for several days. On his last trip from Liverpool he could get only two observations, and yet he found his ship just where he had calculated by "dead reckoning," by taking soundings, and sighted a pilot 190 miles from New York directly in his track.

SOCIETAS FRATERNIA.

The Anaheim Starving Case—Religious Doctrines and Social Life of the Members of the Society.

The Anaheim (Los Angles County, California) *Gazette* recently called attention to the fact that a child belonging to a family in the Societas Fraternia Society had been weaned when eight months old, on a diet of scraped apple, and had subsisted on the same fare since, varied only by occasional indulgence in dried figs, oranges, raisins, or something of that sort; that under this rigid vegetarian diet, the child had been reduced to skin and bone, and was literally perishing of hunger. The statement was further to the effect that the mother of the poor famished child, when remonstrated with on her course, said that she was willing to sacrifice her baby to the spirits, and, if it should pass away, it would not be lost to her. The matter seemed to be one of fanaticism carried to the length of insanity, and one which called loudly for official interference. The attention of the District-Attorney of Los Angeles was called to the matter, and a visit was paid to the parents by a Deputy Sheriff.

The editor of the Los Angeles *Express* narrates the experience of the officer visiting the family:

"The 'Societas Fraternia,' so-called, consists of three adult persons,—Dr. Schlesinger, the founder of the faith and President of the organization, and Mr. and Mrs. Hinde, chief proselytes and entire congregation. Mr. and Mrs. Hinde have a family of four children, including the starved baby. The members of the Society own and occupy in common a small farm of about twenty-five acres about four miles northeast of Anaheim. The dwelling is a very fine structure, costing, it is said, $8,000. It is as peculiar in its architecture as the members of the Society are in their habits of life, every room in the building being circular in form. This style of apartments was adopted, Dr. Schlesinger says, to promote ventilation. He holds that with the ordinary square room, the air is liable to settle into the corners and become stagnant, whereas, with the circular wall, it can find no lodgment, but must circle round and round, propelled by the constant currents, and thus kept pure. The twenty-five acre farm seems to be all planted in vegetables and fruits. According to the modest way of living adopted by the 'Societas,' the land is no doubt capable of supplying double the quantity of cold-turnip banquets and green-pea collations required by the little colony. To cultivate this land seems to be about the only calling of the occupants. Here they find their living; more they do not want. As for money-making by the pursuit of any ordinary vocation, they scorn it.

"The members of the Society were thrown into considerable consternation when Officer Ling arrived and imparted the nature of his errand. The mother of the child, especially, was in high dudgeon. She expatiated at length on the abundance and excellence of the nourishment furnished her offspring, enumerating among the vast array of vegetables scraped, dessicated, and mascerated, such luxuries as rice-water and barley-water. She said the child was teething, and not very well anyway, and that it would get better if left alone. The poor little thing, the officer says, was hardly more than a living shadow. The vital spark seemed to be only flickering in its frail body. Though a year old, it did not appear from its size to be half that age. There was not a hair on its head; the face was bloodless and emaciated, and, as it lay upon its mother's lap, it had not vitality enough, apparently, to move or utter a cry. Much the same appearance, though in a modified form, was presented by the older children. They were poor, gaunt, and bloodless, and they moped about as though they had not a spark of ambition left in their bodies. A lad about 15 or 16 years of age, the oldest of the four, had the proportions of a hop-pole. Indeed, the whole family reminded the officer of a growth of potato-sprouts in a dark cellar. They were totally morbid and wanting in the attributes which should distinguish real, live human beings. The adults presented much the same bloodless appearance, and, in addition, had a pinched, wrinkled, and weazened look about their faces. Dr. Schlessinger appeared to be an oldish man with Hebrew-German cast of countenance, hair and beard tinged with gray. Discussing the matter of diet with the other officer, he said: 'What should we eat? Why, what Nature gives us, of course—fruits and vegetables—not cooked, because then they are rotten; but fresh, just as they grow. Do you want me to eat meat and be an ox? or eggs and be a cock? or drink milk and turn cow?'

"While waiting for developments, Officer Ling stepped out of doors and lighted a cigarette. He had hardly taken the second puff when the fanatical Doctor rushed out to him, apparently in the greatest consternation, and begged him to desist. He could not have the premises so profaned.

"Before starting for town the Doctor declared that he must have supper, and he drew up to the table and fared in the sumptuous manner required by the tenets of the Society. The first course was oranges. The Doctor laid hold of the fruit and gutted it in a ravenous way, suggestive of a pig eating pumpkins. He ate five oranges for a starter. The next course was dry oatmeal, which he shoveled into his mouth with a large spoon, eating perhaps half a pint. There was not so much as a drop of water or a pinch of salt in it to give it consistency and flavor, but the dry meal was gulped down as though its consumption were a matter of hard duty. Then followed walnuts, cracked and eaten at leisure, and, lastly, by way of dessert, dried peaches, hard and crisped, uncooked and unmoistened. The table throughout the meal was innocent of knife or fork, water, salt, pepper, or any condiment. Having supped to his satisfaction, the Doctor assumed a devotional attitude and thanked the spirits for the meal. Then he said he was in readiness to go; as a supplement to the repast, however, and by way of beguiling the tedium of the jaunt, he threw a knapsack upon his back filled with oranges, which he ate on the way in to the number of a dozen or fifteen. After that experience, the officer says he would hate to see the good Doctor turned loose in an orange orchard, when the crop was held in any value.

"The 'Societas Fraternia' was at length duly arraigned before Justice Bailey, of Anaheim, charged with misdemeanor in neglecting and refusing to provide necessary sustenance for the infant child. Capt. Thom, on the part of the prosecution, stated that he was not ready to go into an investigation, and the case was postponed until next Saturday morning, the accused being placed in the meantime under bonds of $500 for their appearance. Proceedings are to be commenced in the Probate Court, we believe, to have a guardian appointed to take permanent charge of the baby, and perhaps of the other children."

The following is taken from the last issue of the Anaheim *Gazette*:

"The Society is in many respects entirely different from any other of which any account has been given. Spiritual communion is the great central truth,—the anchorage, as it were, of the Society. The leaders claim to receive direct instruction from the spirit world as to every act. Nothing is done of their own volition. The mass of Spiritualists have only a blind belief in their faith, but these people have actual knowledge of the spiritual world, and in this respect are far above the ordinary believers in Spiritualism. It is vouchsafed to them not only to see the spirit forms, but also to feel them and converse with them just as if they were of veritable flesh and blood.

"But the most remarkable feature of this Society is the strange view they take as to what should be eaten,—or, rather, what should not constitute man's diet. They eat no meat of any kind, no eggs, milk, butter, cheese, bread; in fact, nothing but fruits and vegetables, and then only such as can be eaten uncooked. They believe that Nature furnishes everything for man's subsistence. Nothing passes their lips except that which grows from the ground, and it must be eaten as it grows. They run to the very extreme in everything. They contend that 'all substances in Nature contain a spiritual essence which goes to build up the body, and which is the clothing of the soul after leaving mortal life.' Anything which needed cooking Nature never intended should be eaten. Cooking destroys that spiritual essence which pervades everything in Nature. Not only does the consumption of gross things tend to man's debasement, but it is necessary, in order to obtain the luxuries craved by his perverted system, to toil like a slave from morn till night. But, as Nature provides everything actually necessary to man's existence, the necessity for continual toil does not exist; and man, if he so wills it, has ample opportunities for rest, recreation, and mental improvement.

"All the property of the Society is held in trust by Mr. Carpenter. There is no separate property, everything being held in common. Neither does the Society desire to accumulate wealth; Nature furnishes them with food, and they have little need of money. All who desire to join the Society are welcome, whether they have wealth or not, if they will agree to live in accordance with the established rules. Mr. Carpenter is now in New York, and it is understood that he will soon return with a large accession of members.

"It is perhaps needless to say that they hold the marriage ceremony in contempt. Their views on this subject are not greatly dissimilar to those held by the Oneida Community."

KATIE HANSON'S FORTUNE.

Twenty-two Years Away from Home—Cook, Roustabout, Soldier, and Nurse—Marrying the Captain of Her Company—Prosperity in Cuba.

Correspondence New York Times.

ELMIRA, May 31.—Twenty-two years ago Katie Hanson disappeared from her home in Tioga County, Penn. She was only 18 years of age, and had grown up among the lumber woods of Northern Pennsylvania. She had a predilection for masculine ways. She was expert with the rifle and fishing-rod, and spent much of her time in the woods. Her family was highly respectable, and she was more than usually intelligent. In spite of her dislike for the pursuits of her own sex, she bore an unsullied reputation. She left home one day with her rifle, which her father had given her. She never came back. Nothing was ever heard of her. Her father advertised throughout the country for traces of her, and visited all the large cities in the State seeking for tidings of her. It being known in the neighborhood where the Hansons lived that Katie had formed an attachment for a worthless young man named Johnson, and that her parents had positively forbidden her having anything to do with him, many believed that she had run away from home for that reason, to lead a life of shame. Others held that she had either accidentally shot herself in the woods, or had become lost and died in some out-of-the-way part of the forest. Her parents, after searching a year or two, gave her up as dead.

Col. Grant Wilson, of Philadelphia, was spending the winter, in 1876, in Cuba. During his stay there he met Maj. James Hopkins, formerly of Ohio, who served in Gen. Thomas' division during the late War. Maj. Hopkins owned a fine plantation in the interior of the island, and Col. Wilson accepted his invitation to become his guest during his stay in Cuba. The Major's family consisted of a handsome and dignified wife of about 40 and two interesting children. When Col. Wilson left Cuba he was intrusted with an errand in this country by Mrs. Hopkins. On arriving in New York he started for Tioga County, Penn., and found the family of Elijah Hanson. He caused great rejoicing by the announcement that he knew their long-lost daughter, Katie; that she was alive and well, and preparing to pay the old homestead a visit in the summer of the present year. Katie Hanson and Mrs. Maj. Hopkins were one and the same, and the following was the strange story she told to the friend she found in Col. Wilson:

The young man Johnson referred to above was in the habit of accompanying Katie Hanson on her hunting expeditions, and, being an excellent woodsman and hunter, was a most congenial companion to her. His family was dissolute and ignorant. When her father ordered her to cease associating with Johnson, Katie rebelled against the order for a time. The last day she left her house with her rifle she concluded that the association was not a proper one for her, but she could see no way for its dissolution but by leaving home. She passed that night in the woods, and the next day went to the cabin of some hunters in the vicinity. The hunters were not in the cabin, but she appropriated a suit of their clothes, and disguised herself in them. Her features and short hair favored the deception. She reached Dunkirk, N. Y., in her wanderings. She secured the position of cook in a lake boat running between Detroit and Buffalo. This position and life were entirely to her liking.

One day in Buffalo she read in one of the papers an advertisement offering a reward for any information of where she was, and giving a minute description of her. This alarmed her, for she feared that she would be apprehended and returned home. On returning to Detroit, she gave up her position and went to Cincinnati. She found employment on an Ohio River steamer. She continued on the steamer until the breaking out of the War. No one had ever suspected her sex. She determined to enlist, and joined an Ohio regiment, and was in all of the engagements of Gen. Thomas' division. In 1863 she was promoted to Sergeant in her company. In 1864 her Captain met her one day as she was returning from stationing a guard. He said to her that he had long suspected that she was a woman, and demanded to know if such was the case. The charge was so sudden and unexpected that she lost her self-possession, and convicted herself by her reply. She begged the Captain not to reveal her secret, but he took her before Gen. Thomas and made the strange fact known to him.

Katie was at once sent back to the rear, and ordered to resume her proper attire. She became a nurse in the hospital, and soon had in her care her Captain, he having been wounded in a skirmish. Between the Captain and the nurse, whom he had detected in the ranks of his company, a strong affection formed. At the close of the War they were married, the Captain, meantime, having been promoted to the rank of Major. Maj. Hopkins' family was one of the best in Ohio, and it refused to recognize his wife. She had $900, which she had saved from her earnings on the steamers. This was in a Cincinnati bank. She drew it out, and, with her husband, went to Cuba. There they prospered and were found by Col. Wilson in 1876. Word has been received from Mrs. Hopkins that she and her husband and children will sail for New York in August, and visit the home she so mysteriously left nearly a quarter of a century ago.

Schliemann's Excavations.

Pof. Virchow, who has been visiting Dr. Schliemann in the Troad, reports that the latter is having a great portion of the surface cleared away in order to lay bare the Trojan city; and in the course of the works great masses of charred buildings came to light, as well as large blocks of unburned clay, evidently used in building the walls. In Virchow's presence a second treasure was discovered, similar to the "Treasure of Priam," consisting of long gold chains and gold discs.

Parents cannot be too careful in guarding the health of their babies. Only a good and reliable medicine should be given to them. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is known not to contain anything injurious.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Government Bonds Steady---Foreign Exchange Dull.

Chicago Discounts Quiet---Stocks Stronger.

The Produce Markets More Active---Provisions and Hogs Steady.

Some Excitement in Wheat---Corn, Oats, and Rye Stronger.

FINANCIAL.

There was only a moderate activity in Government bonds. Chicago dealers were buying at 102⅝, and selling at 103. The 6s were 107⅜ bid, the 5s 103⅜, and the 4½s 106¼. Refunding certificates were inactive. Only a few were offered, and these the brokers took at 101⅛. They sold at 102@102⅛, but transactions were very few, as there is very little demand. The announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury that after June 9 he will receive the refunding certificates for exchange into bonds will have a tendency to lessen the difference between the price of bonds and refunding certificates. One per cent is the margin now generally allowed. It may at the same time weaken the bond market by increasing the supply. But this effect will be to some extent counteracted by the fact that the largest buyers of certificates have been selling bonds against them.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—Holders of called bonds which mature before the 1st day of July next are requested to send them to the Department, for payment, during the month of June. In this way, the holders of such bonds will receive payment for them, with interest to maturity, before the bonds mature. The very large payments of called bonds to be made in July will fully occupy the different offices of the Department in that month, and preference in the order of liquidation will be given to maturing bonds rather than to bonds past due, the holders of which have failed to present them for payment.

All United States bonds forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division, Secretary's Office," and all registered bonds should be assigned to "the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

Where parties desire checks in payment for registered bonds, drawn to the order of any one but the payee, they should assign them to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption account of the owner or owners, giving name or names thereof.

As it is impossible to notify directly the holders of such called bonds, the press of the country is respectfully requested to give publicity to this notice, that there may be no delay in the payment of the bonds, and that an accumulation of money in the Treasury may be avoided.

A great deal of relief for the money market has been expected from this anticipation of the payment of called bonds, but the circular amounts to nothing as far as the experience of Chicago bankers goes. We know of cases in which hundreds of thousands of dollars of bonds due in June have been sent forward, with no return from the Department. Some of these went forward as long ago as the middle of April, but all that has been heard of from them is the acknowledgment that they have been received by the Treasury Department. As bonds sent six weeks ago have not been paid yet, the Treasury will not gain much on its July business by having the June bonds sent in now. There has been no complaint of this kind from New York, and it is possible the called bonds forwarded from that city have been more promptly attended to than those from Chicago. The Treasury Department certainly ought to be able to do better than this by the Western banks. There was only a light supply of bills in the foreign exchange market. In Chicago sterling grain-bills were 485⅞ for 60-day bills and 487¼ for sight, and French were 520 for 60-day bills and 517⅛ for sight. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 487@487¼ and 488⅜. In New York the actual rates were 487½@487⅞ and 489¼. The posted rates for sterling were 488½@490. French bankers' bills were 515@512½.

Consols were 97 7-16, ex. dividend, at the opening, and declined to 97 5-16. The Bank of England lost $260,000 in bullion.

Silver has advanced again in London, and is now quoted at 52⅝ pence per ounce. Among other causes operating to strengthen the market is the declared intention of the Italian Government to apply for permission to the Latin Union, of which it is a member, to coin within the next six years 60,000,000 of five-franc silver pieces. At the last conference of the Latin Union Italy promised to do all in her power to resume specie payment as speedily as possible. To this end she agreed to withdraw all her paper for a less denomination than five francs. To aid her in this effort France agreed to deliver to Italy 87,000,000 francs in subsidiary coin, which she now has of Italian money, and Belgium was to do the same to the extent of 13,000,000 francs. Italy was also allowed to coin 20,000,000 five-franc pieces, which, by mutual agreement, are to be received by all the Governments at par. The statement now is that Italy wants permission to coin 40,000,000 five-francs more.

At the Chicago banks business is moderately active. Bank clearings were $5,000,000. There is a good demand for loans at low rates. Call rates are 5@7 per cent, and 4 per cent on Government bond collateral. Time rates are 7@8 per cent, with some small transactions at 9@10 per cent. The currency movement is still from New York to the West.

There was a sale of Cook County 7s of 1892 at 113⅜ between brokers. Cook County 5s were sold at 102⅛ and interest. Local securities are all firm. We quote Chicago 7s at 113 bid, the Water-Loan 7s at 113⅜ bid, Chicago 6s at 107¼ bid, with sales at 108, the Water-Loan 6s 108 bid, and Lincoln Park 7s 104 bid. These prices do not include the interest. City scrip is now selling at 99⅛.

Stocks opened stronger, with a few exceptions, than at the close of Tuesday. There were some signs of weakness, but at the close the tone of the market was one of steadiness and strength. At the opening there was an improvement on closing prices the day before of ⅛ in Northwestern preferred, ⅜ in St. Paul common, ⅜ in the preferred, ⅛ in Union Pacific, ⅛ in Erie, ⅛ in Ohio & Mississippi, ⅛ in St. Joe common, ⅛ in the preferred, ⅜ in Lackawanna, ⅛ in Canada Southern, ⅛ in C., C. & I. C., and ⅛ in Atlantic & Pacific. Jersey Central opened ⅛, Kansas & Texas ⅝, Kansas City ⅛, Western Union ⅛, Kansas Pacific 2, Iron Mountain ⅛, and Erie preferred ⅛ lower. Michigan Central began at 76⅜ and fell to 76⅝. Its decline begins to attract buyers, and the price at the close was 77⅛. Lake Shore advanced ⅜, to 75⅛. Northwestern was down, the common declining from 63 to 62⅞, and the preferred from 95 to 94⅞. St. Paul was strong, and advanced from 51¼ to 52⅛, the highest point of the day, at which it closed. The preferred gained ⅜, to 90⅞. It is now rumored that the much-advertised short interest in St. Paul in Chicago has never really existed, and that the reports of it were industriously circulated to deceive the public and induce them to go short before the stock started upon its way to 60. Erie recovered ⅝, to 27⅛. The second consols, which begin Sept. 1 to draw 6 per cent interest in gold, are now actively dealt in. They opened at 71⅜, and advanced on large transactions to 72⅜. They are still considerably below the figures of a fortnight ago, when they were selling at 74⅜. The depression is said to have been the result of manipulation by the powerful clique who own most of the stock and bonds. Erie preferred opened at 49⅜, and gained 1⅞, to 51⅛. Wabash recovered 1⅛, to 37⅛. St. Joe common advanced from 21⅜ to 22⅛, and the preferred from 43 to 43⅜. The coal stocks were strong. Delaware & Hudson lost ⅛, to 49⅛, but Lackawanna gained ⅜, to 59⅝, and Jersey Central ⅝, to 52⅛. Canada Southern continues to go down, under manipulation, it is said, like that in Erie; the decline was ⅜, to 57⅛. The Southwestern stocks have almost faded out of notice. Kansas & Texas was off ¼, to 14; Kansas City ⅛, to 14⅛; San Francisco was not quoted; and Kansas Pacific was dull and weak at 55. In the telegraph stocks, Western Union opened and closed at 113⅜, and Atlantic & Pacific lost ⅛, to 40. Minneapolis & St. Paul made its appearance in the quotations again, and dropped ⅛, to 29. Iron Mountain gained ⅛, to 27⅝, and Louisville & Nashville lost ⅛, to 59.

Northwest gold bonds were 111⅛; St. Paul sinking-funds, 108; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s, 79, ex-int.; Alton gold 6s, 106⅜; Kansas & Texas firsts, 65½; the seconds, 32; and the Erie second 6s, gold, 71⅜@72⅜.

In railroad bonds, in New York on Monday, the business was moderately large, and prices were irregular. The coal-roads issues continued strong, especially for New Jersey Centrals, which sold up to 117 for firsts, 94⅞ for do consolidated assented, 94⅞ for convertible assented, and 64⅞ for Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented. Cedar Falls & Minnesota firsts sold at 103⅛,—an advance of 4⅛ per cent on the last previously-reported sale. Keokuk & Des Moines firsts rose 1 per cent, to 94; Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold coupons ⅛, to 111⅛; C., C. & I. C. firsts 1⅛, to 69⅛. Metropolitan Elevated firsts sold up to 107⅛; New York Elevated firsts to 115⅝; Lake Shore registered firsts to 120; Erie seconds to 108⅛; Louisville & Nashville consolidated to 111⅛; St. Louis & San Francisco seconds, class A, to 75. Erie consolidated seconds and funded 5s were active on narrow fluctuations. Louisville & Nashville seconds fell off to 101⅛; Winona & St. Peters firsts to 109; Morris & Essex firsts to 122⅜. Kansas & Texas consolidated assented dropped 1⅛, to 65⅛; do seconds 1, to 31⅛; Toledo & Wabash consolidated convertible, ex coupon, 2⅛, to 72⅛; Great Western firsts, ex coupon, 1, to 107⅛; do seconds declined to 86; and Toledo & Wabash firsts, ex coupon, to 108⅛.

The dividend on Atchison is said to be a settled affair, the only question being as to the amount. It will be at least 5 per cent,—probably 6. The earnings of the road continue to show a remarkable increase. For the third week in May the total was $153,000, against $67,700, and the land sales were $18,500, against $21,700.

The following gives the fluctuations of the leading stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Michigan Central	76⅜	77¼	76⅜	77¼
Lake Shore	74⅞	75⅛	74⅝	75⅛
C. & N. Western	63	63⅜	62⅞	62⅞
Do preferred	95	95¼	94⅞	94⅞
M. & St. Paul	51¼	....	....	52⅛
Do preferred	90⅜	....	....	90⅞
Illinois Central	86½	....	....	86⅝
Union Pacific	74½	....	....	74⅜
Erie	26⅞	....	....	27½
Wabash Railway	36	....	....	37½
Ohio & Miss	15	....	....	15
C., C., C. & I	49¼	....	....	49¼
H. & St. Jo	21½	....	....	22¼
H. & St. Jo, pfd	43	43⅜	42⅞	43⅜
Del. & Hudson	49⅝	49⅝	48⅜	49¼
D., Lack. & West	59⅝	59½	58⅞	59½
N. J. Central	51⅛	....	....	52¼
Canada Southern	58¼	....	....	57½
Mo., Kas. & Tex	14¼	....	....	14
K. City & N.	14⅝	....	....	14½
Do preferred	41	....	....	41¼
W. Union Tel	113⅜	114	112½	113⅞
C. C. & I. C	7⅜	....	....	7⅜
Kansas Pacific	55	....	....	55
Iron Mountain	27½	....	....	27⅝
Louisville & Nash	59½	59⅝	59	59
Erie preferred	49⅞	....	....	51¼
Morris & Essex	91⅛	....	....	91½
Atlantic & Pacific	40½	....	....	40
Minn. & St. Paul	29¼	....	....	29

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of '81	107⅝	107⅞
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int	103⅞	104
U. S. new 4½s, ex int	106¼	106⅝
U. S. 4 per cent coupons	102⅝	103
U. S. currency 6s	123	....
Refunding certificates	101⅜	....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	488½	490
Belgium	515	512½
France	515	512½
Switzerland	515	512½
Germany	95¼	96
Holland	40	40¼
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27½
Sweden	....	27
Denmark	....	27½

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

Sterling	485¾	487⅝
France	520	517½

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Municipal 7s	*113	*113¼
Chicago Water loan 7s	*113⅜	*114
Chicago Municipal 6s	*107¼	*108
Chicago Water loan 6s	*108	*108¼
Chicago Lincoln Park 7s	*104	*105
Chicago South Park 7s	*102½	*104½
Chicago West Park 7s	*104½	*105
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip)	98½	99¼
Cook County 7s	*113¼	....
Cook County (short) 7s	*101½	*102½
Cook County 5s	*101⅜	*102½
City Railway (South Side)	167¼	....
City Railway (West Side)	175	....
City Railway do 7 per cent cents	*105¼	*106½
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bnds	*105⅜	*106½
Chamber of Commerce	58	60

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

Following are Chicago quotations for coins:

Trades	$	97
Mexican (full weight)		82¼
Sovereigns		4.80
Napoleons		3.80
Twenty marks		4.70
Austrian florins (paper)		39
Five francs		85
Prussian thalers		65
Holland guelders	38¼@	39
Kronors (Swedish)	25 @	25¼
Mexican and S. American doubloons		15.50
Spanish doubloons		15.60

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,
104 Washington-st.,
HAS FOR SALE
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS,
COOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS,
And other good securities at lowest market rates.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Southwest corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.,
Is buying and selling
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
CHICAGO CITY AND COOK COUNTY BONDS,
And does a General Banking Business.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS.
LOCAL SECURITIES.
COMMERCIAL PAPER.

IRA HOLMES,
GENERAL BROKER,
86 WASHINGTON-ST.
5 per cent Cook County Bonds for sale.
Bank Books bought and sold.
Receivers' Certificates bought.
Loans negotiated.
Highest price paid for 4 per cent Refunding Certificates.

F. G. SALTONSTALL, Chicago. A. M. KIDDER & CO., New York.
SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO.,
128 LaSalle-st., Chicago.
STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks bought and sold on margin by telegraph at N. Y. rates of Commission. Stock Lists on file and all information furnished on application.
Messrs. Saltonstall, Kidder & Trask, of our firm, are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS,
In the Basement Office of the Fire-Proof Building,
COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.
Private Boxes for rent at from $5 to $40 per year. Entrance on Washington-st., and from floor of Banking Room.

EUGENE C. LONG,
LOANS OF ALL KINDS NEGOTIATED.
LOCAL STOCKS AND MERCANTILE PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 98 WASHINGTON-ST.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,
BANKER AND BROKER,
N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago.
Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants.
Member of New York Stock Exchange.

CHARLES HENROTIN,
106 East Washington-st.
CITY, COUNTY, GOVERNMENT, AND RAILROAD BONDS.
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
And Investment Securities of all kinds.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
127 LaSalle-st.,
WANTS CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY STOCK.
HAS FOR SALE,
WEST DIVISION RAILWAY STOCK.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK,
N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME.
No notice required to draw money.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

We are just now allowing more than par and accrued interest for Called 5-20s and 10-40s.
The NEW 4 PER CENTS on hand for sale in large or small amounts.
$50,000 choice 7 and 8 per cent Municipal and School Bonds for sale.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
100 WASHINGTON-ST.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Governments quiet; railroad bonds generally strong; State securities dull and weak for Louisiana consols, which declined 1⅛. South Carolina consols and South Carolina old are bid 10 and 11 higher.

Stock speculation was unusually quiet, and fluctuations confined within very narrow limits. In early dealings a firm tone prevailed, and the most active shares recorded an advance, but during the afternoon a reaction took place, which was, however, succeeded by a strong market, and final transactions were at an improvement of ⅛@1⅛, the latter Erie preferred. Kansas Pacific was an exception, and showed a decline of 2. Transactions were 131,000 shares: 15,000 Erie, 17,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Northwestern, 14,000 St. Paul common, 2,000 preferred, 11,000 Lackawanna, 13,000 New Jersey Central, 3,000 Delaware & Hudson, 3,000 Michigan Central, 3,000 Wabash, 8,000 Western Union, 14,000 Pacific Mail, 6,000 St. Joe, and 3,400 Louisville & Nashville.

Money market active at 2@7; closing easy at 2½@3½.

Prime mercantile paper, 4@5.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, steady at 487⅝; sight, 489¼.

Metals unchanged.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	107⅝	New 4 per cent	102⅝
New 5s	103⅞	Currency 6s	122
New 4½s	106⅝		

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	113¾	St. Paul, pfd	90⅞
Quicksilver	15½	Wabash	36⅞
Quicksilver, pfd	30	Fort Wayne	8½
Pacific Mail	16⅞	Terre Haute	11
Mariposa	10¼	Terre Haute, pfd	19
Mariposa, pfd	107	Chicago & Alton	82½
Adams Express	106	C. & Alton, pfd	111
Wells, Fargo & Co.	98¼	Ohio & Mississippi	15
American Express	47¾	Del., L. & Western	59⅝
U. S. Express	46¼	A. & P. Telegraph	40
N. Y. Central	118⅜	C., B. & Q	115¼
Erie	27½	H. & St. Joe	22¼
Erie, pfd	51	H. & St. Joe, pfd	43¼
Harlem	159	Canada Southern	56
Michigan Central	77	L. & Nashville	58¼
Panama	148	Kansas Pacific	55
Union Pacific	74¼	Kansas & Texas	14
Lake Shore	75	St. L. & San Fran	9⅞
Illinois Central	86	St. L. & S. F. pfd	11
Clev. & Pittsburg	106½	St. L. &S. F. 1st pfd	23
Northwestern	62¾	St. L., K. C. & N'h'n	14⅞
Northwestern, pfd	94⅞	St. L., K. C. & N. pfd	40⅞
C., C., C. & I	49	Cent. Pac. bonds	112¼
N. J. Central	52	Union Pac. bonds	110
Rock Island	138¼	U. P. Land-Grants	113½
St. Paul	52	U. P. Sinking-F'ds	114½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	35¼	Virginia 6s, new	35
Tennessee 6s, new	32	Missouri	107¼
Virginia 6s, old	32		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 4.—An assessment has been levied by the Crown Point Mining Company of $1 per share, delinquent July 11.

Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	27	Justice	4⅝
Alta	9¼	Mexican	44¼
Belcher	5½	Northern Belle	7
Best & Belcher	20⅝	Ophir	37
Bullion	7⅞	Overman	11⅛
California	6⅞	Raymond & Ely	4½
Chollar & Potosi	8⅝	Savage	16½
Consol. Virginia	6⅞	Sierra Nevada	54¼
Crown Point	5⅞	Union Consolidat'd	93
Eureka Consol	17⅞	Yellow Jacket	20⅞
Exchequer	9¼	Bodie	39⅞
Gould & Curry	12⅝	Potosi	6
Grand Prize	4½	Imperial	1⅜
H. & N	13⅞	Mono	9¼
Julia Consolidated	4½		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4.—Sight exchange on New York, ¼ premium.

Sterling exchange, 488¼.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 4.—Quotations for consols yesterday should be ex-dividend. Consols, 97 5-16; account, 97⅜.

United States Securities—Reading, 20; Erie, 27⅝; preferred, 51.

United States Bonds—New 5s, 105⅝; 4½s, 108⅝; 4s, 103⅛.

PARIS, June 4.—Rentes, 116f 47½c.

BERLIN, June 4.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 2,560,000 marks.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, June 4:

CITY PROPERTY.

Blue Island av, 351 6-10 ft n e of Twelfth st, n w f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated May 26 (Edson Keith to H. and S. Rosenthal)	$ 2,500
South Dearborn st, 224 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x110 ft, dated June 4 (William Watkins to Henry C. Cass)	820
Park av, 275 ft w of Fall st, s f, 50 ft to alley, improved, dated Oct. 8, 1878 (John H. Braynard to Calvin Stone)	2,000
Fox place, 137 ft e of Noble st, n f, 25x94 ft, improved, dated May 31 (August Riechelmann to August Trandel)	780
Elizabeth st, 125 ft s of West Indiana st, e f, 25x98¼ ft, dated March 28 (P. and M. Ensworth to Abram H. Covert)	2,000
Hoyne av, n w cor of Parmelee st, e f, 120x105 ft, with 24½x124¾ ft adjoining on Parmelee st, dated Dec. 2, 1878 (William Loeb to Levi Rosenfeld)	1,500
Clybourn av, 297 ft s e of Hinsche st, s w f, 24 4-01x205 ft, improved, dated June 3 (Wilhelm Krener to Elizabeth Lueppen)	1,800
West Fifteenth st, 300 ft e of Jefferson st, n f, 25x73 ft, dated June 3 (Mathias Litlig to John Donohue)	850
West Erie st, n e cor of Armour st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 4 (George Bickerdike to Catherine Gibson)	1,000
Michigan av, 275 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x160½ ft, dated May 17 (estate of Lewis H. Phillips to Arthur Dixon)	3,400
Superior st, 100 ft e of North Dearborn st, n f, 20x100 ft, improved, dated June 4 (Robert C. Wright, trustee, to John Jeffries)	4,150
Farrell st, 262 ft s of Hickory st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated June 2 (Thomas Kenney to Herman Theves)	850
Paulina st, 200 ft n of Clarinda st, e f, 25x130 ft, dated June 3 (John Ill to William Moews)	1,050
Willow st, 50 ft w of Fremont st, s f, 25x112 ft, dated May 15 (Charles Hansburg to Ferdinand Frederich)	900
Wentworth av, n w cor of Alexander st, e f, 22x90 ft, improved, dated May 30 (Jacob Mauser to Christoph Rasch)	1,500
Dussold st, 178 ft e of Union st, s f, 25x73 ft, improved, dated June 4 (Julius Rosenthal (trustee) to C. N. Wagner)	475
West Twelfth st, s w cor of Canal st, n f, 100x48 ft, dated May 24 (John A. Tyrrell (trustee) to Henry M. Palmer)	4,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wellington road, near Green Bay road, 50x144 ft, dated June 4 (Ernst Hecht to Sophia Hauck)	$ 5,000
Wellington road, same as the above, dated June 4 (Frederick Hauck to Ernst Hecht)	5,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Hyde Park av, n w cor of Chestnut st, e f, 110x150 ft, dated June 2 (Samuel H. Larminie to Jane N. Hibbard)	$ 2,500
Wood st, 192 ft n of Forty-ninth st, e f, 72x124 ft, dated June 4 (B. F. Jacobs to Henry Pascoe)	450
Goodspeed st, n e cor of Forty-ninth st, w f, 120x124 ft, dated June 4 (B. F. Jacobs to Thomas D. Anderson)	850

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for June delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Mess pork	$ 9.52½	$ 9.50
Lard	6.02½	6.02½
Shoulders, boxed	3.55	3.55
Short ribs, boxed	4.62½	4.65
Whisky	1.03	1.03
Wheat	1.02⅜	1.02⅜
Corn	35⅞	36
Oats	30¾	31
Rye	52	52
Barley	64	64
Live hogs	3.35@3.65	3.35@3.65
Cattle	2.00@5.00	2.00@5.00

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	Receipts. 1879.	Receipts. 1878.	Shipments. 1879.	Shipments. 1878.
Flour, brls	14,397	6,052	11,643	13,037
Wheat, bu	142,259	34,546	53,833	10,150
Corn, bu	427,357	205,967	630,765	462,362
Oats, bu	65,319	41,754	76,408	99,962
Rye, bu	9,050	4,947	4,464	16,392
Barley, bu	5,800	7,468	1,455	1,330
Grass seed, lbs	3,710	6,400	110,612	24,322
F. seed, lbs	....	27,050	....	65,000
B. corn, lbs	50,000	....	2,030	2,189
C. meats, lbs	437,615	235,400	1,434,132	985,846
Beef, tcs	....	....	2	....
Beef, brls	....	....	187	94
Pork, brls	....	35	2,446	438
Lard, lbs	448,650	31,900	468,625	639,578
Tallow, lbs	29,090	25,101	21,000	....
Butter, lbs	230,536	192,244	95,685	153,875
Live hogs, No.	21,817	19,891	4,304	4,180
Cattle, No.	4,900	3,737	1,493	1,400
Sheep, No.	727	305	....	400
Hides, lbs	296,860	142,899	199,460	100,200
Highwines	....	500	....	....
Wool, lbs	621,997	222,658	206,590	325,862
Potatoes, bu	2,540	3,074	2,112	12
Coal, tons	7,781	5,148	2,236	543
Hay, tons	80	130	20	68
Lumber, m ft	8,821	3,660	2,074	1,973
Shingles, m	1,740	1,830	20	160
Salt, brls	10,242	2,312	4,702	2,462
Poultry, coops	4	....	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	895	699	121	427
Cheese, boxes	1,492	1,578	1,007	935
G. apples, brls	267	....	....	....
Beans, bu	255	265	79	360

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 13 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 6 cars No. 3 do, 12 cars mixed, 6 cars No. 2 hard, 1 car No. 1 spring, 129 cars No. 2 do, 92 cars No. 3 do, 40 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (302 wheat); 1 car yellow corn, 315 cars and 6,000 bu high mixed, 1 car new do, 6 cars new mixed, 427 cars and 89,000 bu No. 2 corn, 25 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (777 corn); 85 cars white oats, 39 cars No. 2 mixed, 12 cars rejected (86 oats); 9 cars No. 2 rye, 4 cars rejected; 1 car No. 3 barley. Total (1,179 cars), 540,000 bu. Inspected out: 61,462 bu wheat, 367,582 bu corn, 8,383 bu oats, 1,580 bu barley.

The Directors of the Board of Trade have decided that it is not the province of the Board to enforce trades made between its members, if such trading occur inside other organizations. This is understood not to conflict with the former position of the Board that trading on the street, within hours, is enforced by the Board. The decision was arrived at in consideration of a case arising out of a transaction in what is euphoniously called the "bucket shop," but the ruling applies to transactions on the Call Board, which have heretofore been settled up against transactions on 'Change. The question was asked yesterday, "Does this offer a premium to rascality?" It may be productive of some little inconvenience, but few will question the necessity of drawing the line somewhere.

The Board of Vessel-Owners resolve and re-resolve, but rates go down all the same.

An operator on 'Change, who does not operate there quite so much just now as he would but for the crosscut railroads, stated yesterday that those roads are carrying corn from Central Iowa to Toledo for 15c per 100 lbs. The pool between the three trunk lines from this city keeps up the rate at 20@25c between Central Iowa and Chicago. The result is that a great deal of corn goes around us. The gentleman stated that yesterday a lot of corn was sold on the line of the Northwestern Road, the price paid being equivalent to about 40c here.

It was thought Tuesday that the parties controlling the wheat deal were waiting for a 2c rate by water to Buffalo, and intending to move out a big line at that figure. The events of yesterday indicated that the guess was approximately correct, room being taken for about 670,000 bu. But the waiting has cost a great deal of money, in storage if in nothing else.

We note a continued good demand for corn on track, though it is understood that the railroads are already under contract to take as much as they can handle for three or four weeks to come. The demand has induced some receivers to sell on track their corn which came here to fill June sales, and they bought in their June against it; which accounts for the relative firmness of June corn during the past two days. The difference yesterday in favor of the operation was about ½c; it was ⅝c on Tuesday.

The leading produce markets were irregular yesterday. Provisions were tame, though steady, the demand being kept down by fears that a further decline must ensue from big stocks on a large summer run of hogs. Wheat was higher, with more doing, and some excitement. The market was early startled by a demand for a few fives, to fill June shorts, and as none was offered the shorts began to bid up among themselves; but as $1.04¼ failed to bring out an instantaneous response they fell off. Subsequently the parties supposed to represent the clique sold a quantity variously estimated at all the way from 200,000 bu to 500,000 bu, and then the feeling was easier, though it was surmised that a good many shorts remained unfilled. July deliveries were firmer in sympathy. Corn was stronger, partly because the reported shipments were very large, and the parties who have received the bulk of the corn delivered on June contracts have quietly retired it instead of placing it again on the market. Oats were somewhat excited early by a rather vigorous demand from the shorts, and other breadstuffs were firm. Freights by lake were more active, and easier, at 2c for wheat to Buffalo, with some symptoms of a further weakening. Rail rates were unchanged, on the basis of 10c per 100 lbs for grain to New York. Through to Liverpool quoted at 32½c.

Jobbers of dry goods had nothing new to report. Orders to a liberal aggregate were placed, and the tone of the market was again buoyant both for cottons and woolens. Groceries were freely ordered, and were steadily held at previous figures. There is an active and increasing demand for sugars, and holders anticipate a rise. In the dried-fruit market there was continued quiet, with prices ruling easy. Fish were in good request at the lately-revised prices. The butter market was weak, under increasing receipts and in sympathy with the Eastern market. Cheese also was easy, with a tendency to lower prices. Prices of oils were unchanged. A good demand existed, and most kinds were steadily held. White lead was fairly active at the late decline, or at $6.50@7.00 per 100 pounds. The leather market remains quiet and firm. The demand at present comes chiefly from manufacturers. Coal sold at $4.50 for hard, and at $3.00 for Illinois.

Lumber was in fair demand at the yards at recent prices. The dock offerings were smaller, and the market was fairly active early in the day. Drugs and chemicals were quoted steady and in fair request. The demand for wool keeps about even with the supply, and the market is strong in sympathy with Eastern markets, and advices from the country are calculated to produce strength. Hay was in request for shipment, but local buyers were doing little in pressed, the supply of loose hay being sufficient to meet their wants. The demand for hides was less active, and the outside quotations were scarcely obtainable except for large lots of choice stock. Seeds were quiet and firm, being held above buyers' views. Poultry was dull. Green fruits were steady.

As is usual at the beginning of summer, jobbers of boots and shoes are now calling in their traveling men, and the spring trade of 1879 may be regarded as virtually at an end. The season has been one of more than ordinary activity, an increase in sales of fully 10@15 per cent as compared with the spring season of 1878 is reported, and in other respects also the position of the market has been more satisfactory than for a number of seasons past. At present, stocks, comparatively, are light. That fact, taken in conjunction with the enhanced cost of materials,—there has been an advance of 5@10 per cent within the past thirty days,—gives to the market for manufactured goods an upward inclination. There has already been a material advance in the price of rubber goods.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

	Week ending May 31, 1879.	Week ending June 1, 1878.
Flour, sacks	65,000@ 70,000	*85,000@ 90,000
Wheat, qrs	200,000@205,000	210,000@215,000
Corn, qrs	100,000@105,000	245,000@250,000

*Barrels.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

June 4.—Receipts—Flour, 14,014 brls; wheat, 281,200 bu; corn, 252,828 bu; oats, 37,800 bu; corn-meal, 624 pkgs; rye, 3,462 bu; malt, 32,119 bu; pork, 2,768 brls; beef, 1,770 tcs; cut meats, 1,864 pkgs; lard, 9,232 tcs; whisky, 323 brls.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 110,000 bu; corn, 194,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Received.	Shipped.
Chicago	142,259	53,833
Milwaukee	90,000	45,000
New York	231,000	110,000
Baltimore	29,000	......
Total	492,259	208,833

PROVISION EXPORTS.

The following were the exports of provisions from New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Montreal, Portland, and New Orleans for the week ending May 24, 1879, and their distribution:

To—	Pork brls.	Beef brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.
Liverpool	530	1,002	660,524	5,748,729
London	550	401	94,650	1,078,165
Glasgow	182	870	45,760	821,750
Bristol	......	39	55,700	401,850
Hull	......	37	......	333,125
Bremen	18	......	1,378,126	95,950
Hamburg	50	165	836,100	36,575
Antwerp	......	......	61,600	993,925
Rotterdam	......	......	181,120	......
Italy	......	......	256,000	......
Contin'tal ports	......	......	527,800	21,674
S. and Cent. A.	68	153	314,530	18,083
West Indies	2,138	849	1,369,422	216,802
Other countries	599	70	1,150	5,210
British Colonies	1,605	153	2,163	11,835
Total week	5,740	3,420	5,784,645	9,783,673
Previous week	5,889	3,135	7,662,802	6,955,297

Also, 2,315,465 lbs cheese, and 2,028,579 lbs tallow.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were tame and steady. The market appeared to be dull, but a fair volume of trading was reported for next month; little else. Shippers were very quiet. We note that the premiums on futures were somewhat smaller than at the beginning of the week, the reason being that the pressure to make transfers was about over. Liverpool reported a reduction of 3d per 112 lbs in some cuts of meat, and the local hog market was steady, while rather large shipments of product were reported, the low freight rates inviting an active outward movement.

MESS PORK—Was steady at about Tuesday's latest quotations, but closed 2½c lower. Sales were reported of 750 brls seller June at $9.50; 20,000 brls seller July at $9.60@9.62½; and 9,500 brls seller August at $9.67½@9.72½. Total, 30,250 brls. The market closed tame at $9.50 for cash or seller June, $9.57½@9.60 for July, and $9.67½@9.70 for August. Old pork was held at $9.00. Prime mess pork was nominal at $9.00@9.50, and extra prime at $7.75@8.00.

LARD—Declined 2½c per 100 lbs, but was steadier on spot. Sales were reported of 1,000 tcs seller June at $6.00@6.02½; 9,500 tcs seller July at $6.07½@6.10; and 3,000 tcs seller August at $6.15@6.17½. Total, 13,500 tcs. The market closed steady at $6.02½@6.05 spot or seller June, $6.07½@6.10 for seller July, and $6.15@6.17½ for seller August.

MEATS—Were rather tame, with little change in quotations. Sales were reported of 100,000 lbs shoulders, seller August, at $3.62½; 250 boxes do at $3.57½ spot; 1,700,000 lbs short ribs at $4.45 spot, $4.50 seller June, $4.55@4.57½ seller July, $4.65@4.70 seller August, and $4.77½ seller September; 125 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 7½c. The following were the closing prices on the leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$3.40	$4.50	$4.55	$4.65
Do, July	3.47½	4.57½	4.62½	4.72½
Do, August	3.57½	4.67½	4.72½	4.82½
Do, September	3.67½	4.80	4.85	4.95
June, boxed	3.55	4.65	4.70	4.80

Long clears quoted at $4.42½ loose, and $4.57½ boxed; Cumberlands, $4.62½@4.75 boxed; long-cut hams, 7½@8c; sweet-pickled hams, 7¼@7⅜c for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 6⅞@7c for same averages; green shoulders, 3⅛@3⅜c.

Bacon quoted at 4⅛@4⅜c for shoulders, 5⅛@5⅜c for short ribs, 5⅜@5⅝c for short clears, 8¼@9c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at $5.00@5.25 for No. 1 white, 4⅛@5c for good yellow, and 4⅛@4⅜c for brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at $9.00@9.25 for mess, $10.00@10.25 for extra mess, and $16.50@17.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6@6⅛c for city and 5⅞@6c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was active to the extent of the supply, which is rather small, and the market ruled firm in sympathy with wheat. A large proportion of the recent transactions have been sales made to arrive, the quantity in store not being sufficient for the wants of the market. Sales were reported of 205 brls winters at $5.25@5.40; 1,500 brls springs, partly at $4.75@4.80; 650 brls "extras" at $3.75@3.82½; and 500 brls rye flour at $2.75@3.00. Total, 2,855 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices at the close:

Choice winters	$5.50 @6.25
Good to choice winters	4.75 @5.25
Fair to good winters	4.00 @4.50
Choice Minnesotas	4.50 @5.25
Fair to good Minnesotas	4.00 @4.50
Fair to good springs	3.75 @4.25
Low springs	2.50 @3.00
Patents	6.00 @8.00

BRAN—Was less active, and firmer. Sales were 130 tons at $8.75 per ton on track, and $9.00@9.25 free on board cars, the outside including some from winter wheat.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $13.00@13.25 per ton on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 20 tons at $11.00@12.50.

SHORTS—Sale was made of 20 tons at $9.00@9.25.

SPRING WHEAT—Was more active, and stronger. The market for this month advanced about 2c, and closed ⅝c higher, while July advanced ⅜c, and closed ¼c above the latest quotation of Tuesday. Liverpool was inactive, and London reported few buyers in attendance, while New York buyers were only bidding about 1c above the top price of the day here, and our receipts were larger, with relatively small shipments. The apparent dullness of the situation made some of the June shorts think it a favorable time to fill, but their early bids failed to call out a sufficient number of offerings, and they then bid the market up on each other. The longs unloaded something like half a million bu, and arranged to ship about 600,000 bu more. The market for next month was somewhat excited in sympathy, but the excitement was not of long duration. The offerings of spot No. 2 were freely taken, closing at $1.02⅜. No. 3 was in fair shipping demand, closing at 80¼c, or fully 22c below the price for No. 2, that being at least three times the difference in milling value. Seller June opened at $1.02, advanced to $1.04, with $1.04¼ bid at one time, but no sale, then declined to $1.02⅝, sold up to $1.03, and closed at $1.02⅜. Seller July sold early at 99⅛@99⅜c, advanced to $1.00, but fell back like a flash, as there were a good many sellers to only one bid at that figure, receded to 99⅜c, improved to 99⅜c, and closed at 99⅛c. Seller August was dull at 94⅛@94⅛c. Spot sales were reported of 340,000 bu No. 2 at $1.02@1.04; 19,000 bu No. 3 at 80½@81¼c; 5,600 bu rejected at 61@61½c; and 23,400 bu by sample at 62c@$1.04. Total, 388,000 bu.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 800 bu No. 2 winter at $1.02⅜; 6,800 bu do by sample at 93c@$1.04; 1,600 bu No. 2 Minnesota at $1.02½@1.04; 2,800 bu mixed wheat at 80@90c; and 10 tons wheat screenings at $17.00 per ton on track.

CORN—Was active and stronger, advancing ⅛c, and closing a shade above the latest prices of Tuesday. The British markets were easier, and our receipts were again rather large, but were much exceeded by the reported shipments, and there was a brisk demand from shippers which absorbed all the offerings both in store and on track, chiefly at 36c for No. 2 and high mixed in store, and 36½c for do free on board cars, the market closing with those figures asked. The inquiry for futures was not particularly active; indeed, the offerings were fully equal to the demand, the current premiums paying a handsome profit on holding corn in the country, though not large enough to pay storage charges in the city. Futures were, however, sustained by sympathy with the firmness in wheat and in spot corn. Seller July opened at 36⅝@36¾c, advanced to 36⅞@37c, and receded to 36⅝@36¾c at the close. Seller August ranged at 37⅜@37⅝c, and June at 35⅞@36⅛c, both closing at the inside. Spot sales were reported of 164,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 35⅝@36⅛c, the inside for short receipts; 1,600 bu rejected at 34c; 1,200 bu white at 40c; 35,000 bu No. 2 at 37c afloat; 10,800 bu by sample at 32@36⅛c on track; and 62,800 bu do at 35@41c free on board cars. Total, 275,400 bu.

OATS—Were active and firm, closing ⅜@⅜c higher than on the previous day. The receipts were liberal, but the bulk of the car lots was sold by sample to shippers. Seller June or cash advanced sharply under a good demand from shorts, and closed ⅜c below July, the latter also being active. There was also a demand for cash oats for shipment, and New York was firm. June or cash opened at 30⅝c, sold to 31⅛c, and closed at 31c. July sold at 30⅞@31⅛c, and closed at 31⅜c. Seller August sold at 29⅛@29⅜c, and closed at about 29⅛c. Samples were active. Spot offerings were preferred, and brought about ½c more than car lots to arrive. Cash sales were reported of 37,000 bu No. 2 at 30⅛@31⅛c; 10,800 bu by sample at 32½@33⅛c on track; and 23,400 bu mixed at 28@31⅛c, partly to arrive, and 18,800 bu white at 33½@34½c. Total, 90,000 bu.

RYE—Was in good demand and firm at 52c for seller the month, and 53⅛c for July. A round lot of No. 2, in convenient house for shippers sold at 52⅛c. The stock is light and firmly held. Cash sales were reported of 5,800 bu No. 2 at 52@52½; 400 bu rejected at 46c; 800 bu by sample at 48@53c. Total, 7,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was a little more active, No. 2 being quoted easier. Extra 3 was nominal at 49@50c, and No. 3 at 38¼@39c. No. 2 sold at 64@65c, and a lot was sold on private terms, which was interpreted to mean a lower figure. Samples were in fair local request. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 64@65c; 2,000 bu on private terms; 2,400 bu by sample at 39@67c on track, and 400 bu at 65c free on board. Total, 5,600 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 7,500 brls at $9.60@9.62½ for July. Lard—4,250 tcs at $6.10 for July. Short ribs—200,000 lbs at $4.57½ for July, and $4.70 for August. Wheat—145,000 bu No. 2 at $1.10 for June, 99⅛@99⅜c for July, and 94@94⅛c for August; No. 3 do—10,000 bu at 80¼@80⅜c for June. Corn—75,000 bu at 36⅝@36⅞c for July, and 37⅝c for August. Oats—15,000 bu at 29⅜c for August.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was a shade firmer, with sales of 170,000 bu at $1.03 cash; 99⅜@99⅜c for July; 94⅛c for August; and 5,000 bu No. 3 seller July at 81⅛c.

Corn was firm, with sales of 25,000 bu at 36⅞c for July, and 37⅝@37⅞c for August.

Oats were steady, with sales of 75,000 bu at 31c for June; 31⅛c for July; 28⅛@28⅜c for September; and 28c for the year.

Lard—500 tcs at $6.10 for July.

Short ribs—200,000 lbs at $4.65@4.67½ for August.

LATER.

Wheat was quiet at 99⅜@99⅜c for July, and $1.02⅜ for June. Corn sold at 36⅝@36⅞c for July. Mess pork was steady, with a sale of 500 brls at $9.57½ seller July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was steady and in fair request for shipment:

Fine green carpet brush, ℔ lb	5 @5½
Green hurl	5 @5½
Red-tipped hurl	4 @4½
Fine green, with hurl to work it	4¼@5
Red-tipped do	3¾@4¼
Inferior	3½@3¾
Crooked	2 @3

BUTTER—The market is working a little easier. Receipts are steadily increasing, and that fact, together with reports of depression at the East, makes holders anxious to realize, and there is a disposition to meet the views of buyers. We quote:

Creamery	15@17
Good to choice dairy	13@15
Medium	9@10
Inferior to common	5@ 8

BAGGING—Remains as previously quoted. There is a fair seasonable demand at the prices given below:

Stark	23½	Burlaps, 4 bu	11@13
Brighton A	23	Do, 5 bu	12@14
Otter Creek	20½	Gunnies, single	13@15
Lewiston	21½	Do, double	22@25
American	20½	Wool sacks	40@45

CHEESE—Was again quoted weak. Stocks are accumulating, and, prices at the East being relatively lower than the prices current here, holders are uneasy. Sales at outside quotations are confined to small lots:

Full cream, new	7 @7¾
Part skim, new	5 @6
Full skim, new	3 @3¾
Low grades	1½@2

COAL—Was quoted firm and unchanged, at $4.50 for Lackawanna and Pittston, at $4.50@5.00 for Erie, and $3.00 for Illinois.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were in fair request. No changes were made in the list except an advance in castor oil. Following are the quotations:

Acid, citric	$ 60	@	63
Acid, tartaric, ℔, 25-℔	49	@	52
Ammonia, carb	20	@	25
Axle-grease, ℔ doz	1.00	@	1.25
Borax, refined, ℔	10	@	12
Blue vitriol, ℔	7	@	10
Cream tartar, pure, ℔	29	@	30
Cochineal, Honduras, ℔	75	@	80
Chloroform, ℔	80	@	85
Glycerine, bulk, ℔	17	@	25
Gum arabic, picked	40	@	50
Gum camphor, ℔	30	@	33
Gum opium, ℔	4.85	@	5.00
Gum shellac, ℔			25
Iodine, ℔			5.75
Morphia, sulph, oz			3.80
Oil, castor, ℔ gal	1.32	@	1.40
Oil, lemon	2.50	@	2.75
Potassa, chlor, ℔	19	@	20
Potassium, iod., ℔	4.25	@	4.50
Quinine, sulph., oz	3.65	@	3.75
Root, rhei., E. I., powd., ℔	1.25	@	1.50
Salts, Epsom, ℔	2¼	@	5¼
Silver crystal, oz	85	@	90
Soap, Castile, gen., ℔	8¼	@	10
Sulphur ℔	3¾	@	5
Sassafras bark	10	@	12
Canary seed, ℔ ℔	4	@	5
Hemp seed, ℔ ℔	4	@	6
Sulph., cinchonidia	1.25	@	1.30

EGGS—Were selling on the street at 9@9½c per dozen.

FISH—Were in good request, and ruled steady as last quoted. Following are the prices current:

No. 1 whitefish, ℔ ½-brl	$ 4.00@ 4.15
Family whitefish, ½-brl	1.80@ 1.90
Trout, ½-brl	3.60@ 3.75
Mackerel, extra-mess, ½-brl	12.25@12.50
No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25@10.50
No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00@ 7.25
No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50@ 5.75
No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50@ 4.75
Large family	4.50
Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.00@ 3.25
No. 1 bay, kits	1.00@ 1.25
Family kits	75@ 1.00
George's codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s	4.75@ 5.00
Bank cod, ℔ 100 ℔s	3.75@ 4.00
Compressed cod	6
Dressed cod	6¼@ 7
Labrador herring, split, brls	6.25
Labrador herring, round, brls	5.75@ 6.00
Labrador herring, round, ½-brls	3.50
Holland herring	1.25@ 1.30
Smoked halibut	11
Scaled herring, ℔ box	30@ 32
California salmon, brls	13.00
California salmon, ½-brls	6.75

FRUITS AND NUTS—In this market but slight change was observable. A light business was in progress at the range of prices given below:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5	@	6¼
Figs, layers	14	@	15
Turkish prunes	5¼	@	5⅝
French prunes, kegs	6¼	@	6½
French prunes, boxes	10	@	15
Raisins, layers	1.55	@	1.60
London layers	2.00	@	2.10
Loose Muscatel	1.65	@	1.70
Valencias, new	7⅝	@	7¾
Zante currants	4½	@	4¾
Citron	14	@	15

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	11	@	14
Apples, evaporated	9½	@	10
Apples, New York and Michigan	3¼	@	4¼
Apples, Southern	3¼	@	3½
Apples, Ohio	3¼	@	3½
Peaches, unpared, halves	3¼	@	4
Peaches, unpared, quarters	3¼	@	3¾
Raspberries	30	@	31
Blackberries	5¼	@	5½
Pitted cherries	22	@	24

NUTS.

Filberts	9	@	10
Almonds, Terragona	19	@	20
Naples walnuts	12½	@	13½
Brazils	5	@	6
Texas pecans	7	@	7½
River pecans	5½	@	6
Wilmington peanuts, new	6	@	6¼
Tennessee peanuts, new	4	@	5¼
Virginia peanuts	6¼	@	6¾

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges and lemons were in good demand and firm. The receipts of berries were light, and the Southern crop is nearly marketed. The Michigan crop promises well:

Strawberries, ℔ case of 24 qts	$2.25@ 3.50
Apples, ℔ brl, from store	2.50@ 3.50
Lemons, ℔ box	3.50@ 4.50
Oranges, ℔ box	4.50@ 6.50
Bananas, ℔ bunch	2.00@ 4.00
Cocoanuts, ℔ 100	4.00
Pineapples, ℔ doz	1.50@ 2.50

GROCERIES—Business was satisfactory. The interior trade continue to order on a generous scale, and the tenor of prices continues firm. Quotations remain as before:

RICE.

Carolina	7 @ 8
Louisiana	6¼@ 7¼

COFFEE.

Mendaling, Java	28 @29
O. G. Java	24½@26
Costa Rica	18 @19
Choice to fancy Rio	16 @17
Good to prime	14¾@15¾
Common to fair	13 @14
Roasting	10½@11¾

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	9½@ 9¾
Crushed	9½@ 9¾
Granulated	8¾@ 8⅞
Powdered	8¾@ 9
A standard	8¼@ 8⅜
A No. 2	8 @ 8¼
Extra C	7⅝@ 8
C No. 1	7⅜@ 7¾
C No. 2	7⅜@ 7½
Yellow	7 @ 7¼
New Orleans white, clarified	8¼@ 8½
New Orleans prime to choice	7 @ 7⅝
New Orleans fully fair to prime	6¾@ 6⅞
New Orleans fair	6½@ 6⅝

SIRUPS.

California sugar-loaf drips	36 @38
California silver drips	43 @45
New Orleans molasses, choice	41 @43
Do prime	38 @40
Fair	33 @36
Common	27 @30
Common molasses	27 @31
Black strap	23 @24

SPICES.

Allspice	18 @19
Cloves	45 @47
Cassia	24 @25
Pepper	14 @15
Nutmegs	85 @95
Calcutta ginger	7 @ 8

SOAPS.

True Blue	5 @ 5¼
Blue lily	5 @ 5¼
White lily	4¾
Savon imperial	4¾
German mottled	5¼@ 5½
Peach blossom	6

HAY—Was in request for shipment and steady. The local trade is supplied with loose hay:

No. 1 timothy	$11.00@11.50
No. 2 do	10.00@10.50
Mixed do	8.00@ 9.00
Upland prairie	8.50@ 9.00
No. 1	7.00@ 7.50

HIDES—The demand was fair, but the market was quoted easy, the more pressing orders having been filled. Former quotations are repeated:

Light cured hides, ℔ ℔	7½@ 7¾
Heavy do, ℔ ℔	7 @ 7¼
Damaged do, ℔ ℔	6
Part cured	7
Calf, ℔ ℔	10 @10½
Deacons, ℔ ℔	35 @40
Dry flint, ℔ ℔, prime	14
Dry flint, ℔ ℔, damaged	11
Dry salted, ℔ ℔	11 @12
Dry salted, ℔ ℔, damaged	8
Green city butchers', cows, ℔ ℔	5½
Green city butchers', steers, ℔ ℔	6½
Sheep pelts, wool estimated, ℔ ℔	28

OILS—There is a continued good demand for oils, and the general market preserves a steady tone. We quote:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	9
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test	11½
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	13¼
Carbon, Michigan legal test	13¼
Elaine, 150 degrees test	18
Lard, extra	53
Lard, No. 1	49
Lard, No. 2	46
Linseed, raw	62
Linseed, boiled	67
Whale, winter bleached	50@ 53
Sperm	$1.20@1.25
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	70
Neatsfoot oil, extra	63
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	49
Bank oil	38
Straits	40
Turpentine	30½
Miners' oil, extra yellow	52
Miners' oil, white	55
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	12
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	11
Gasoline, 87 degrees	18
West Virginia, natural, 28 degrees	30
Natural, 30 degrees	25
Reduced, 28 degrees	15@ 18

POTATOES—Old peachblows were salable at 70@80c in lots, and mixed lots were quiet at 50@65c. New potatoes were offered at $4.00@4.50 per brl. The smaller receipts have caused a slight advance.

POULTRY—Chickens were in local request and steady. Other poultry was quiet and not plenty:

Chickens, live, ℔ doz	$2.50@3.00
Spring chickens	2.00@2.25
Turkeys, live, ℔ ℔	.07@ .08
Ducks, ℔ doz	2.00

SEEDS—Were quiet and firm. The offerings were light and firmly held above buyers' views. Timothy was quoted at $1.60 bid for prime, with $1.65 asked. Clover was scarce and firm at $3.85. Hungarian and millet were fair at $1.15@1.25, and choice flax sold at $1.32.

SALT—Was in fair request and steady:

Fine salt, ℔ brl	$ 1.10
Coarse salt, ℔ brl	1.40
Dairy, ℔ brl, without bags	1.70
Dairy, ℔ brl, with bags	2.40
Ashton and Eureka dairy, ℔ sack	2.10@3.00

TEAS—Remain as last quoted. A good demand exists, and the feeling is firm:

HYSON.		IMPERIAL.	
Common to fair	17@25	Common to fair	20@35
Superior to fine	28@38	Superior to fine	40@50
Extra fine to finest	40@50	Extra fine to finest	60@65
Choicest	55@65		
YOUNG HYSON.		JAPAN UNCOLORED.	
Common to fair	17@28	Common to fair	18@35
Superior to fine	30@40	Superior to fine	40@50
Extra fine to finest	50@60	Extra fine to finest	55@60
Choicest	65@70	OOLONG.	
GUNPOWDER.		Common to fair	18@28
Common to fair	20@30	Superior to fine	30@40
Superior to fine	35@45	Extra fine to finest	45@55
Extra fine to finest	50@60	Choicest	60@70
Choicest	70@80	SOUCHONG AND CONGO.	
		Superior to fine	28@40

WHISKY—Was quite active, with no change in price. Sales were reported of 500 brls distillers' goods on the basis of $1.03 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was in good demand and firm. The offerings are mostly unwashed, which sells promptly on arrival:

Washed fleece wool, per lb	28@30
Medium unwashed, new	21@22
Fine do, new	18@20
Coarse do, new	18@20
Tub-washed, choice, new	35@37
Tub-washed, common to good, new	30@35
Colorado, medium to fine	18@20
Colorado, common	14@18
Colorado, coarse	10@12

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,195	23,757	1,081
Tuesday	4,900	21,817	727
Wednesday	3,156	23,288	1,420
Total	12,251	68,862	3,228
Same time last week	14,933	72,303	2,747
Shipments—			
Monday	570	6,053	.....
Tuesday	1,496	4,304	.....
Total	2,266	10,357	.....

With regard to the regulations prohibiting the importation into Canada of cattle from the United States, Sir Henry Tyler, President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, says the effects upon that road are very serious. To a reporter of the *Graphic*, by whom he was interviewed, he said:

"I may give you an idea of the magnitude of this traffic by quoting the following figures of cattle shipments from the Chicago Stock-Yards. The Lake Shore, Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, and Michigan Central Companies carried, in 1876, 755,854 head of cattle; in 1877, 644,742; and in 1878, 655,826. Of these shipments the Canadian lines secured the following proportions:

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Grand Trunk	87,584	90,406	53,754
Great Western	40,443	53,057	37,196
Canada Southern	28,917	29,274	16,984
Totals	156,944	172,737	107,933

"The three Canadian lines, therefore, carried through the Dominion,—in 1876, 20.76 per cent, in 1877, 26.79 per cent, in 1878, 16.45 per cent of the entire shipments from the Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, and that a large amount of business is consequently lost to the Dominion railway interest by the prohibitory order. The order of the Canadian Government of Feb. 6 has for the time destroyed the cattle traffic of the three Canadian lines, inasmuch as it entirely prohibits the importation or introduction of cattle from any part of the United States, whether disease exists or not, into the Dominion."

CATTLE—There was further improvement in the demand, and as a result the market worked a little firmer, though not to the extent of a quotable advance. The news from the East was scarcely more favorable than on the preceding days of the week, but the receipts showed a marked falling off, and that fact helped to strengthen values. In quality the offerings were not up to the recent average. There was a goodly number of well matured and well fatted droves, and not a few that would grade as choice, but the proportion of Texans and thin grass cattle was larger than usual, which lowered the general average. Sales had an extreme range of $1.75@5.00, though most of the trading was done at $2.40@2.75 for Texas through cattle; at $2.50@3.25 for common to good fat cows and poor to fair mixed butchers' stock; and at $4.00@4.75 for fair to extra steers averaging from 1,050 to 1,450 lbs. The day's sales somewhat exceeded the fresh receipts, but the close of the day found a good many unsold cattle in the pens, and holders were not very hopeful.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$4.75@5.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.50@4.65
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.15@4.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.75@4.15
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.25@3.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.25@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.50@2.00
Veals, per 100 lbs	3.00@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
93	1,312	$4.55	15	1,436	$4.75
99	1,309	4.55	26	1,457	4.75
49	1,288	4.55	32	1,403	4.50
16	1,208	4.42½	32	1,226	4.15
59	875	3.05	36	1,121	4.15
18	1,119	4.40	30	1,530	4.60
17	1,456	4.75	14	1,330	4.00
27	1,170	4.30	18	1,247	4.30
96	1,422	4.45	37	1,063	3.80
58	1,320	4.55	57	1,462	4.75
16	1,132	4.50	12	1,490	4.75
28	1,536	4.80	34	1,266	4.65
28	1,170	4.80	26	1,254	4.55
18	1,033	4.25	37	1,160	4.45
16	1,342	4.70	35	1,247	4.40
34	1,393	4.60	96	1,424	4.85
43	1,142	4.40	22 Texas	821	2.75
64	1,316	4.70	44 Texas	828	2.70
14	1,672	4.80	23 Texas	774	2.70
28	1,160	4.40	22 Texas	807	2.70
9	1,177	4.25	44 Texas	825	2.70
16	1,292	4.70	25 Texas	673	2.40
10	1,150	4.20	20 Texas	918	3.12½
20	1,096	4.00	141 Texas	1,094	4.00
35	1,386	4.70	44	1,457	4.75
17	1,093	4.20	11	1,047	3.55
20	1,072	4.25	17	1,106	4.25
46	1,107	4.45	151	1,457	4.70
19	1,163	4.30	64	1,414	4.85
17	1,278	4.55	61	1,439	4.75
32	1,250	4.50	19 Texas	1,002	3.25
10	871	2.65	24	1,269	4.25
15	907	3.00	9	1,159	4.40
30	1,391	4.85	17	[illegible]	4.25
44	1,598	5.00	100 Texas	940	2.80
42 Texas	863	2.70	33 Tx ox	1,231	2.90
16 Texas	1,189	2.90	9 cows	846	1.75
20 Texas	853	2.70	18 Texas	992	3.00
23 Texas	815	2.75	23 Texas	802	2.75
45	1,513	4.75			

HOGS—The market opened fairly active and firmer, early sales making at an advance of 5c, but toward noon the demand fell off and prices weakened, closing quotations being substantially the same as for Tuesday. Trading was at $3.35@3.70 for poor to choice grades. Closing quotations were $3.40@3.60 for common to prime light; $3.35@3.55 for heavy packing; and $3.50@3.65 for fair to choice heavy shipping hogs.

All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
39	187	$3.60	32	241	$3.55
62	179	3.60	112	256	3.60
24	270	3.50	61	255	3.60
58	256	3.52½	63	196	3.55
50	200	3.60	70	201	3.60
30	301	3.50	113	273	3.45
10	133	3.05	105	194	3.60
40	287	3.47½	52	206	3.60
50	369	3.65	60	201	3.60
116	189	3.60	25	195	3.60
72	164	3.60	38	280	3.40
46	180	3.60	60	226	3.40
78	205	3.45	24	214	3.60
16	176	3.25	84	303	3.45
40	181	3.10	40	179	3.60
87	171	3.60	88	289	3.65
35	171	3.60	72	200	3.50
22	208	3.60	100	190	3.60
56	239	3.55	60	191	3.60
63	220	3.55	115	261	3.55
133	205	3.52½	97	250	3.55
54	175	3.40	48	262	3.55
78	212	3.55	60	276	3.60
20	201	3.50	81	193	3.60
59	260	3.50	56	261	3.60

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... $ 1.10
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...gs ... 1.70
... 2.40
... sack ..... 2.10@3.00
...quoted. A good demand
...firm:

IMPERIAL.
Common to fair...20@35
Superior to fine...40@50
Extra fine to finest.60@65

JAPAN UNCOLORED.
Common to fair...18@35
Superior to fine...40@50
Extra fine to finest.55@60

OOLONG.
Common to fair...18@28
Superior to fine...30@40
Extra fine to finest.45@55
Choicest ...60@70

SOUCHONG AND CONGO.
Superior to fine...28@40

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... to 1,450 lbs ... 4.50@4.65
...ttened steers,
...50 lbs ... 4.15@4.40
... in fair flesh,
...0 lbs ... 3.75@4.15
... common steers
... cows, for city
...0 to 1,050 lbs 2.25@3.25
...cattle, weighing
... 2.25@3.25
... cows, heifers,
...wag steers ... 1.50@2.00
... 3.00@4.75

...SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
15	1,436	$4.75
26	1,457	4.75
32	1,403	4.50
32	1,226	4.15
36	1,121	4.15
30	1,530	4.60
14	1,330	4.00
18	1,247	4.30
37	1,063	3.80
57	1,462	4.75
12	1,490	4.75
34	1,266	4.65
26	1,254	4.55
37	1,160	4.45
35	1,247	4.40
96	1,424	4.85
22 Texas.	821	2.75
44 Texas.	828	2.70
23 Texas.	774	2.70
22 Texas.	807	2.70
44 Texas.	825	2.70
25 Texas.	673	2.40
20 Texas.	918	3.12½
141 Texas.	1,094	4.00
44	1,457	4.75
11	1,047	3.55
17	1,106	4.25
151	1,457	4.70
64	1,414	4.85
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19 Texas.	1,002	3.25
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100 Texas.	940	2.80
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...SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
32	241	$3.55
112	256	3.60
61	255	3.60
63	196	3.55
70	201	3.60
113	273	3.45
105	194	3.60
52	206	3.60
60	201	3.60
25	195	3.60
38	280	3.40
60	226	3.60
24	214	3.60
84	303	3.45
40	179	3.60
88	289	3.55
72	200	3.50
100	190	3.60
60	191	3.60
115	261	3.55
97	259	3.55
48	262	3.55
60	276	3.60
81	193	3.60
56	201	3.60

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
39	298	3.65	32	259	3.45
49	305	3.65	37	279	3.45
57	179	3.62½	57	257	3.60
62	286	3.60	40	255	3.50
55	230	3.55	61	253	3.55
51	284	3.55	57	241	3.55
22	317	3.55	52	260	3.55
20	179	3.55	57	310	3.60
122	200	3.52½	51	209	3.60
37	183	3.60			

SHEEP—For good to choice qualities there was a fair inquiry, but the poorer sorts were scarcely inquired for. We quote the market steady at $2.75@5.00 per 100 lbs for poor to choice.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
63	107	$3.80	56	112	$4.75
192 Texas.	90	3.12½	92	121	4.80
83	139	5.05	80	142	5.25
92	101	3.55	20	127	4.50

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,139; fair demand; lower prices; offerings liberal; a number of cars forwarded in first hands; choice to extra shippers' steers, $4.80@5.15; medium to good, $4.40@4.70; fair butchers', $4.00@4.25; Cherokees, $3.50@4.00; cows and heifers, $3.50@4.00; bulls, $3.37½@3.75. Twenty-one cars unsold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,600; market without decided change; offerings compare favorably with last week; fair to good clipped sheep, $3.90@4.10; choice, $4.45. Five cars unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,600; supply hardly equal to demand; Yorkers, good to choice, $3.50@3.60; medium and heavy fair to choice, $3.50@3.65; common, $3.00@3.25. All offerings disposed of.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 4.—BEEVES—Receipts 3,150. Market possibly a shade better but not quotably higher; decent Texas and Cherokee cattle, 6½@7c; ordinary to good native steers, 7¾@8½c; prime and extra, 9@9½c; outside figure for four car-loads of extra Missouri steers, 1,535 lbs, for export alive; shipments, 230 live; dressed beef dull at 4@5c. Texan sides, and 6@7c native.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,500 for two days; market quiet and easier; sheep, 3@5¼c; lambs, 5¼@8c for Southern and Western; general sales, 4@4½c for sheep; 6@6¾c for lambs.

SWINE—Receipts, 1,300 for two days; no live on sale; none wanted; market weak; nominally quoted $3.50@3.70 per 100 lbs.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 527 head through, and 186 local; total for two days, 629 through, and 458 local; supply fair, but very few buyers except for retail trade, which has been pretty lively, but at a decline in prices of about ½@¾c; only 9 loads sold for shipment; best, $4.80@5.00; fair to good, $4.60@4.75; common, $3.70@4.20.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2,200 head; total for two days, 3,190; Yorkers, $3.40@3.50; Philadelphias, $3.60@3.75.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 2,200 head; total for two days, 7,800; market very dull; receipts liberal; selling at $3.25@4.25.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 4.—CATTLE—Shipping grades dull; lower to sell; little doing; native butchers' fairly active; a shade off; steers, $3.50@4.30; cows and heifers, $2.75@3.50; corn-fed Texans, $3.00@3.90; grass do, $2.25@3.15; receipts, 3,400; shipments, 500.

SHEEP—Dull; clipped range 2¼@3¼c; receipts, 800; shipments, 300.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 4.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports receipts, 397; shipments, 18; demoralized; native shippers, $3.60@4.40; native stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75; native cows, $2.00@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,116; shipments, 1,564; weaker; good to choice, $3.15@3.20; mixed and fair, $3.00@3.10.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—HOGS—Quiet; common, $2.50@3.15; light, $3.20@3.45; packing, $3.30@3.50; butchers', $3.50@3.65; receipts, 2,395; shipments, 670.

LUMBER.

Lumber was fairly active, about half a fleet of 25 cargoes being sold during the day. Prices were quoted the same as formerly. The sales were mostly of inch stuff. Two inch was steady at $6.50@6.62½. Following are the quotations:

Choice dry strips and boards	$12.50 @13.50
Choice green strips and boards	11.50 @12.50
Common inch, dry	8.00 @ 9.25
Medium inch, dry	10.00 @11.00
Fair strips and boards, green	8.50 @10.50
Common inch, green	7.25 @ 8.25
Piece-stuff, green	6.50 @ 6.62½
Piece-stuff, dry	7.50 @ 8.00
Lath, green	1.12½@ 1.15
Shingles, per m	1.42½@ 1.75
Shingles, No. 1	.50 @ .65

Sales include 195,000 ft dry common strips and boards from Grand Haven at $8.75. Also 200,000 ft green strips and boards from Pensaukee at $9.00.

At the yards the sales continue liberal, the dry stuff being steady, while green is weak under increasing supplies. The shipments are mostly of seasoned lumber. Following are the yard quotations:

Third clear, 1¼@2 in	$27.00@28.00
Third clear, inch	25.00
First and clear dressed siding	15.50
First common dressed siding	13.50
Second common siding	11.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.50
Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards	30.00
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards	26.00
Box boards, C	16.00
A stock boards, 10@12 in., rough	24.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10@12 in	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10@12 in	16.00@17.00
D or common stock boards	12.00@13.00
Fencing, No. 1	9.50@10.00
Fencing, No. 2	8.25@ 8.50
Green, in.-stuff	9.00
Common boards	9.50@10.00
Cull boards	8.50@ 9.00
Dimension stuff	10.00@13.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	10.00@13.00
Joists and scantling, green	8.00
Culls, 2 in	7.00@ 8.00
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	16.00@18.00
Lath, dry	1.50
Lath, green	1.35
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.25
Shingles, standard	1.80@ 2.00
Shingles, No. 1	1.00@ 1.10

The *Mississippi Valley Lumberman* says: "No fears are entertained of any considerable amount of logs being hung up on the Chippewas. The rains of the last week have put that beyond question. The mills are all running to their capacity. There will not be to exceed 100,000,000 ft come out of Black River with the present water, and there is much labor to be done before that amount can be secured out of the booms."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, June 4—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—8s 6d @10s 3d. Wheat—Winter, 8s 9d@9s 5d; spring, 7s 6d@8s 4d; white, 8s 4d@9s 1d; club, 9s 1d@9s 4d. Corn, 4s 2d. Pork, 47s. Lard, 32s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, June 4—1 p. m.—Flour, 11s. Wheat—Not much doing; consumptive demand only; red winter, 9s 1d; No. 3 spring, 7s 5d; No. 2 spring, 8s 5d; California unchanged. Corn dull, buyers holding off; American mixed, 4s 1½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn dull and neglected. Pork—Western P. M., 47s. Lard, 32s 6d. Bacon quiet, little desire to buy; long clear, 25s 3d; short clear, 25s 6d; Cumberlands, 24s.

LONDON, June 4.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat inactive; corn, 4s 1½d. MARK LANE—Very small attendance of buyers. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet; corn rather easier. Fair average quantity of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 20s @20s 6d.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, June 4—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 8s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 9d; spring, No. 1, 8s 4d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 8s 4d; club, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s 1d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 2d.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—COTTON—Demand active, and firmer at 7⅛@7 3-16d; sales 20,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000; American, 16,000.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear, 25s 3d; short do, 25s 6d.

LONDON, June 4.—LINSEED OIL—27s.

ANTWERP, June 4.—PETROLEUM—20⅛s.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 4.—GRAIN—Wheat tended better, closing with a slight gain on spring and ½@1c rise on winter; 96,000 bu No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee, chiefly at $1.06, leaving off with $1.06 bid and $1.07 asked. Corn very strong, and closed at fully ¼c advance, through good inquiry for early deliveries and moderate arrivals; mixed Western, ungraded, at 41¼@44c. Rye held firmly and active; No. 2 Western at 61¾c in store and 61½@62c afloat. Oats in liberal demand; prices ½c higher; No. 2 Chicago afloat at 36½c; do in store, 35½c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 36½c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products in much freer demand on speculative account, and closed firmer. Mess for early delivery in moderate request, at $10.00@10.12½ for new; forward delivery better call, closing for June at $9.90@10.00; July, $9.95@10.10; August, $10.05@10.15. Cut meats slow; quoted about steady. Bacon quiet; long clear at $4.95. Western lard more active for early delivery at stronger figures; 2,265 tcs at $6.25@6.30, closing at $6.30; forward delivery higher, closing for June at $6.27½@6.30; July, $6.35; August, $6.40@6.42½.

TALLOW—In pretty fair request; prime at $6.18.

SUGARS—Raw in fair demand on a basis of 6 5-16c for fair and 6 7-16c for refining Cuba.

WHISKY—Dull, and nominally $1.06.

FREIGHTS—Fair inquiry, chiefly from grain interest, at generally steady figures; for Liverpool, engagements by sail, 48,000 bu grain at 4¼d; by steam, 35,000 bu corn at 5¾d per 60 lbs.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 4.—COTTON—Market dull at 13 3-16@13 5-16c; futures weak; June, 12.95c; July, 13.14c; August, 13.32c; September, 13.03c; October, 12.02c; November, 11.44c.

FLOUR—Steady; receipts, 14,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.25@3.65; common to good extra, $3.75@3.90; good to choice, $3.95@4.50; white wheat extra, $4.00@6.00; extra Ohio, $4.55@5.25; St. Louis, $3.80@6.00; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@7.65.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; receipts, 231,000 bu; rejected spring, 74c; No. 3 do, 90½@91c; No. 2, $1.04½@1.06; ungraded winter red, $1.10@1.14; No. 2 do, $1.17; mixed winter, $1.14¼; ungraded amber, $1.15; ungraded white, $1.10; No. 2 do, $1.13@1.13¼; No. 1 do, sales 23,000 bu at $1.15@1.15¼; extra do at $1.16@1.16½. Rye firm; No. 2 Western, 61¼@61½c. Barley—Market dull; malt steady. Corn in fair demand; receipts, 253,000 bu; ungraded, 41½@44c; No. 3, 40¼c; steamer, 42¼@42¾c; No. 2, 43¾@44c; low mixed, 49c; No. 2 white, 51½c. Oats more active; receipts, 38,000 bu; No. 3 white, 37½c; No. 2, 36¾@36½c; No. 2 white, 38¼@39c; mixed Western, 34¼@36½c; white do, 37½@40c.

HAY—Market dull.

HOPS—Demand fair and market firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Sugar weak; fair to good refinery, 6¼@6 7-16c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rio—Demand fair and market firm; Carolina, 6½@7¼c.

PETROLEUM—Market easier; refined, 72½c; crude, 6⅞@7¾c; refined, 8½c.

TALLOW—Steady at 6¼c.

RESIN—Quiet at $1.30@1.37½.

TURPENTINE—Quiet.

EGGS—Heavy; Western, 10@13c.

LEATHER—Hemlock, sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middles and heavy weights, 19½@21½c.

WOOL—Firm; domestic fleeces, 31@40c; pulled, 20@38c; unwashed, 9@32c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $9.00@9.25; new, $10.12½. Beef in fair demand. Cut meats firm; long clear middles, $4.95@5.05. Lard more active; prime steam, $6.25@6.30.

BUTTER—Market dull and weak; Western, 6@17c.

CHEESE—Unsettled; new Western, 3½@7c.

WHISKY—Nominal at $1.05.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 4.—FLOUR—Firm and strong; Western superfine, $3.25@3.75; do extra, $4.25@5.00; do fancy, $5.25@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western firm; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, $1.18@1.19¼; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.15½@1.15¾; June, $1.15¼@1.15½; July, $1.14@1.14¼; August, $1.10¼@1.10¾. Corn—Western quiet but firm; Western mixed, spot, 43¼@43⅜c; June, 43¼@43½c; July, 43¾@43⅞c; August, 44⅜@44¾c; steamer, 42c. Oats quiet; Western white, 35@36c; do mixed, 33@35c; Pennsylvania, 35@36c. Rye quiet at 60@61c.

HAY—Dull; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $12.00@13.00.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, $10.75. Bulk Meats—Loose shoulders, 3¾c; clear rib sides, 4½c; packed, 4¼@5½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib sides, 6c. Hams, 9½@11c. Lard—Refined, in tierces, 7c.

BUTTER—Slow; prime to choice Western packed, 12@12½c.

EGGS—Quiet at 12@13c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 6⅝c; refined, 8¼c.

COFFEE—Firm; Rio cargoes, 11@11¾c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.06.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steam, quiet. Cotton, 3-16d; flour, 2s 3d; grain, 5¼d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,939 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 125,400 bu; oats, 600 bu; rye, 1,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—FLOUR—Choice grades in good request; low grades sell slowly; Western supers, $2.75; Minnesota extra family, medium to fancy, $4.75@5.25; Ohio family, good, $5.50; do, high grades, $6.37½; and other winter wheats, patent, $6.00@6.50; Minnesota patent process, $6.75. Rye flour steady; $3.00.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; ungraded, 95c@$1.10; No. 2 red, elevator, car lots, $1.11¾@1.14¼; choice amber, $1.17½. Corn in fair demand; rejected on track and hot, 25@35c, as to condition; steamer, 37@39c; mixed and yellow, elevator, 40@41c. Oats in fair demand; mixed Western, 34@34½c; white do, 36@36½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, but steady; prime mess beef steady at $12.00; mess pork, $10.00@10.25. Hams—Smoked, $8.50@10.00; pickled, $7.25@8.25. Lard—Western, $6.25@6.50.

BUTTER—Unsettled; creamery extra, 17@18c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 15c; Western Reserve extra, 12@14c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 13c.

CHEESE—Weak; creamery, 7@7¼c.

PETROLEUM—Weak; refined, 8¼c; crude, 7⅜c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western, $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,800 brls; wheat, 47,000 bu; corn, 144,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye, 7,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 68,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm; superfine, $4; XX, $4.90@5.00; XXX, $5.25@5.75; high grades, $5.85@6.37½.

GRAIN—Corn in fair demand at 50@56c. Oats quiet but steady at 44c.

CORN-MEAL—In good demand at $2.70@2.75.

HAY—Steady; prime, $18.00; choice, $22.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand light, but holders firm, $10.87½@11.00. Lard steady; tierce, 6¼@6¾c; keg, 7¼@7¾c. Bulk meats, quiet but firm; shoulders, loose, 3¼c; packed, shoulder, 3¾; clear rib, 5c; clear, 5¼c. Hams, sugar-cured, demand active; canvased, 7@9¾c, as in size.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 10¼@14¼c; jobbing, 11@11¾c. Sugar, good demand at full prices; common to good common, 5¼@5¾c; fair to fully fair, 6¼@6½c; prime to choice, 6¾@6⅞c; yellow clarified, 6¾@7¼c. Molasses nominally unchanged; fermented, 24@30c; common, 25c; fair, 28c; drime to choice, 32@35c. Rice firm at 6⅜@7½c.

BRAN—Firm at 80c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 4.—COTTON—Strong and higher.

FLOUR—Easier, but not quotably lower.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand at full prices; red, $1.09@1.10. Corn steady with a fair demand at 38@38¼c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 32@35c. Rye in good demand at 57@57½c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; jobbing, $10.00. Lard quiet but firm; current make, $6.00@6.02½. Bulk meats firm; shoulders held at $3.60; short ribs sold at $4.55 cash; $4.75 August; short clear, $4.75. Bacon steady with a fair demand at $4.12½, $5.10@5.12½, and $5.30@5.37½.

WHISKY—Active and firm at $1.01.

BUTTER—Steady; fancy creamery quiet at 18@20c; choice Western Reserve active at 12@13c; choice Central Ohio, 9½@10c.

LINSEED OIL—Steady, with a fair demand, at 62c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 4.—FLOUR—Steady; Western supers, $3.00@3.25; common extras, $3.75@4.25; Wisconsin extras, $4.00@4.50; Minnesota do, $4.00@5.75; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $4.75@5.25; Illinois, $5.00@6.00; St. Louis, $5.30@6.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent-process spring wheats, $6.50@8.50; winter wheats, $6.00@8.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet at 46¼@48c; steamer, 46@46½c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 41@43c; No. 2 white, 39@39½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 37@38c. Rye, 63@65c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,300 brls; corn, 39,000 bu; wheat, 2,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; corn, 2,500 bu.

WOOL—Stronger; firm; 21@25; new clip is large, but no accumulation; old stocks fast disappearing; new taken as fast as received; quotations, 13¾c; entirely nominal; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 37@40c; Wisconsin and Michigan, 34@36c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 4.—COTTON—Firm at 13c.

FLOUR—Firm; extra, $3.00@3.25; do family, $4.50@4.75; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; fancy, $5.50@6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat steady, with a fair demand; red and amber, $1.05@1.10. Corn firm; white, 44c; mixed, 40c. Oats—Market dull; white, 35c; mixed, 33c. Rye firm at 58c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $10.00@10.25. Lard quiet but steady; choice leaf, tierce, 7¼c; do keg, 8¼c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 3⅜c; clear rib, 4⅞@5¼c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, $5.12½@5.15; clear, 5⅜@5½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 9@10c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.01.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 4.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; opened and closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.04; No. 2 do, $1.00⅝; June, $1.00⅝; July, 99⅜c; August, 94⅞c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 79¾c; No. 4, 74c; rejected, 61½c. Corn firm and higher; 31c. Rye ½c lower; No. 1, 52c. Barley strong and higher; No. 2 spring, 64@65c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady. Mess pork quiet at $9.50 cash. Prime steam lard, $6.05.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 2¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 90,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 75,000 brls; wheat, 45,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 4.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; amber Michigan, spot, $1.11; June, $1.10; July, $1.06 bid; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.11¾; June, $1.10¼; July, $1.05¾; August held at $1.02¾, $1.02¼ bid; extra white, $1.11; No. 3 red, $1.08; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.14¼; Western amber, $1.12 bid. Corn firm; high-mixed held at 38¾c; No. 2, spot and June, 38c bid; July, 38¼c bid; No. 2 white, 42c. Oats steady; No. 2 or Michigan, 33½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 4.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,186 brls; wheat, 134,642 bu; corn, 80,721 bu.

SHIPMENTS—By canal—Wheat, 76,862 bu; corn, 162,268 bu. By railroad—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 Duluth held at about $1.08. Corn heavy; sales, 20,000 bu; 39½c for mixed; 40½c for mixed Western. Oats scarce; no sales. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

FREIGHTS—Canal, 4c for wheat; 3½c for corn.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 4.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports wheat receipts 11,208 bu; shipments, 15,310 bu; firmer; No. 2 cash, $1.08; June, $1.06¾; No. 3 cash, $1.03; June, $1.01¾. Corn—Receipts, 15,157 bu; shipments, 35,457 bu; firmer; No. 2 cash, [illegible]c; June, 31½c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 4.—HOGS—Strong at $2.50@3.50; receipts, 5,600.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, $1.07@1.08. Corn steady at 36@36¾c. Oats firm at 33@35c.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, 3⅝@3¾c; clear rib, 4¾c. Lard, 6⅛c. Hams, 8½@8¾c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 4.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; extra, $1.09⅜; No. 1 white, $1.08¼; June, $1.08⅜; July, $1.08¼; milling, $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 23,772 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 22,655 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 4.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.15. Corn steady; Western, 46c.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., June 4.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 4.—PETROLEUM—The market opened quiet at 73⅛c, declined to 72¼c, at which price it closed; shipments, 38,000 brls, averaging 38,000; transactions, 100,000.

PITTSBURG, June 4.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 93½c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 8⅛c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Package trade continues fairly active, and prices of cotton and woolen goods very firm, with an upward tendency; brown and bleached cottons in steady demand and light supply; medium prints a little more active; men's wear of woolens in fair request, and shawls and skirts more active; foreign goods quiet.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 4.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 12⅝c; low do, 12¼c; net receipts, 435 bales; gross, 445; exports coastwise, 2,478; sales, 250; stock, 48,445.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, June 4.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Steady at 25¾c.

THE PANAMA SHIP-CANAL.

Lieut. Bonaparte Wyse's Project—Terms of the Contract with the Colombian Government.

New York Times.

The contract which Lieut. Lucien Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, of the French navy, as a delegate of the Committee of Direction of the Civil International Interoceanic Canal Society, holds from the Government of the United States of Colombia for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus, was signed at Bogota in March, 1878. In the first article it concedes, on the part of the Government, the "exclusive privilege for the excavating of a canal between the two oceans," said canal to be constructed "without restrictive stipulations of any character." The conditions of the concession are, in substance: The duration of the privilege shall be for ninety-nine years after the opening of the canal; the Colombian Government cannot construct for itself, or concede to any one else the right to construct, another canal across its territory to connect the two oceans; and if the grantees wish to construct a railway as auxiliary to the canal, the Government cannot concede to any one else, or itself exercise, the right to construct another interoceanic railway; an international commission shall, at the cost of the grantees, make all necessary surveys and examinations, and determine the route; their report to the Government, at latest, in 1881, to include the scientific labors executed and an estimate of the projected work; the grantees shall then have a period of two years to form a universal stock company, which shall take charge of the project and undertake the construction of the canal; the canal shall be finished and placed at the service of the people within twelve years after the organization of such company, with a possible extension by executive authority of six years, if in extreme case, and after one-third of the work is done, it shall be found necessary; the canal shall have length, depth, and all other conditions necessary for the sailing of vessels 140 metres long, 16 metres beam, and 8 metres draught, with lowered topsails.

Art. 2 provides for a deposit of 750,000 francs in the bank or banks of London within twelve months after the International Commission shall have presented the results of its studies, as security for the execution of the work, deposit to be made in certificates of the debt of Colombia at the market value, and to remain to the credit of the Treasury after the canal is finished, to indemnify the Government for the cost of public offices.

The third article provides that, if the route shall pass to the west or north of a line from Cape Tiburon to Gorachine Point, the grantees must arrange amicably with the Panama Railroad Company or pay an indemnity, in accordance with the law of 1867 regarding the rights of that corporation.

In Art. 5 the Government declares neutral for all time the waters of the canal and the ports at its termini, and provides that any ship whatever may navigate the canal without distinction, exclusion, or preference, on payment of tolls and observance of the rules established by the Company. Foreign troops are excepted, and cannot pass without permission of Congress. The war vessels of belligerent nations shall be rigorously excluded.

Art. 7 provides that the grantees shall enjoy the use of ports at the extremities of the canal and at intermediate points for necessary purposes, and declares that the ports of the canal shall be open and free for the commerce of all nations, no import duties being charged except on merchandise destined for use and consumption in the Republic.

In Art. 11 it is further declared that passengers, money, precious metals, merchandise, and articles and effects of all classes transported by the canal shall be exempt from all duties, the same exemption being extended to articles stored in the storehouses or stations of the Company.

In Art. 12 it is provided that all vessels wishing to pass the canal shall, at the terminus at which they arrive, present their registers and sailing documents, and, on refusal, may be detained, and proceeded against according to law.

Art. 14 authorizes the Company to establish imposts for light-houses, anchorage, transit, navigation, repairs, pilotage, towage, hauling, and storage, under a definite tariff, which may be modified at any time, under conditions that they shall be levied on all alike, without exception or favor, shall be published four months before going into effect in the *Diario Official* of the Government, and at the Capital and principal ports of the countries interested; that the principal tolls shall not exceed 10 francs for each cubic metre of the submerged portion of the ship, and that special tolls for navigation shall be reduced in proportion to the excess, when the net profits derived from it shall exceed 12 per cent of the capital employed in the enterprise.

Art. 15 provides that the Colombian Government shall participate to the extent of 5 per cent in the gross receipts.

Art. 16 authorizes payment of charges to be required in advance, and declares that nine-tenths shall be payable in gold, and only one-tenth in silver.

Art. 17 provides that ships infringing the rules established by the Company shall be subject to a fine embodied in the statutes thereof, of which notice shall be given as in case of the tariff, and, in case of refusal to pay, such ships may be detained and proceeded against according to law. The same proceedings may be observed in case of damage by vessels.

Art. 18 gives the specific authorization for the universal stock Company before mentioned, to be known as "The Universal Interoceanic Canal Company," under the immediate protection of the Colombia Government, to have its residence at Bogota, New York, London, or Paris, as the grantees may elect, with branches wherever necessary, and it is "understood" that, as the enterprise is "essentially international and economic," it shall always be "kept free from political influences."

According to Art. 21 the grantees or their successors may transfer their rights to other capitalists or financial companies, but it is absolutely prohibited to cede or hypothecate them, by any title, to any nation or foreign Government.

Subsequent articles provide for forfeiture of the franchise if conditions are not complied with, among which are non-completion within the time allowed and interruption of service for more than six months, except in extreme cases, the Federal Supreme Court to decide on causes of forfeiture.

The document was signed by Eustorgio Salgar, Secretary of the Interior and Foreign Affairs, and Lucien N. B. Wyse, March 20, and approved by Aquileo Parra, President of the Union, March 23, 1878.

A SECOND TRIAL.

"Amid the Permutations and Combinations."

Sarah Winter Kellogg in St. Nicholas for June.

It was Commencement-day at G—— College. The people were pouring into the church as I entered it, rather tardy. Finding the choice seats in the centre of the audience-room already taken, I pressed forward, looking to the right and to the left for a vacancy. On the very front row of seats I found one.

Here a little girl moved along to make room for me, looking into my face with large gray eyes, whose brightness was softened by very long lashes. Her face was open and fresh as a newly blown rose before sunrise. Again and again I found my eyes turning to the rose-like face, and each time the gray eyes moved, half smiling, to meet mine. Evidently the child was ready to "make up" with me. And when, with a bright smile, she returned my dropped handkerchief, and I said "Thank you!" we seemed fairly introduced. Other persons, now coming into the seat, crowded me quite close up against the little girl, so that we soon felt very well acquainted.

"There's going to be a great crowd," she said to me.

"Yes," I replied; "people always like to see how schoolboys are made into men."

Her face beamed with pleasure and pride as she said:

"My brother's going to graduate; he's going to speak; I've brought these flowers to throw to him."

They were not greenhouse favorites; just old-fashioned domestic flowers, such as we associate with the dear grandmothers; "but," I thought, "they will seem sweet and beautiful to him for his little sister's sake."

"That is my brother," she went on pointing with her nosegay.

"The one with the light hair?" I asked.

"Oh no," she said, smiling and shaking her head in innocent reproof; "not that homely one, with red hair; that handsome one with brown wavy hair. His eyes look brown, too; but they are not,—they are dark-blue. There! he's got his hand up to his head now. You see him, don't you?"

In an eager way she looked from me to him, and from him to me, as if some important fate depended upon my identifying her brother.

"I see him," I said. "He's a very good-looking brother."

"Yes, he is beautiful," she said, with artless delight; "and he's so good, and he studies so hard. He has taken care of me ever since mamma died. Here is his name on the programme. He is not the valedictorian, but he has an honor for all that."

I saw in the little creature's familiarity with these technical college terms that she had closely identified herself with her brother's studies, hopes, and successes.

"He thought, at first," she continued "that he would write on the 'Romance of Monastic Life.'"

What a strange sound these long words had, whispered from her childish lips! Her interest in her brother's work had stamped them on the child's memory, and to her they were ordinary things.

"But, then," she went on, he decided that he would rather write on 'Historical Parellels,' and he's got a real good oration, and he says it beautifully. He has said it to me a great many times. I 'most know it by heart. Oh! it begins so pretty and so grand. This is the way it begins," she added, encouraged by the interest she must have seen in my face: "Amid the permutations and combinations of the actors and the forces which make up the great kaleidoscope of history, we often find that a turn of destiny's hand——'"

"Why, bless the baby!" I thought, looking down into her bright, proud face. I can't describe how very odd and elfish it did seem to have those sonorous words rolling out of the smiling infantile mouth.

The band, striking up, put an end to the quotation and to the confidences.

As the exercises progressed, and approached nearer and nearer the effort on which all her interest was concentrated, my little friend became excited and restless. Her eyes grew larger and brighter, two deep red spots glowed on her cheeks. She touched up the flowers, manifestly making the offering ready for the shrine.

"Now, it's his turn," she said, turning to me a face in which pride, and delight, and anxiety seemed about equally mingled. But when the overture was played through, and his name was called, the child seemed, in her eagerness, to forget me and all the earth beside him. She rose to her feet and leaned forward for a better view of her beloved, as he mounted to the speaker's stand. I knew by her deep breathing that her heart was throbbing in her throat. I knew, too, by the way her brother came up the steps and to the front, that he was trembling. The hands hung limp; his face was pallid, and the lips blue as with cold. I felt anxious. The child, too, seemed to discern that things were not well with him. Something like fear showed in her face.

He made an automatic bow. Then a bewildered, struggling look came into his face, then a helpless look, and then he stood staring vacantly, like a somnambulist, at the waiting audience. The moments of painful suspense went by, and still he stood as if struck dumb. I saw how it was; he had been seized with stage-fright.

Alas! little sister! She turned large, dismayed eyes upon me. "He's forgotten it," she said. Then a swift change came into her face; a strong, determined look; and on the funeral-like silence of the room broke the sweet, brave, child-voice:

"'Amid the permutations and combinations of the actors and the forces which make up the great kaleidoscope of history, we often find that a turn of destiny's hand——'"

Everbody about us turned and looked. The breathless silence; the sweet, childish voice; the childish face; the long, unchild-like words, produced a weird effect.

But the help had come too late; the unhappy brother was already staggering in humiliation from the stage. The band quickly struck up, and waves of lively music were rolled out to cover the defeat.

I gave the little sister a glance in which I meant to show the intense sympathy I felt; but she did not see me. Her eyes, swimming with tears, were on her brother's face. I put my arm around her. She was too absorbed to heed the caress, and before I could appreciate her purpose, she was on her way to the shame-stricken young man sitting with a face like a statue's.

When he saw her by his side, the set face relaxed, and a quick mist came into his eyes. The young men got closer together, to make room for her. She sat down beside him, laid her flowers on his knee, and slipped her hand in his. I could not keep my eyes from her sweet, pitying face. I saw her wisper to him, he bending a little to catch her words. Later I found out that she was asking him if he knew his "piece" now, and that he answered yes.

When the young man next on the list had spoken, and while the band was playing, the child, to the brother's great surprise, made her way up the stage steps, and passed through the throng of Professors, and Trustees, and distinguished visitors, up to the College President.

"If you please, sir," she said with a little courtesy, "will you and the Trustees let my brother try again? He knows his piece now."

For a moment the President stared at her through his gold-bowed spectacles, and then, appreciating the child's petition, he smiled on her, and went down and spoke to the young man who had failed.

So it happened that when the band had again ceased playing, it was briefly announced that Mr. —— —— would now deliver his oration—"Historical Paralels."

"'Amid the permutations and combinations of the actors and the forces which make up the great kaleidoscope of history——'" This the little sister whispered to him as he rose to answer the summons.

A ripple of hightened and expectant interest passed over the audience, and then all sat stone-still, as though fearing to breathe lest the speaker might again take fright. No danger! The hero in the youth was aroused. He went at his "piece" with a set purpose to conquer, to redeem himself, and to bring the smile back into the child's tear-stained face. I watched the face during the speaking. The wide eyes, the parted lips, the whole rapt being, said that the breathless audience was forgotten, that her spirit was moving with his.

And when the address was ended with the ardent abandon of one who catches enthusiasm in the realization that he is fighting down a wrong judgment and conquering a sympathy, the effect was really thrilling. That dignified audience broke into rapturous applause; bouquets intended for the valedictorian rained like a tempest. And the child who had helped to save the day,—that one beaming little face, in its pride and gladness, is something to be forever remembered.

Father vs. Son.

In the case of Miss Duer, on trial at Snow Hill, Md., for the murder of Miss Hearn, Mr. John M. Crisfield is among the counsel for the defense, and Henry Page among those for the prosecution. These gentlemen are father and son. The difference in their names is due to the fact that the son was made the heir of a rich aunt, who was very proud of her family surname of Page, and, in default of any heir of that name, made it incumbent on her nephew to change his name from Crisfield as a prerequisite to inherit the property she bequeathed him in her will. The change of name was made with the approval of the father, and was legalized by a special act of the Legislature. Father and son, during the progress of the case, have several times come into controversy. A dispatch giving an account of the proceedings on the 10th says: "The father is a venerable, heavy-built gentleman, with gray hair. The lawyers and the spectators keenly enjoyed the 'cheek' with which the son disputed and combated with the father's arguments. Mr. Page is of medium stature, and quick, energetic, and plausible in his manner of talking to the Court. In his self-assertion and cool nerve he stands pitted against his father, like a bantam defying a bird of bigger proportions. At the end of his father's remarks on this occasion, he looked up to the Bench and expressed a hope that he should not be shut off, but would be allowed to reply to his father again, and that he ought to be given an opportunity to speak in answer to anything his father might have sought to controvert; hereupon the father exclaimed: 'You may speak from now till sundown for all that I care.' This remark turned the laugh against the younger lawyer, who sat down with his comb sadly cut. The laugh came, as a general thing, from the more elderly people present, their paternal sympathies rather going with the father as against his 'impudent rogue of a son.' The parent hugely enjoyed the triumph that he had gained over the saucy youngster, and in his satisfaction twirled around in his fingers with great rapidity and energy his varnished snuff-box,—a commodity, by the way, which makes frequent journeys about the court-room, supplying Judge and Bar with nasal titillation."

Boston Swindlers Catch a Tartar.

Belfast (Me.) Journal.

A Belfast man last week had an encounter with a gang of swindlers in Boston, in which the latter came off second best. He was accosted on State street by an innocent-appearing young man, who called him by name, began glibly inquiring for well-known residents of that place, and put on such an appearance of innocence as to completely deceive our friend. The innocent young man professed to be the lucky drawer of a lottery prize, and invited his acquaintance to go with him while he got the money. The young man led the way to a room in the alley-way leading from Court street to Cornhill. Having secured the prize, the young fellow commenced to gamble with his money, and soon induced the Belfast man to loan him considerable money on bank-checks which he drew. The game was worked so smoothly and plausibly that several hundred dollars of our friend's cash was transferred to the lottery-dealer's till, the till being at last closed, and the money declared forfeited. Our friend, being a man of nerve, proceeded to knock down the lottery-dealer, wrench open the drawer, and transfer the contents to his pocket. A confederate, who came to the rescue, was also knocked down. The Belfast man then finding the door fastened from the outside kicked it open and gained the street. Meeting there the innocent young man aforesaid, the two proceeded to the steamer Cambridge, where, on counting the money, our friend found that he had something over $400 more in good money than he had when he entered the lottery-shop. He returned to the smooth young man the amount that he had staked and lost, retaining $70 in excess of his disbursements, which he found among the funds he had clutched. During the day he was visited by numerous members of the lottery-dealing tribe and sham policemen, in endeavoring to recover their lost money; but he brought it away, and keeps it as the reward of his exertions in behalf of the cause of right and justice.

Ready for Business.

Burdette.

Dr. Ware says: "There is nothing like the health-lift for the complete waking up of every torpid molecule of brain, liver, and blood." Dr. Ware may be authority on such matters, but, if he wants to risk his reputation and money on this championship for the waking up of the molecules, we have a steel-blue wasp, foaled in 1878, about three-fourths of an inch long, that we will match against the biggest health-lift in America. Dr. Ware can name his own time and place, he to furnish the health-lift and we to furnish the wasp, and we to try the health-lift while the Doctor tests the wasp; or, while the wasp tests the Doctor, as the case may (and in all human probability will) be.

Byron and Moore.

The New York *Post* would like Mr. Kiddle, or some one else in communication with the spirit world, to get an answer to Byron's question:

What are you doing now,
O Thomas Moore?
Billing or cooing now,
Rhyming or wooing now?
What are you doing now,
O Thomas Moore?

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

HEART DISEASE.

HALIFAX, Feb. 10, 1872.

Mr. James I. Fellows:
Dear Sir: In order that some other sufferer may be benefited, you are at liberty to give this letter publicity. In the winter of 1869 I was taken ill with Disease of the Heart, accompanied by violent palpitation, and from that time gradually became weaker, notwithstanding continued professional attendance, up to a few weeks ago, when your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites was recommended to me. The use of it during a very short time enabled me to resume my usual work; and now I am as well, fat and hearty as I could wish to be. Yours very truly,
W. FRANK COCHRAN.

The heart being a great muscular organ, requires vigorous nervous force to sustain it. As Fellows' Hypophosphites restores the nervous element, it will always strengthen the heart weakened through loss of this element. THE INVENTOR.

There is no absurdity in the fact that an impaired Nervous System causes Consumption, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Heart Disease, and a host of others; then why is it absurd that Fellows' Hypophosphites, which effectually cures Nervous Debility, should cure these diseases also. "Remove the cause and the complaint will cease."

Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

PRICE, $1.50 PER BOTTLE, SIX for $7.50.
Sold by all Druggists.
Western Agents, J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

FINANCIAL.

H. F. GILBERT & CO.,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
16 Broad-st., New York, adjoining N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Buy, sell, and carry through the New York Stock Exchange all the active stocks as long as desired, on 3 per cent margin. First-class stock privileges negotiated at from 1 to 2½ per cent distance. Explanatory circular and daily stock report mailed free on application.

$1,200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports free. Like profits weekly on stock options of $10 to $50. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall-st., New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
For the Higher Education of Women. Examination for admission to the Freshman class of Vassar College will be given in Chicago on the 16th and 17th of June, 1879. For further information apply to W. L. DEAN, Registrar, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL, Law Department of Washington University. Thirteenth Annual Term commences Wednesday, October 15, 1879. Course of study two Annual Terms, seven months each. Students admitted to senior class on examination. Tuition, $80 per term. Address HENRY HITCHCOCK, Dean of Faculty, St. Louis.

BIRDS.

BIRDS German Canaries, CAGES, GOLD FISH, and AQUARIA, in great variety. KAEMPFER, No. 127 Clark-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CAST-IRON PIPES For Water and Gas, coated and tested 300 pounds to square inch. All sizes on hand and delivered at any place required. SHICKLE, HARRISON & CO., Manufacturers, St. Louis, Mo.

HAMMOCKS.

HAMMOCKS! HAMMOCKS!
COTTON NET HAMMOCKS, wholesale and retail. Also SEINES AND OTHER NETTINGS. Manufactured by AM. NET & TWINE CO., Boston, Mass

SHOES.

Ladies' Fine Slippers
LITTA, PRINCESS, ESSIPOFF, BROADWAY, OPERA, CARY, AIMEE, CINDERELLA.
Fine French Kid NEWPORT, Louis XV. Heel.
Fine French Kid OPERA, Louis XV. Heel.
AT
M. WHEELER & CO.'S,
No. 74 East Madison-st.,
Just east of McVicker's Theatre.

COFFEES.

BUY YOUR COFFEE OF HONG KONG TEA CO., 110 & 112 Madison-st.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
PORT AND DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, May 29, 1879.
Notice is hereby given, in accordance with law, that on the 21st day of April, 1879, at the Port and District aforesaid, I seized the following described merchandise, imported into the District of Port Huron, from a foreign country, subject to duty, for violation of Sec. 2,864 Revised Statutes 1874, to-wit: One case containing printed books,—75 copies Domestic Encyclopedia of Facts, cloth; 40 copies of the same work, leather; having been shipped from Toronto by John H. Vivian for Schuyler, Smith & Co., Odebolt, Ia. Value, $153.75. Any persons claiming such goods are hereby required to appear and file with the Collector of Customs at Chicago, Ill., their claim to such articles within twenty days from the date hereof; otherwise the above mentioned property will be sold at public auction as required by the statute.
WM. HENRY SMITH, Collector of Customs.

Final Notice to the Holders of Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
Under the Plan of Reorganization, ratified by the decree of the Court, the time in which Bondholders should be allowed to participate in the benefits of the Plan, by the conversion of Bonds into Preferred Stock, was left to the discretion of the Purchasing Committee. More than three years having passed since this right was given, and more than nine-tenths of the Bondholders having converted their Bonds, the Committee, desirous of closing their labors, hereby give notice that the right of converting Bonds and receiving Preferred Stock will terminate on the 30th day of June, 1879.
Circulars giving information how the conversion is made can be had at the office of the Northern Pacific R. R. Co., No. 23 Fifth-av., New York.
The original stock will be exchanged for stock under the Plan up to the same time.
FREDERICK BILLINGS, Chairman Purchasing Committee.
Dec. 18, 1878.

NOTICE.
At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Railway Frost-Proof Tank Company held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in the City of Chicago on the 15th day of May A. D. 1879, pursuant to a notice for that purpose duly served on all the stockholders of said Company, there was submitted a proposition, viz.: That the number of shares of capital stock to be 2,000 shares of the value of five ($5) dollars each, and thereby reducing the capital stock of said Company to the sum of $10,000. This proposition was sustained, and the capital stock was reduced to the said sum of $10,000 by more than two-thirds of all the votes represented by all the capital stock of said Company, and proper certificates have been duly filed for record in the office of the Secretary of State at Springfield, Ill., and in the office of Recorder of Deeds for Cook County, as is required by law.
WM. W. VAN NORTWICK, Secretary.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
New York..........London..........Paris.
Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.
RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Agents for Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
JAMES WARRACK, General Western Manager, 106 Randolph-st., Chicago.
Austin Baldwin & Co., Gen'l Ag'ts, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS
New York and Glasgow.
CIRCASSIA, June 7, 7 am | BOLIVIA, June 21, 6 am
DEVONIA, June 14, 1 pm | ANCHORIA, June 28, noon
New York to London direct.
CAL'F'RNIA, June 7, 7 am | ALSATIA, June 28, noon
Cabins $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

WHITE STAR LINE,
Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 48 South Clark-st.
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Gen'l Western Agent.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.
Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing twice a week from New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London.
Cabin passage from $50 to $70 currency. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.
For sailings and further information apply to P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

LEGAL.

SALE OF PROPERTY OF THE PARIS & DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Circuit Court of Vermillion County, State of Illinois.

Hiram Sanford et al. vs. Paris & Danville Railroad Company, } Original bill, and
Isaiah H. Johnson, Trustee, vs. Paris & Danville Railroad Company et al. } Cross bill.

The undersigned, Special Master in Chancery appointed by said Court, hereby gives notice that, by virtue of a decree and order of sale made and entered in said Court in the above entitled cause at the Special April Term, A. D. 1879, thereof, he will, on Thursday, the nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1879, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. one hundred and eleven Broadway, in the City of New York and State of New York, proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, the property of said Railroad Company, of the following general description, viz.: The Paris & Danville Railroad, commencing at the City of Danville, in the State of Illinois, thence through the Counties of Vermillion, Edgar, Clark, Crawford, and Lawrence, to Lawrenceville, in said State, in all one hundred and three miles of railroad, together with all right-of-way, sidings, depot grounds, road-bed, shops, superstructures, rolling-stock, tools, supplies, materials, contracts, rights, equities, and choses in action, and all other property belonging to the same, including the coal lands belonging to said railroad company, situated near Danville, in Vermillion County, Illinois, consisting of about twelve hundred and thirty acres (1,230), with the machinery, live stock, plant, and equipment belonging to the same. Said coal lands and equipment, as provided by said decree and order of sale, will first be offered separately, then the railroad and property appertaining to the same, then all the property will be offered as an entirety, and will be sold whichever way the entire property will sell for the larger amount. Said property will not be sold for less than two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000),—fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) of which must be paid in cash on day of sale, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) in cash in confirmation of sale, and the balance of purchase money within three months after confirmation of sale; and, if said coal lands and railroad property shall be sold separately, then the payments shall be in such proportion as the purchase money of each parcel of property shall bear to the total purchase money of the entire property. Said property will be sold without appraisement, and not subject to the laws of the State of Illinois conferring rights of redemption from mortgage sales.

No bid will be received or cried by the Special Master unless the bidder first deposit with him ten thousand dollars ($10,000) in cash to insure the good faith of the bid, and if the bid is upon the property separately the deposit shall be two thousand and five hundred dollars ($2,500) on the coal property, and seven thousand and five hundred dollars ($7,500) on the railroad property. Said sale will be made subject to all sums legally due for taxes, which are a lien upon the property hereby ordered sold prior to said mortgage, and also subject to all just claims for right of way of said railroad.

For the remainder of the purchase money, above the amounts so required to be paid in cash at the time of the sale and the confirmation thereof as above provided, and as may hereafter be required by the Court, the Special Master will receive any of the bonds and past-due coupons secured by said mortgage, each such coupon and bond being received for such sum as the Court shall find the holder thereof is entitled to receive from the proceeds of such sale. Upon confirmation of said sale and payment of said sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000), the purchaser or purchasers will be let into possession, use, and enjoyment of said property, subject to removal by order of said Court, if the entire amount of purchase price be not paid in accordance with the terms of sale, and upon full payment of purchase money and full compliance with the terms of sale said Special Master will execute and deliver a deed to the purchaser or purchasers of said premises. Further provisions as to terms of purchase will be made known by the Special Master at time of sale.

JAS. A. EADS, Special Master in Chancery.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
52 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, April 24, 1879.
The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of this company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, on Thursday, June 5, next, at 1 o'clock p. m. Transfer-books close April 30 and reopen June 9. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:00 a m	* 6:15 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bMarquette Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:45 a m
bLake Geneva Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:10 a m
aLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.
No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.
a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & Mendota Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	* 9:45 a m	* 3:50 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:25 a m	* 1:35 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:35 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	7:50 a m	7:05 p m
Omaha Express	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Leavenworth & Atchison Expr's	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	5:00 p m	10:20 a m
Night Express	10:00 p m	6:30 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:55 a m	6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	12:20 p m	9:10 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	4:15 p m	1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:15 p m	4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	7:10 p m	6:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	*11:30 p m	*11:00 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 1:15 p m	†10:05 a m

*Saturdays and Thursdays only. † Sundays only.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 89 South Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Fast Expr's	* 9:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Special (Sundays)	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 7:45 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	* 6:15 p m	* 8:00 a m
	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 9:30 a m
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	§ 9:30 p m	§ 6:35 a m
Tolono Passenger	* 4:30 p m	* 9:10 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Tolono only.
bOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:10 p m	†7:30 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	§ 6:20 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	* 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	*†10:20 p m	§ 6:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 6:10 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

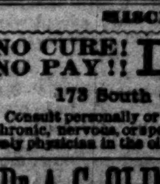
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.
"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 8:15 a m	* 4:40 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee	*9 a m
Saturday's boat don't leave until	8 p m
For Milwaukee, etc., evening boat, Tuesday and Friday	7 p m
Daily for Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon	*7 p m
For Green Bay & Bay ports, Tuesday and Friday	7 p m
For Escanaba and Lake Superior towns, Friday	7 p m
Daily for St. Joseph	*10 a m
Saturday's Boat (for St. Joe) leaves at	11 p m
Docks foot of Michigan-av.	*Sunday excepted.

SCALES.



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For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

RUTH, THE GLEANER.

Continuation of the Investigation of That Alleged Arson.

Auntie Baldwin's History Investigated by Mr. King.

The Maywood arson case, in which Mrs. Quinn is charged with having procured the burning of her home to secure the insurance money, was resumed before Justice Wilson yesterday morning.

MRS. AGNES L. D'ARCAMBALL

was recalled. She testified that she had known Mrs. Quinn a number of years, and has always been friendly to her. She had been engaged for years in visiting prisons and like institutions upon missions of charity, and had at one time been engaged in the millinery business. She had never been advised to stay home and hold meetings in the interest of her daughter, and Mrs. Quinn, in visiting Kalamazoo, had always stopped with her married daughter. Her calling upon several persons in Kalamazoo was to find out whether her policy was good or not. Mrs. Quinn had often talked to her about threats the Catholics had made against her property. Witness had never told Mrs. Bixby that the Catholics would burn her house in six months. She feared trouble to the Rev. Bernard Quinn, formerly a Catholic priest, who was about to join the Unitarians. He had become liberalized, and that, in connection with the trouble he had had in Connecticut, led her to think that Mrs. Quinn might have trouble. Witness came to Chicago at the request of Mrs. Quinn, and the night of her return Mrs. Q. and one Keller were down-stairs for a long time engaged in writing an article for publication. The article was to bring some Chicago physician to time, and unless he paid them what they thought was right they intended to publish the article. She had found Mrs. Quinn very intellectual, exceedingly impulsive, and had heard her say that she did not fear God, man, or the devil. She had often observed a gushing affection on the part of her "auntie," Mrs. Baldwin, toward Mrs. Quinn, hugging and kissing, etc., and had heard Mrs. Quinn complain that she was getting tired of such gush from a woman. Mrs. Quinn was generous to a fault, was an authoress, and had always written poetry,—some for *Pomeroy's Democrat*, and often for an agricultural paper in Michigan. She had prepared a volume of poems, which were awaiting a purchaser to be published. Mr. Quinn was a learned gentleman, and there was nothing against him except his liberalism. He was Mrs. Quinn's third husband, and he had left the Catholic Church to follow her. She did not believe that Mrs. Q. feared any one. The article that Mrs. Quinn was writing was at the instance of Keller, and its purpose was to make some one come down. Mr. Keller owed her (Mrs. Q.) $30 at the time, which was borrowed money. Witness had no malice toward Mrs. Quinn, and would even forgive her attorney, Mr. King, although she had had a suspicion long before the fire that Mrs. Quinn would have some connection with it. Her suspicion had been aroused when she visited Maywood, and when she went home she told her husband that Mrs. Quinn's house was to be burned. She did not think Mrs. Quinn was going to burn the house, because she was in Michigan, but she thought she knew it was to be burned. A letter from the witness to Mrs. Quinn after the fire was then submitted in evidence and read, in which sympathy was expressed, and allusion was made to the suspicions she had had as to the burning of the property, but directed more particularly to Mrs. Baldwin.

MRS. BALDWIN

was then recalled by the defense for cross-examination. She was requested to raise her veil, and testified substantially as follows: She was a widow and was 57 years of age. She had been to the altar since the death of her husband to get married, but before the ceremony had been completed some one stepped up and bid her intended lord go to his wife. She had never seen him since. Witness then entered into a detail of her history, showing that she was born in Amber, N. Y., and during her life had been from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf. She had lived in Detroit, owned a house, which had been burned, and she collected the insurance. She had been in the insurance business as solicitor and collector for the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee. She did not know in what year she was married, nor how long her husband lived, but she did not go into the insurance business until three or four years after his death. She traveled South for the Company with the General Agent, Mr. Davis, but her health failed her and she came back to Chicago, where she rented rooms, one of which she subsequently rented to the General Agent. She next connected herself with the Continental Insurance Company of New York, and subsequently with the Protection Life of this city. While with the latter Company she lived at Joliet with D. W. Knowlton. From Joliet she came to live with Mrs. Quinn. Mr. King was about to ask her if she had not received a letter from Mr. Davis while she was at Mrs. Quinn's, in which he said he was about to get a divorce from his wife and wanted her to get ready to go housekeeping with him. The first words of the question had the effect to cause the witness to throw up her hands and give vent to a hysteric "Oh," which she subsequently apologized for, saying that she could not help it. The question was completed, however, and the witness answered that no such letter or any other letter had been received from Davis while she was at Quinn's. In answer to questions, the witness went on to detail her travels since the failure of the Protection Life, and her meeting Mrs. Quinn at Minooka for the first time. She did not remember kissing Mrs. Q. upon being introduced to her, but she was not in the habit of kissing strangers upon being introduced to them unless they were particularly attractive. She had felt no inclination to kiss the attorney (Mr. John Lyle King) on meeting him. She did not remember just what was said on meeting Mrs. Quinn, but from what she had heard of her it was a case of love at first sight. She remembered that Mrs. Quinn wanted her to go home with her, and while there an arrangement was made by which she was to go to Maywood to keep house for her. She got at least 1,000 policies in the Protection Life, and was paid 50 per cent of all the money she paid to the Company. When Wells came to Maywood to insure Mrs. Quinn's property he also insured hers for $500. She did not know who valued her property, which consisted of her wearing apparel, but she thought "Ruth, the Gleaner," had done it. Mrs. Quinn paid for the insurance in her presence, but she never saw the application. This was in November, and Feb. 28 Mrs. Quinn went to Michigan, and subsequently wrote to her about the insurance and the paying of a premium that was due. She replied that she would attend to paying, and saw the insurance agent, and he said she need give herself no uneasiness about the matter. A few days later she pawned her watch for $20 and applied the money on the payment of the premium due, Mrs. Quinn being in the city and with her at the time. Mrs. Quinn did not go with her to the insurance office, but handed her $5 to be added to the $20 which was necessary to pay the premium in Pomeroy's office, which was a sort of headquarters for them. Whittaker had been asked by Mrs. Quinn for money to pay the premium, but he did not let her have any, and then it was that the witness agreed to pawn her watch. Mrs. Quinn then went to Michigan, but very suddenly returned one night, much to her surprise, having with her Mr. Keller and Mrs. D'Arcamball, and a bottle of whisky. Mrs. Quinn and Keller drank the whisky, too lunch, and sat up doing some writing down-stairs. She did not know whether it was before or after the insurance policies had been issued that Mrs. Quinn had talked to her about burning the property, but it was before she saw the policies. Witness went to live with Mrs. Quinn Oct. 20, and it was a few weeks later that the burning was talked about. She could not fix dates, because she was so agitated by the surroundings that she was out of her head at the time, and did not know what she doing.

IN EXPLANATION OF THE SURROUNDINGS

she said Mr. Quinn was a very peculiar person, and so were Mrs. Quinn and Frank, and probably she was of the same character. They were all at work trying to get something for their mouths, and witness was the first to suggest the burning of the property, but she did it as a joke. Mrs. Quinn had always objected to Maywood society, and said there was no one living there fit for her to associate with except some ladies at the hotel, and she had often heard her say that she wished the house was burned down. When witness suggested to her, "Why don't you burn it (the house), then?" Mrs. Quinn replied, "We will," and had often said, "Let it go to blazes." At one time Mrs. Quinn said to her, "Now, auntie, we'll take 'Nellie' and go riding, move out some of the best things, and set the house on fire." This was after the insurance had been taken, and Mrs. Q. said at another time, "We'll fire the house at night, and it cannot be put out." She could not fix the date of the conversations, but there had been a great many as to what articles should be removed or saved, and in one of them Mrs. Quinn said it would not do for her to be in the house when it was fired, for suspicion would attach to her at once. One morning she said to witness, in speaking of the fire, "Auntie, I must be in Michigan several months before the burning." It was understood how the fire was to occur before Mr. Quinn went away, and the plan was to use shavings, and witness was to do the firing. She objected to firing the premises, on the ground that it would be a very wicked thing, but she never said she would not do it. She could not really refuse to do anything she was told to do, so great was the influence of Mrs. Quinn over her, and she finally fired the house, but had to nerve herself up for the occasion. The time set for the work was two weeks after Mrs. Quinn had gone to Michigan, but she did not fire it at the appointed time, but waited for favorable weather. The witness was then asked to detail

HOW SHE FIRED THE HOUSE,

and she struggled with herself a moment, and then began to weep, and a "scene" was promised. She removed her handkerchief from her face and asked for water, and, this being given her, she went on with the story, which was that she locked all of the doors, and, after trying paper for some time without avail, she got a lot of shavings and spread through the hall and on a mattress up-stairs and set fire to them. She was going on to tell how she in leaving the house had fallen senseless, and how, upon returning to consciousness, she saw the house in flames. Here she again gave way to tears. Having had her cry out, she went on to detail the instructions Mrs. Quinn had given her, saying generally that the firing had been trusted to her, and afterward Mrs. Q. was to manage affairs. The house was burned Tuesday morning, and she had previously invited one Keller and his "sister" to come and see her Wednesday. She remained at Maywood a week after the fire, and met one of the insurance men, but did not tell him she had fired the building. She saw him some days afterward in the city, and he asked her to come to his office, and she went and told him all about the whole affair, and confessed what she had done. She was compelled to do what she did, but was not threatened with criminal prosecution, nor given any promises of immunity.

At this point Mr. King showed the witness a letter she had written to Mr. Bixby, of date of April 6, which she acknowledged the authorship of, and in which she said to him that she would never have confessed to the burning but for the fact that she had been threatened with being locked up, etc.

Miss Kate D'Arcamball, of Kalamazoo, was next sworn. She saw property in Kalamazoo which had been shipped there by Mrs. Quinn before the fire, which she described.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning, when Mrs. Baldwin will be recalled.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Never Employed by Them.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 3.—As there have been so many erroneous statements in the newspapers and on the street concerning our connection with the bookkeeper, Edwin B. Harris, we think it proper to state that Harris was in the employ of McAuley, Yoe & Co. when he confesses to a defalcation of $4,000. Said firm dissolved Jan. 1, 1875. He has never been in the employ of the firm of McAULEY, DYKE & CO.

Look at Your Assessment.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Realizing the fact that we are liable to commit errors in assessing personal property, particularly when obliged to pass upon it in the hurried manner that we are, and desiring to do exact justice to all, we have thought it advisable to notify every person of just the amount of their assessment and ask them to assist us in correcting any apparent wrong by promptly calling our attention to it. We shall commence sending out notices to-morrow, and hope persons who feel that any great injustice has been done them will avail themselves of this opportunity to have it corrected before it is too late to remedy. Very respectfully,

FRANK DRAKE,
South Town Assessor.

"Honor to Whom Honor."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., June 2.—In the account of the proceedings of Decoration-Day at Chicago an error in the name of the author who wrote the poem recited by Mrs. Wager, Mrs. A. P. Strasbarg, should read Mrs. M. A. A. P. Stansbury. The poem, I believe, was published originally in THE TRIBUNE a short time since, when the name was correctly given. Mrs. S. is an Appleton, Wis., lady, and is not always given credit for her writings. "How He Saved St. Michael's" has been published by the press and in literary works under "anonymous." She is an unassuming little lady, much loved and admired by a host of Appleton friends, among whom she has lived since early childhood, when even then she was known as child-poet,—writing at that time for Grace Greenwood's paper, under the *nom de* of "Lily Lichen." E. C. R.

A Presidential Candidate.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

YELLOW SPRINGS, O., June 3.—Having studied the situation of our vast territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific and having seen the Wants of our people, knowing as I do, that there are many, very many unjust laws: laws under which certain states & territories within the united states are groaning, and laws, which in themselves, are unjust & oppressive, and trusting in my integrity, knowing the right from the wrong, and putting entire confidence in the *people*, the people, of this great, grand, & glorious union of ours I throw my good name, before the American people, as a candidate for the highest office, in the gift of the American people, namely, *President* of the United States.

I do this, feeling & knoweing that I am the Peer & equal to the best, Equal to the great office, which should be filled by a *gentlemen*, in every sense of the term.

I call on every man to rally round the standard upon which shall be inscribed "Right makes "Might."

Please give this a prominent place, in your paper, (and send me a copy) And believe me ever your *true friend*, B. B. WAITE,

The *people rule*, and let the earth rejoice and be exceeding glad, that the people do rule. Truly yours B. B. WAITE, of Illinoise.

Obstructing Sidewalks.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 4.—If Mayor Harrison is determined to give Chicago "the best administration ever known" he will have to reform a number of petty municipal abuses. The most annoying of these is the practice of blocking up the sidewalks with skids and merchandise. Some of the sidewalks are impassable during certain hours of the day on account of these obstructions. Near the northeast corner of State and Lake streets yesterday morning a skid was left across the sidewalk by Metzglar, Rothschild & Co. for nearly an hour, though it was not in use. Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Sprague, Warner & Co., and other wholesale grocers who ought to know better are special offenders in this respect. They habitually store salt, oil, etc., on the sidewalks, and during the greater part of the day transform the walks, which belong to the people and are intended for passers-by exclusively, into private shipping-rooms. Mayor Harrison cannot walk a block in River street, at any hour of the day, without being obliged to jump over somebody's skid or dodge the truck of some wholesale merchant who is using the sidewalk for his private business. John Wentworth put down all these abuses, and if Mayor Harrison is going to give us "the best administration Chicago ever had" he will have to do the same. P.

"Rich vs. Poor."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Last Saturday in a letter entitled "Rich vs. Poor," the author evidently thinks that it is a crime for Vanderbilt and others of superior abilities to control the wealth while others of inferior abilities do not enjoy the same power and opulence. In great battles or momentous events great minds are necessary to lead.

These railroad kings and kings of commerce build the railroads, construct the steamships, start the wheels of commerce and keep them going, and give employment to thousands. Without them the country would stagnate, business flag, and prosperity cease for want of some one at the helm with means and brains. The laborers in this country are paid 18 per cent better than in the old country; they have equal rights, the benefit of a free education for their children. They can vote and appoint the representatives of the people in this country, which is the refuge of all persecuted people who flee here. America is, has been, and always should be the home of the free. Only those who are down-trodden and oppressed by tyrants know the sweetness of freedom. The poor miserable wretch who knows no hope, who has no chance of improvement, and is a poor slave and drudge, ground under the oppressors' heel in other countries, comes here and finds within his reach the road to industry, respectability, and honor open to him, and in a few years, by industry and economy, will have a home and be as independent as any one.

The saloons are the drainers of the laborers' sustenance, take away his manhood, and make him a fit disciple of Kearney and Communism. Why don't some one lecture to the laborers as well as preach? They can't understand about isms, etc. Reveal the intentions of Communism in its true colors. LABORER.

What Causes the Diurnal Revolution of the Earth?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 3.—Sometimes a person will ask a question which, on account of its being foreign to the present thoughts and reflections of the interrogated, will be thrown aside with an "I-don't-care" manner that shows at once that the interviewed is not as much interested in the subject as you are yourself, though he may be a good student, a person of liberal views, one of general information; yet he is so absorbed in his own affairs he cannot devote a few moments of his time to serve a friend. I don't blame men for being wrapped up in their own affairs; I like to see men attend to their own business, and do it well. I admire most that person who attends well to his own affairs and has a little spare time to devote to his friends in sociable commune.

The question was once asked, "What causes a body when thrown up to fall to the earth?" It was answered; and also, "What is the shape of the earth?" which was also answered. Other unnumbered questions have been answered by the philosopher, ancient or modern, with whose answers I am willing to rest contented.

But those who have tried to give a reason for this diurnal revolution of the earth have failed in their purpose, tried to have men blindfold their reason and walk by faith, leaving you to meditate and ponder over their answer, "It revolves because it was started to revolve; it will revolve because it does revolve; it is a law of Nature."

We live on the surface of this, our mother earth, have explored nearly all its boundry, and no man has ever witnessed any mechanical principle that moved this sphere. It must be acted upon from a force exerted upon the outside. What is that force, and how is it applied?

That person who will cite me to some authority which will clearly answer the question, or will give his own theory, through the columns of this paper, fully satisfying me, will greatly oblige a searcher of the truth, and receive thanks from his friend. A. P. PICHEREAU.

Pay the Teachers at Once.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 4.—How Chicago can congratulate herself on the ability she has displayed of beating 860 women out of their salaries! For four months they have worked, trusting in the city of which they have been so proud, and now, after trying their faith beyond endurance, they are asked to wait two months longer, the only reason being that the City-Hall employes cannot find time to fill out the scrip blanks. J. A. Farwell, before he gave up his office, "did not wish any more scrip to go on the market with his signature." Poor little man! They accommodated him that much, and now his successor is trying the same game. If this delay is not culpable, why does not some one explain the reason of our non-payment. If it is, won't some Good Samaritan not in the "ring" give us a "grand expose"?

There is due the teachers about $250,000. They say (and "they say" is the only authority we can find) there is plenty of money in the Treasury to pay us in cash. Well, they are not going to pay us in cash, but in scrip. Then why can't we have that?

O you blind, neglectful taxpayers, why don't you see what becomes of your money? We have charge of your children, trying to fit them for life, and 53,000 children is no small charge. We are called to the work by a Board of your own choosing, promised a living at least, and the contract broken right along for the last four years, in order that some one or more may have the benefit of that $250,000. Are we unjust? How can we help feeling discouraged? Chicago who can at the slightest notice send her chairity to any part of the globe, who can pay a man $4,000 for giving some of her daughters a chance to display themselves in fancy costume, Chicago who can support handsomely six theatres, besides being a liberal patron of pedestrians, horse-races, ball games, 6,000 saloons, and 300 churches, cannot pay her teachers! The city can pay her policemen and firemen, but not her teachers. Her property must be taken care of, but her children's guardians may starve.

It cannot be that those who are keeping us out of our money know what it is to live in debt, denying one's self everything needful, engaged in a life so important and wearing, not able to shelter our poverty at home in seclusion, but required to make a good appearance. It cannot be that they ever endured the doubting and sarcastic looks of a landlady or the teasing of little ones for what they could not have. Surely they never had to utter the chilling, hopeless words, "I cannot,—I have no money."

A little has been written and a great deal said about this trouble, but more of both must come. O that some silver-tongued woman, some gifted writer, would espouse our cause. Jane G. Swisshelm, Kate Doggett, Mrs. Livermore, "Amber," "Fern Leaf," won't you help us? During four years of work we have not had four consecutive months' salary paid us. We love our city; it is our home; if we could only so move officials in charge to recognize our services more promptly. Yours respectfully,

PRISM GARDNER.

How the Secret Nihilist Press Was Found.

The Cologne *Gazette* contains some interesting details respecting the discovery of a secret printing-press in St. Petersburg. The most suggestive fact in connection with this account is the assertion that the telegram which should have brought the intelligence to the proprietors of the paper at Cologne was detained by the Russian authorities. "Yesterday evening," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Gazette*, "I dispatched to you a telegram informing you of the discovery of a secret printing-press here. I fancy, though, that the Censor has clapped his black hands upon it, and but little of the original telegram has been permitted to reach Cologne." [The telegram referred to, says the editor, has indeed not been received here.] "I therefore now give you the details in full. On Wednesday last, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the police entered the Maison Barry, in the Jomaclowski Polk. They found there a printing press and 7,000 copies of the last number of the Nihilist journal, *Semla i Swaboda*. (*Fatherland and Freedom*.) These had not yet been published. The clew that led to the discovery was obtained in the following manner: The latest number issued of the *Fatherland and Freedom* was particularly well printed, and it was evident that a new font of type had been used in its production. An adept in typography and printing was called in, and, upon examining the Nihilist journal, he declared that the type must have been procured from the well-known foundry of Franzmarck, who enjoy a wide reputation in that particular business. Inquiries were accordingly instituted at the warehouse to ascertain who were the latest purchasers of the peculiar type in question. The chief of this extensive establishment, Herr Bohnke, a Prussian, was rather sharply interrogated. It transpired during the investigation made that quantities of type had from time to time disappeared. A house-to-house search was then instituted at the residences of the various employes and compositors engaged at this foundry and printing business, and in the house before mentioned, known as the Maison Barry,—where eight or ten compositors reside, and which is actually next door to the Ministry of Water and Highway Communications,—the printing-press was discovered. Of course the printers and compositors were Nihilists."

George Eliot.

Some of the newspapers mention as a very remarkable circumstance that George Eliot, since the death of her "husband," has determined to resume her "maiden name," Marian Evans, so far as her social relations are concerned. It ought to be well known to persons at all acquainted with, or interested in, the eminent novelist that she was never Mrs. Lewes except by courtesy. Her friends preferred to call her so because it was more convenient, inasmuch as it saved inquiry or comment. The unhappy history of George Henry Lewes' marriage has been repeatedly told. His wife ran away with another man, and her husband, with a lofty and chivalrous spirit, forgave her when she had returned and expressed the deepest contrition. But she ran away a second time, and then he could not obtain a divorce in the courts, because he had once condoned her offense. After that Marian Evans and he formed their close, intellectual friendship, which was more like Platonic love than any relation between man and woman having no tie of blood can ordinarily be. For their own mental and spiritual needs, and, after consultation with their nearest friends, some of the best and most gifted people in England, they decided to live under the same roof, and brave conventionality. They would have been legally married had Mrs. Lewes had the goodness to die. But she lived, and still lives. Consequently, Marian Evans could not have been George Henry Lewes' wife without becoming responsible for bigamy. She has always been rightly Marian Evans, spinster.

Finger Nails.

Nails grow more rapidly in children than in adults, and faster in summer than in winter. Those of the right hand grow faster than those of the left, and in proportion to the length of the fingers. Those of the middle finger are therefore the quickest in growth.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

BESIDE THE BROOK.

Scribner for June.

"I go a-fishing!" and he sped
With rod and line, where by-paths led,
'Neath latticed boughs, beside the brook
Where fish were lured with cunning hook.

"I'll read in solitude awhile!"
With favorite book and morning smile,
Through winding ways, she sought the nook
She loved the best, beside the brook.

Later, I passed: the line and book
Were queerly twined, beside the brook;
While, in the grove, the angler's prize
Was reading love-songs in his eyes.

TWO AMERICAN WOMEN IN PARIS.

London Truth.

M. Musard has entered into possession of his late wife's estates and petroleum wells. It is expected that he will, at the end of the period when he can properly leave off mourning, offer them to a young lady bearing an historical name. The whilom impressario is now quoted high in the matrimonial market. This evening I heard a member of the Jockey Club say that a friend of his who, not ten years ago, was a Minister Plenipotentiary, has asked him to make overtures, the object of which would be to secure the rich widower for an unmarried daughter. This young lady was educated at the convent of Les Oiseaux, and her sister is the wife of a Spanish grandee and in the household of the Princess of Asturias. Should M. Musard prove "willing," the desirability of purchasing an exotic title and of devoting a few years to a tour in foreign parts will be suggested to him. Much has been written about the woes of Mme. Musard in her latter years. She went out of her mind because she was unable to tear down the barrier which separates the demi-monde from the grand-monde. The cause of her failure was not the persistency of her beauty, or the gorgeous style in which she lived in the Avenue de Jena and at the Chateau de Villequier in Normandy. Her orange barouche drawn by Orloff horses, her paint and sumptuosity would not have been minded if she had made her submission to the Church.

I once observed the course of a non-orthodox Magdalen in Paris, who got to the top of the ladder. She was an American, and the wife of a clerk at Washington, from whom she separated without being divorced. Paris appeared to her a meet field for her energies and talents, and to Paris she came. She was small, sparkling, and an amusing chatterbox. Her manners were eccentric, and her transition from mad gayety to tearful sentiment rapid and bewildering. She gave, in a maison meublee where she had rooms, card-parties, at which she managed to win a deal of money. A Chamberlain of the Empress attended them. This attractive niece of Uncle Sam, who was unique in her genre, fascinated the courtier, and she tormented him to obtain for her invitations to the Monday evening parties at the Tuileries and to Compiegne. Having ascertained that the police had been taking notes about her, he was embarrassed. But in revolving in his mind how to please her without getting into a scrape himself, he asked if she thought she could wear gracefully the mask of devotion. The clever little woman jumped at the idea, and it started a train of projects in her fertile brain, one more brilliant than the other. Ere the courtier had taken his leave it was agreed that his charmer was to attend the Advent sermons of the Abbe Bauer, at that time the coqueluche of Bonapartist ladyhood, to affect contrition, to demand a private interview, and to crave admission into the Church. The part traced out was admirably acted. Mere recantation did not suffice for the zeal of the fair catechumen. She insisted on being baptized, which enabled her to appear at the font of St. Thomas Aquinas in a white christening robe, in which she looked really angelic, and with, for sponsors, a lady of the De Merode family, and a Princess connected with the House of Savoy. Eventually, the "smart" woman was found out. She was for upwards of six years a fountain through which official honors flowed. The curious thing was, that she could hardly speak French, and that with her imperfect knowledge of this tongue she conducted to a successful issue divers political intrigues in which she was engaged by financial companies.

GOV. BISHOP AND THE BUG.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

During Gov. Bishop's last visit to Cincinnati, a red-nosed party, who was a total stranger to him, stepped up behind him, at the corner of Fourth and Vine streets, tapped him gently on the shoulder, as the story goes, and said:

"Colonel, would you have any objections if I should knock a bug off the back of your coat?"

"Certainly not," said the Governor, coming to a dead halt; "certainly not; would be much obliged. What kind of a bug, pray?"

"A bed-bug," replied the red-nosed party, with a smile.

"Brush it off, friend; brush it off," said the Governor, twitching nervously in his clothes.

The red-nosed party raised his hand as if to knock it off, but only scratched his chin, and remarked:

"In a great city like Cincinnati it is almost impossible to keep oneself free from vermin of one kind and another, and I observe that these bugs are particularly plentiful."

Mr. Bishop remained perfectly motionless, with the exception of the nervous twitching. The red-nosed man looked closely at the Governor's back, as if to reassure himself of the kind of bug it was, and continued in a louder key.

"I do not regard it as any disgrace to a man to have one of these infernal insects found on his clothing."

"My dear sir, be good enough to knock it off," said the Governor. "We are attracting too much attention here"; and perhaps he was right, for several persons had already stopped and were looking on, and others were hurrying to the spot.

"You doubtless live in a hotel," continued the red-nosed man, "and, if so, that accounts for it. I used to live in a hotel myself, and it was the confounded bed-bugs, more than anything else, that forced me to break up and go to keeping house,—a step, by the way, which I do not regret."

"For heaven's sake, man, knock the thing off," repeated the Governor in a pleading tone, at the same time knitting his brows, but holding as still as he could under the circumstances.

"The incident," the red-nosed man went on to say, "reminds me of Burns' immortal lines on seeing a louse crawling on a lady's bonnet in church, in which occurs this sentiment:

"'O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us!'"

"You infernal idiot!" yelled the now thoroughly exasperated Governor, "I'll knock it off myself," and he struck diagonally across the street for a barber-shop.

The red-nosed party called after him:

"I say, General, there is no occasion for excitement. If there was any bug on your coat I would rake great pleasure in knocking it galley-west and crooked, but there ain't. I simply asked, out of curiosity like, if you would have any objection if I should knock one off. D'ye see."

The Governor continued on his way, remarking hoarsely:

"I would give the butt-end of my boom to have my fingers on that fellow for just a minute and a half!"

HOW HE MADE A REPUTATION.

San Francisco Post.

Old Bazembee was returning from the club the other evening, when, as he hung up his overcoat on the hall hat-rack and prepared to go up-stairs, he heard such strangely excited voices in the front parlor that he paused to listen. A voice that he recognized at once as belonging to that fast-looking young Snyder he had warned Maria to be careful about said, contemptuously:

"Peace, woman, and weary me no longer by your reproaches. I tell you the day of my wedding with Alice Montressor is fixed, and, by heavens, nothing shall prevent our union!"

Could these words be addressed to his own daughter? Yes, it was indeed Maria's sob-choked tones that replied:

"This, then, is the reward for my sacrifice—my devotion. Ruined and forsaken, you taunt me with your latest conquest. Monster—coward!"

It only required a second for Bazembee to rush up the stairs and get his shot-gun out of the closet. The next moment he burst into the parlor with blazing eyes, and, hurling the black-hearted betrayer to the floor, he placed the muzzle of his breech-loader at his temple, hissing:

"Villain, swear to me that you will make an honest woman of this poor duped angel or I will strew the floor with your devilish brains!"

"Hooray!" shouted young Snyder, sitting up and clapping his hands. "That's way up. Magnif. Sperlendid!"

"Beautiful, papa. Encore! Encore! Bravo!" added Maria, delightedly. "Never saw anything better at Baldwin's."

"Eh! What! I—er-er!" stammered the bewildered parent, grounding arms.

"We were so afraid that you would object to my taking part in the private theatricals. Ma said you'd never listen to it. But you act better than any of us—doesn't he, Bobby?"

"You bet," replied Bobby, fervently. "Guess you must have been a regular amateur Macready once, sir."

Then Mr. Bazembee coughed and wiped his forehead, and mumbled about his having seen a good deal of that sort of thing when he was young, and that Maria must be sure to take in the mat when her young friend had gone, and then went up to bed and dreamed he was playing an outraged community to crowded houses all night.

SIFTING A STORY DOWN.

The following is credited to the Moscow *Gazette*: "When Dr. Russell, the ex-*Times* correspondent, was calling on Lady Strangford, the other day, he heard from her Lady an immense amount of abuse of the Russians. 'But at least, Lady Strangford,' he ventured to say, 'you must have met at least one preux chevalier among them, and that was Gen. Gourkho!' 'Gourkho!' she exclaimed, 'he was as great a brute as any of them. He spat in my face and swore at me dreadfully.' 'Spat in your face! Surely, Lady Strangford, you do not literally mean that?' 'Indeed I do,' she said. 'But do you authorize me to repeat the dreadful story, and say that Gen. Gourkho actually spat in your face?' 'Yes; I not only authorize you to say so, but I hope you will tell every one you know. It ought to be known what brutes these Russians are!' Dr. Russell shortly afterward repeated to the Prince of Wales the story, and the latter, quite indignant, told Count Schouvaloff the first time he met him of the outrage on Lady Strangford. The Ambassador was incredulous, and said he would write to Gourkho. In due course an answer came from the calumniated General. He categorically and indignantly denied the charge, and sent copies of letters which he had received from Lady Strangford, which were filled with expressions of gratitude for various services of kindness and courtesy which she had received at his hands. Armed with copies of these notes, Dr. Russell again called on Lady Strangford. The dear lady at once confessed that she had written them, but she declared that she had done so in order to conciliate Gourkho. 'I was in his power,' she said, 'and I did not know what he would do next.' 'Well, but really, Lady Strangford,' rejoined Dr. Russell, 'you do not mean to repeat that he actually spat in your face?' 'Well,' she replied, 'I am sure he spat somewhere! I saw him spit somewhere.' 'But not in your face?' 'Well, perhaps not in my face; but he spat somewhere!' 'And he swore at you?' 'Oh, yes, dreadfully!' 'Now, what did he say?' 'Well,' replied her Ladyship, 'you see it was all in Russian, and I do not know that language. But there are things that one can easily understand!'"

THE WIDOW HOPKINS.

New York Correspondence Boston Gazette.

It is better to be born lucky than rich, the proverb says; and I believe it. You may be born rich and die poor, but if you are lucky you will never want. A case in point is that of Mrs. Mark Hopkins, the widow of the California millionaire. She was a school-teacher in this city, and no longer a young girl, when Mark Hopkins happened at the same boarding-house, wooed and won her. They had no children; so she adopted a boy of 7 years of age, by the name of Tim. He is 19 now, and a very amiable, unspoiled fellow, not particularly bright, and not at all dull. His adopted mother is perfectly devoted to him, and indulges him in all desires. She is anxious for him to love literature, and is building up a magnificent library for him. During her last visit to New York she bought $700 worth of rare books of one importer. She buys knowingly, too. The house she has just completed in San Francisco cost $2,000,000, and Herter fitted up two floors at a cost of $200,000. "My room is magnificent," said Tim. "I just gave Herter carte blanche, and suits of armor are hung on the walls, and he has made it look like a castle." Mrs. Hopkins travels en princesse in her own drawing-room car, with her French cook and silver table service. Her bedroom has a large double bed in it, and there is a handsomely furnished parlor and kitchen besides. When she stops anywhere, the car is switched off, and waits her pleasure on a side-track. The last time she was in New York it was brought up to within a block of the Windsor Hotel. I would not pretend to say how many millions the widow Hopkins is worth, but you may imagine from her manner of living that it is a goodly sum. And Tim, has he not been fortunate? A poor boy, picked to be the heir to such a fortune. So I say again that it is better to be born lucky than rich, for neither Mrs. Hopkins nor Tim were born rich, but see what luck has done for them!

NO SMOKING IN HERE.

Cincinnati Saturday Night.

"You can't smoke in here," said a John-street conductor to a countryman, who was pulling away vigorously at a five-cent cigar in a car half full of ladies.

The man didn't seem to hear.

"I say," cried the man of the bell-punch, in a louder key, "if you want to smoke come out here on the platform."

"All right," returned the passenger, and he stepped out. "Didn't think it would hurt nothin'," he said, apologetically; "seem's there ain't any straw in the car to catch fire."

"But there are ladies there."

"Oh, yes; didn't think nothin' 'bout that. Might get ashes on their gowns and spile 'em."

"It isn't so much that," explained the conductor, "but ladies object to smoke."

"Well, I didn't ask any of 'em to smoke, did I? They needn't object before they are invited."

"You don't understand. Smoking is disagreeable to ladies."

"Best reason in the world why they shouldn't practice it. Catch me smokin' if it was disagreeable to me!" And he tranquilly puffed away at his five-center."

QUIPS.

No matter what rank vegetables may attain, the cabbage will always be a head.

Charles—"What did that spring suit cost you, Al?" Alfred—"Can't say, dear boy—haven't been sued for it yet."

We know a man over 90 years of age who hasn't a gray hair on his head—nor one of any other color.—*Boston Post.*

If any one thinks old Dame Nature don't know her biz, let him climb up in the barn and offer crumbs to a setting hen.

A young man went into a restaurant the other day, and, remarking that "Time is money," he added that, as he had a half-hour to spare, if the proprietor was willing, he'd take it out in pie.

Two men started out on a wager to see which could tell the biggest lie. No. 1 commenced: "A wealthy country editor," whereupon No. 2 stopped him right there and paid the forfeit.—*Boston Commercial-Bulletin.*

A pawnbroker's shop is a for-loan place.

Is the proper sauce for woodcock, wood saws?

Even Spiritualists will be glad to leave off their wraps pretty soon.

The miner's song—"Three fissures went sailing out into the West."

A successful shooter at glass balls must necessarily be a "crack shot."

"This can't be beat," as the man said when he bought the porcelain egg.

Is a carroty-headed man the most likely to be selected for a supe at the theatre?

An exchange speaks of a new pickpocket-proof pocket, but there is nothing in it.

The injurious effects of "forty-rod whisky" we presume is attributable to the fact that forty rods make one rude.

The end man of a negro-minstrel company calls himself the Napoleon of the troupe, because he is the bony part.

The clambake season will soon be here, when you can get an ear of burned corn, a quart of stale clams, a light attack of seasickness, and a headache in the hot sun, for a dollar and a half.

We acknowledge the receipt of a poem entitled "What Is a Sigh?" from "Algeron." Well, Algeron, ace high is sometimes good for the pot if you have nerve enough to bluff the other fellows.

Helmets are suggested in New York as protection against the indiscriminatory club of the policeman; but then a New York policeman would probably tap a casque quicker than anything else.

"What the dickens do you call your mule Ann for?" asked a tourist of a Western teamster. "Wall," said the interrogated; "it's the nigh mule of the par, an I tuk the name out on the Scripters,—An, a nigh ass."

The want of intrinsic value in some of the speculative stocks of the day reminds us of the description Fred G—— used to give of his copper mines. "They have been taking copper away from all these other mines," said Fred; "but this is a brand new property of ours, and there has never been a pound of copper taken from it yet." And there never was.

There is "a kind of man" from whom you can never get a direct answer or a decided opinion upon any subject. Spicer has in mind one of these, who always stands on guard at a question, and after a few parries thrusts out the question: "Well, now, what is your idea?" John Van Buren was a notable example of the non-committal class; and it is related that once, when he was a passenger upon one of the North River boats, a bottle of wine was wagered at a dinner that a direct answer could not be obtained from him to the most commonplace question. The party who had accepted the wager approached "Prince John," and, politely apologizing for disturbing him, said: "Mr. Van Buren, we have made a wager on a very simple question. Will you tell me whether the sun rises in the East or West?" The New York politician hesitated a moment, and then in bland tones replied: "Well, sir, I believe the general *impression* is ——." "Thank you," said the baffled interlocutor. "Waiter, bring me a wine-card and a pencil."

VOLCANIC PHENOMENA.

Jurullo—Vesuvius—Hecla—The Skapta Jokul—Etna.

New York Evening Post.

Many fresh fissures have appeared on Mt. Etna, and the whole adjacent region is in a state of dismay. The latest reports from Catania are to the effect that the flood of lava is very extensive. It is said to be streaming toward the River Alcantara, and to have devastated the Village of Mio. That the general apprehension is well founded, is only too true. It is possible that the eruption may cease at any moment; but on the other hand it may last for months or even years. The duration and extent of volcanic phenomena are absolutely incalculable. All that experience teaches is that when a volcano has been dormant for a long time its eruption, when it comes at last, is likely to be a fierce one. But it may be short as well as fierce, like the memorable outbreak of Vesuvius that changed the face of the Campagna, and swallowed up Stabiæ, Herculaneum, and Pompeii; or it may be protracted like the eruption of Jurullo, in the Mexican Province of Valladolid or Mechuacan, that lasted from June, 1759, until February, 1760. Humboldt describes this famous eruption of Jurullo as having been continuous between the dates we have named. But its progress was attended by some ebullitions of extraordinary fury. On the night of the 28th-29th of September, 1759, a scene was presented by the volcano which for terrific magnificence has, perhaps, not been surpassed in the history of the world. It was witnessed from the neighboring Mountain of Aguazanco, and Humboldt got his account from those who were on the spot. He says that the flames spouted up over an area nearly a league square. The waters of two rives, the San Pedro and the Cuitimba, plunged into gaping rents that were torn through the earth, and actually disappeared. Thousands of small volcanoes burst forth over a wide tract of country, and vomited smoke and sulphurous flames. Six large cones also sprang up, rivaling the original crater, and yielded torrents of fire, lava, and basalt. Whirlwinds packed with colored ashes flew over hundreds of square miles. The earth rocked, and the air was filled with overwhelming thunders. The simple Indians, who, not unnaturally, thought the end of the world was at hand, fled in mad terror and confusion. It was long before the survivors ventured back into the region once filled with smiling and prolific "haciendas," but now a black and desolated waste. Those who returned looked for the once familiar rivers that had watered and enriched the surrounding plain; they had vanished, and were seen no more. But wandering natives profess to this day to hear the ravished streams creeping, like Ilyssus in "lingering labyrinths," far below the surface of the engulfing earth.

The craters of Vesuvius at B. C. 73 had slept for time immemorial. The gladiators who fled from the Roman prætor and hid in the fissures of the volcano had no fear of Nature, whatever they might have of man. When they burst from their lair to release their leader, Spartacus, and to overthrow for a space the cruel Roman power, the outburst of the lava whose track they followed had become a mere tradition. Even on that memorable day, before the kalends of September, when the two Plinys, the elder who perished and the younger who recorded, first saw the cloud over Vesuvius they deemed it a curiosity only. Probably when the worthy Admiral got the letter, further on in the day, praying for help, from Rectine, the wife of Cæsius Bassius, whose house was at the foot of Vesuvius, he thought her womanish fears uncalled for. How were people to believe in a catastrophe of a nature that had scarcely even been heard of? But the sad tragedy of Stabiæ followed, when Pliny, in nobly striving to save others, lost himself.

Eruptions like that of Vesuvius, coming at such intervals that the broadened space is scarcely bridged by authentic history, are naturally the most appalling. A volcano like Hecla, on the other hand, which, between 1004, and 1766 unburdened itself twenty-three times, does not at any rate take the world by surprise. The terrors of Hecla, indeed, sink into insignificance when compared with those of its awful neighbor, the Skapta Jokul. Iceland has been very minutely and accurately surveyed and mapped by the Danish Government, but the region about the Skapta Jokul constitutes an exception. There is a tract of 400 square miles not delineated in the Government ordnance maps, and in this terrific region it is said no foot of man has ever intruded. Lord Dufferin went very near the forbidden territory, as his "Letters from High Latitudes" so graphically show. The space about the great volcano is for the most part, however, as void of man and his works as the Poles themselves. It is an area heaped to the clouds with masses of ice and everlasting snows. The most tremendous eruption of which there is trustworthy record occurred in 1783. In May of that year there was seen throughout that part of Iceland a mysterious light, blueish fog. Early in June there were slight, and, as it seemed, apprehensive tremblings of the earth. On the 8th of June immense pillars of sable smoke gathered over the lofty country of the north, and, bearing ominously down against the wind, wrapped the whole district of Sida in pitchy darkness. On the 10th of June a whirlwind of ashes swept over the entire country. Innumerable fire-spouts, like so many demon beacons, now flashed and leaped through the frozen hollows of the mountains. The River Skapta, one of the largest in Iceland, having first poured down to the plain a volume of fetid waters mixed with sand, like the Mexican rivers, suddenly disappeared. Forty-eight hours afterward, a prodigious mass of lava, issuing from sources to which no one has ever been able to penetrate, came sliding down the bed of the dried-up river. The channel, according to Lord Dufferin,—to whom we are indebted for most of these details,—was of great depth and breadth; but the fearful deluge brimmed up to its banks, overflowed them, and drove in molten masses over the face of the whole country. Two oceans of lava were the products of this eruption. The one that flowed down the Skapta was 50 miles long by 15 wide. The other, which rolled down the Hverfisfliot, was 40 miles by 7. Where it is imprisoned by the immensely high banks of the Skaptka the lava is 500 or 600 feet thick; but on the plain, after it emerged, the thickness of the mass never exceeds 100 feet. The eruption continued until August, "when the Plutonicdrama concluded with an earthquake."

The effects of this amazing phenomenon extended over a whole year and over an immense distance. During all this time clouds surcharged with cinders hung over Iceland. They overwhelmed to a great depth tens of thousands of acres of fertile lands. The Faroe Islands, the Orkneys, and the Shetlands were covered with volcanic dust. This substance even extended to the atmosphere of England and of Holland. A number variously estimated, but doubtless including many thousands of human beings and 150,000 cattle, perished in Iceland. Apart from such calamities, this eruption must have effected some gigantic physical changes, concerning which we have seen no speculations. It would appear, first, that the propelling force within the crater of the Skapta Jokul must have been exerted at a vast depth below the external point of egress; next, that caverns of enormous extent must have been left by the masses which were expelled; and, finally, that, as the bulk of lava, boulders, and other ejecta flowed a long distance toward the south, and represented many cubic miles of solid matter when cool, a change must have been wrought in the position toward the previous centre of gravity of a considerable portion of the mass of the earth. Whether this movement was of sufficient relative importance to produce anything more than a local influence, we must leave to scientists to determine. In any case the subject presents an interesting field of inquiry.

This stupendous eruption devastated territory at a long distance; but Mt. Etna is much nearer to man and his works than Skapta Jokul, and there is apparently danger that Catania, and even Messina, may be gravely injured. To protect the former city a wall was formerly built quite sixty feet high; and yet the lava has been known to surmount this wall and to pour into the streets of the city. Since the first recorded eruption of Etna named by Diodorus Siculus, there have been seventy considerable outbreaks of the mountain. That of 1669 was preceded by an earthquake, and attended by the same phenomena that is reported now, namely: the opening of many fresh chasms or craters at different points of the promontory. The eruption overwhelmed fourteen towns and villages, some of them at a great distance from the volcano. It is a remarkable fact that eruptions have sometimes occurred at or about the same time from volcanos far distant from each other, giving rise to an opinion held by some physicists that a subterranean connection existed between the mountains. The fact that Vesuvius is reported to be in lively and increasing eruption at the present moment gives color to this theory, and lends additional interest to the volcanic situation.

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